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ARMY DIGEST

THE OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE, JANUARY 1967



University of Florida
1853



Pride in Public Service –

YOU Are the Government

Have you gotten settled so firmly into your job that you've taken it for granted? Do you find a challenge in each day's work? When you meet the public—or your co-workers—do you remember that you represent the United States Government?

For many people in and out of the Federal service, Federal employees are The Government. As an employee, your manner, your appearance, your speech, your reaction to requests for service, should be such as to create a favorable image.

Each Federal employee plays an important role in shaping public attitudes toward the Government. Those who handle correspondence must make their impression through the letters they prepare. Those who directly serve the public must be attentive, responsive, and constructive. Employees who process "cases" must remember that papers represent people and should be considered accordingly. Planners need to think about the impact of their proposals and the reasons for making them.

So, no matter what you do, do it well, with pride in the public service in mind.

From the Army Staff Civilian Personnel Bulletin

ARMY DIGEST

THE OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

JANUARY 1967 VOLUME 22, NO. 1

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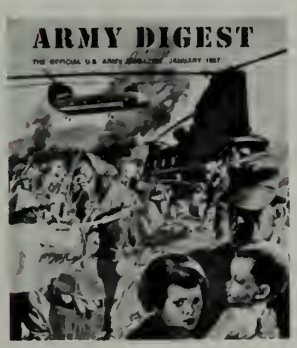
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COVERS: The helicopter, which introduced a new dimension to the battlefield as troop transport and weapons platform, also whirls into action on errands of mercy. In Vietnam—where the soldier's mission of seizing and holding ground also involves winning local support through civic action programs—Chinook helicopters are used to transplant villagers to a safe haven from an area where they were subject to Viet Cong harassment. Back cover shows versatile Chinooks in medevac emergency. Cover art courtesy of the Boeing Company.

COMZ PCS. Headquarters of U.S. Army Communication Zone, Europe (COMZ), last major Army headquarters in France, is moving to Worms, Germany from Orleans, while U.S. Army Supply and Maintenance Agency, a major component of COMZ, will move to Zweibrucken, Germany from Verdun and Maison Fort. This is third major step in conjunction with U.S. pull-out from France and rearrangement of U.S. military structure in Europe. Move of U.S. European Command from Paris to Stuttgart expected to be completed early this year.

EARLY RELEASE time for long tour returnees has been changed from 90 days to 30, effective this month. Previously, soldiers returning from a long tour with 90 days or less remaining to ETS were separated from the service before scheduled ETS. New policy provides that those with 121 days or more remaining to ETS at completion of long overseas tour will be reassigned in Continental United States until ETS. Those with 60-120 days remaining will receive in-theater extension, then be returned for separation 30 days before ETS. Current 90-day early release policy remains in effect for short tour area returnees.

NEW LEAVE POLICY for recruits undergoing Basic Combat Training and Advanced Individual Training effective this month provides that first leave will be granted at end of AIT period. Leave was previously given between basic training and AIT. At end of AIT soldiers are normally assigned to units for unit training, many soldiers going directly overseas. New policy provides 14 days leave after AIT and before soldier joins unit, either in U.S. or overseas, thus allowing leave at a time when soldier is most likely to be longest separated from home. Exceptions: when AIT will be longer than 10 weeks, when soldier possesses certain specialty skills acquired in civilian life exempting him from attending AIT, or emergency leave which may be granted at any time.

INFORMATION PLEASE. Armed Forces Air Travel Information Booths were scheduled to be operating at eight airports across the country this month, according to Military Traffic and Management Terminal Service. First booths supplying military personnel in transit with information on Government regulations concerning boarding priorities and confirmed reservations were established at New York's Kennedy Airport and at the San Francisco International Airport. Other six are O'Hare International, Chicago; National Airport, Washington, D.C.; Imeson, Jacksonville, Florida; Atlanta Airport, Atlanta, Georgia; Lambert Field, St. Louis and Love Air Terminal, Dallas.

CONARC TO RUN ROTC. This month Hq CONARC assumes responsibility for most of the operational control of ROTC functions from DA. During 1967 a directorate for ROTC will be established within CONARC, permitting greater centralization.

ASSISTANT SYSTEMS ANALYSTS COURSE. AG School at Fort Ben Harrison, Indiana, looking for qualified applicants for this course to be held on 12 March 1967 and 11 June 1967. Prerequisites: E-6 through E-9, MOS 74D, 74E, or 74F with a standard score of 100 or higher in aptitude area CL whose actual or potential assignments require systems analysis and design skills. One year or more active duty remaining. Send application through command channels to Chief, OPO, Attention: EPRDS. DA, that is.

LOGISTICS NCO CAREER PROGRAM. Recent expansion has added 400 TD/TOE key supervisory logistical positions worldwide. As part of the program an NCO Logistics Course is being established at Fort Lee, Virginia. Five eight week courses of instruction will be conducted annually beginning this month. Outstanding NCOs who wish to join this career program may consult Chapter 4, Section IX, AR 600-200.

SOLE ENGINEERING FLIGHT TEST activity conducted by the Army has moved from Edwards AFB, California, to Army Aviation Materiel Command, St. Louis.

ARMY SUGGESTION PROGRAM SAVINGS. More than $6 million in tangible economies have been achieved during the 1st Quarter of FY 67, resulting from the adoption of 5,558 suggestions. These suggestions came from civilian employees, military personnel, and local nationals abroad. To them went award payments of $226,967. Participation by all in this program is strongly encouraged to promote efficiency and cut waste.

WINTER DRIVING HAZARDS. Army Safety officials and commanders at all levels are using all means to promote safe driving on the part of troops during the winter months of snow and ice. Factors involved to which special attention should be paid are speed, tire pressure, braking, and skidding. Defensive driving is stressed.

WAC IN VIETNAM. Number of WAC officers and enlisted women in Vietnam on the upswing. Unit has been activated to accommodate them. They will replace for the most part male personnel in headquarters operations, freeing the latter group for a more vigorous role.

HOMESTEADERS TAKE HEED. In order to be fair in the matter of who goes overseas, DA has ordered a review of FSA (Foreign Service Availability) reporting procedures. Through error some men whose stabilized tours have expired continue to serve at Stateside posts, putting a burden on other soldiers. DA wants all qualified soldiers to share the oversea tours required.

FOUR ARMY MEN, two posthumously, have won Medal of Honor for heroism in Vietnam. They are: SP5 Lawrence Joel of Fayetteville, N.C., 2LT Walter J. Marm Jr., Washington, Pa., both currently stationed in CONUS, and post-humous awards to SP4 Daniel Fernandez, Los Lunas, N.M., 2Lt Robert J. Hibbs, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

COLONEL RAYMOND P. MURPHY selected for one of Sports Illustrated's Silver Anniversary All-America Awards by West Point. As a cadet, he earned letters in lacrosse, basketball, football, receiving the Point's highest athletic honor, the Army Athletic Association Trophy, as captain of football team. Later COL Murphy became director of athletics.

CPT DEAN G. POTTER reaped $500 through Army's Incentive Awards program while assigned to 4th Student Battalion, The Infantry Center, Ft Benning, Georgia for his suggestion to eliminate $132,600 worth of TA 50-901 equipment used to assemble jump packs for airborne training. CPT Potter suggested students be issued ready-made jump packs using 1,000 salvage packs. Formerly, students were issued packs piecemeal, requiring 4 hours issue and turn-in time. Packs also wore out faster by continual assembly and dis-assembly.

DR. JAMES H. KIDDER was installed as President of Association of Military Surgeons at 73d annual meeting in Washington. He was a retired BG in Medical Corps Reserve..."Development of a Blood Program in Vietnam," story written by LTC Frank W. Kiel of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, was selected for 1966 Sir Henry Wellcome Award and Prize Competition at annual meeting. Award consists of medal, scroll, $500 from Trustees of Wellcome Trust in London, England.

RETIRED MG W. PRESTON CORDERMAN was re-elected president and chairman of board of Retired Officer Association at meeting in Washington. MG Corderman first elected to post in 74,000 member organization in 1964.

SEYMOUR J. DEITCHMAN has been appointed Director, Remote Area Conflict, Advanced Research Projects Agency of Department of Defense, succeeding MG C.J. Timmes, U.S. Army, who is being reassigned.

BRIEF BURSTS: Interested in a challenging, exciting Army job (and more money)? Army needs volunteers for Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) program. If you meet requirements in DA Pamphlet 350-10, you may go on to Nuclear Weapons school after initial training. EOD experts receive hazardous duty pay and can get up to $50 a month in proficiency pay.

Army Materiel Command, Sixth U.S. Army have received DA's Award of Honor for Safety, while CONARC and Third U.S. Army are recipients of Award of Merit for Safety.

From The Desk of
The Sergeant Major:

A Trip to USAREUR

15 OCT 66 - AUGSBURG, GERMANY - BREAKFAST IN 24TH S AND T MESS. INSPECTED KITCHEN AND DINING ROOM FACILITIES. AREA WAS IN GOOD POLICE AND FOOD WAS WELL-PREPARED. HAD OPPORTUNITY TO TALK WITH SEVERAL PFCs AND SPAS. CALLED ON CG AND CHIEF OF STAFF WITH DIV SGM. ATTENDED ORG DAY PARADE. TROOPS MARCHED WELL, LOOKED SHARP.

17 OCT 66 - MANNHEIM, GERMANY - VISITED UNITS OF 32d AAD COM. VERY IMPRESSED WITH THE UNITS AND PROFESSIONALISM OF THE NCOs. WENT TO 7TH ARMY SUP COM. BRIEFING CONDUCTED BY NCOs. EXCELLENT.

18 OCT 66 - TODAY WE HIT 7TH CORPS HQS; 1ST BDE, 4TH ARM DIV; 3d INF DIV. OBSERVED TACTICAL TRAINING OF A RIFLE SQUAD. HAD DISCUSSIONS WITH SENIOR NCOs ON TRAINING MATTERS. ALSO TALKED WITH SEVERAL YOUNG SOLDIERS WHO HAD COMPLETED TRAINING IN THE STATES AND BEEN DIRECTLY ASSIGNED.

19 OCT 66 - BACON AND EGGS AND SOS VERY GOOD WITH THE MARNE DIVISION. VISITED V CORPS HQ IN THE FIELD. COFFEE AND Q AND A SESSION WITH SENIOR NCOs. GOT TO FULDA WHERE THE 14TH REGIMENT GAVE ME AN EXCELLENT BORDER BRIEFING. WENT TO ASA HQ IN FRANKFURT. BRIEFING CONDUCTED BY AN NCO WAS MOST IMPRESSIVE.

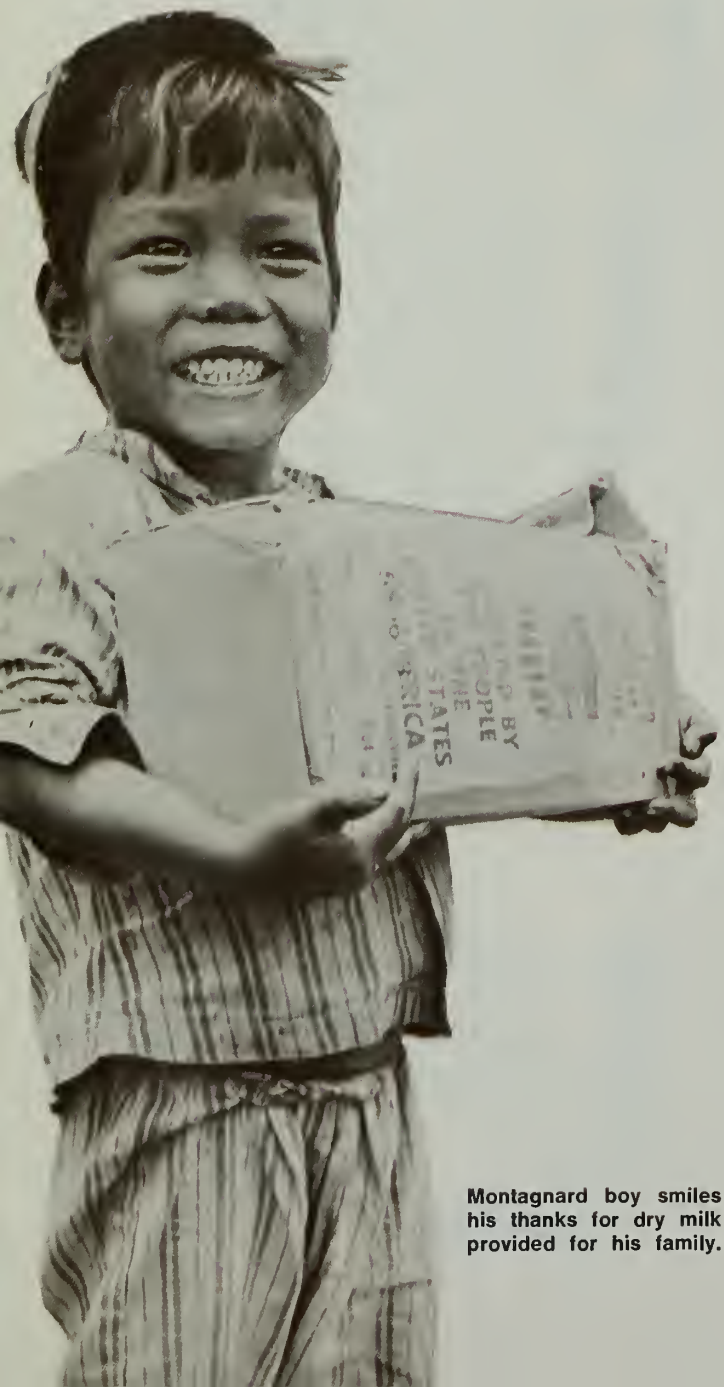
20 OCT 66 - HEIDELBERG, GERMANY - CALLED ON THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, USAREUR, STAFF AND ENLISTED PERSONNEL WITH THE USAREUR SGM. ATTENDED AUSA DINNER THAT EVENING.

CONCLUSIONS: CAME AWAY FROM EUROPE IMPRESSED WITH FACT THAT OUR NCOs, WHEN CALLED ON, WERE ABLE TO STEP INTO HIGHER SLOTS AND DO A VERY GOOD JOB. USAREUR SGM COON DID AN EXCELLENT JOB IN ORGANIZING THE ITINERARY. USAREUR STANDS TALL!

P.S. NEXT MONTH HOPE TO REPORT MY CHRISTMAS VISIT WITH TROOPS IN VIETNAM.

The Civic Action Program of 173d Airborne Brigade is a second front in Vietnam where

No Battle is Lost



Montagnard boy smiles his thanks for dry milk provided for his family.

Captain Donald V. Hallock

Photos by SP4 Berni Zawacki

IF ONE Vietnamese villager tried to eat all the rice, wheat, peanuts, corn meal, milk, cooking oil, that have been distributed in the Civic Action program of the 173d Airborne Brigade in Vietnam, it would take several million man days.

And he'd have a goodly amount left over for the rest of his family and all their friends, too. Further, he and his family could be drawing their water from wells prepared by the Brigade, or sending their children to school, or attending church, or travelling over new or repaired roads to get to those schools and churches. Besides, he and his family and their whole village would have benefited from free medical attention.

Take just the rice recovered by the Brigade from the Viet Cong and distributed to loyal villagers—some thousand tons. At a pound a day it would take about two million days for one person to consume all of it. The Brigade also has "liberated" and distributed tons of peanuts, salt, and numerous head of livestock. Trucks, tractors, sheet metal and cement also were captured and distributed.

But those materials captured from the Viet Cong are just one phase—actually the smallest part—of the civic action activities of the Brigade. It distributed AID, CARE and Catholic Relief Society Assistance materials too—tons of Bulgar grain, milk, cooking oil, corn meal, clothing, thousands of bars of soap.

The 173d also built 30 new classrooms and more are under construction; it repaired others, built a dispensary and repaired five others, built 11 bridges and repaired 21; drilled 17 wells, with others in progress. Its men have voluntarily contributed cash as their individual support of the program.

CAPTAIN DONALD V. HALLOCK, Infantry, is on duty with 173d Airborne Brigade.



Working under sniper and grenade attacks, the 173d Brigade's civic action team help build first school in Binh Luc.

With the emphasis on combat activities—the 173d was among the first U.S. ground combat units assigned to Vietnam—too often the civic activities tend to be overlooked. Yet this is probably one of the Brigade's greatest operations in stabilizing the government of the Republic of Vietnam: Part of the war to win over the people, it is in effect the "second front" in Vietnam.

Hub of civic action activities is the Brigade S-5 section, consisting of a major assisted by a staff of two officers and seven enlisted men. Additionally, each company-sized unit has assigned additional duty positions in support of Civic Action. The program is conducted continuously in the base camp near Bien Hoa. Administrative personnel, wounded men on light duty, those awaiting transportation back to continental United States—all pitch in.

Troopers build schools and dispensaries, dig wells, build playgrounds, improve roads. They give up their evening free time to teach English at local schools; they distribute clothing, food and gifts. Medical and dental teams conduct a daily program, and are credited with saving many lives through emergency treatment.

Troopers also contribute financially to several orphanages and donate scholarships for boys and girls of high school age. To date they have contributed more than $5,000 from their own pockets to aid needy Vietnamese villagers.

Besides the long-term continuous projects, the Brigade conducts intensive, short-term projects in villages in the operational area—usually in the form of medical attention, public works repair projects, donation of food and clothing.

Greatest need in most rural villages is for medical and dental treatment. When a Medical Civic Action Program (MEDCAP) team visits a village for the





Another school is started with Brigade help in Bien Hoa, above, while youngsters, below, inspect work in progress.





When checkup showed man had pneumonia, he was transported to Saigon for hospitalization.

first time, an interpreter with a loudspeaker announces the event. The shy but curious are won over by smiling corpsmen and "painless" treatment. Gifts of bars of soap—regarded as a status symbol—help break down initial barriers.

A typical example of what happens in a new area occurred when a civic action team set out for the village of Xuyen Long in Phuoc Tuy Province. The Brigade S-5 had been warned that the village was not considered secure—two convoys had been fired on a day or so previously. The MEDCAP team moved out in convoy with armed vehicles from the MP platoon at front and rear.

As the convoy moved into the village, the welcome differed from the usual enthusiastic response by crowds that normally greet a MEDCAP team in most villages. Here, as one medic remarked, the fact that nobody shot at the team members was a point in their favor.

But after the interpreter had done a little coaxing, a few of the wary villagers drifted in to tell the doctor of their aches and pains. Before the team left, more than a hundred men, women and children had been treated. When the team returned next day the villagers didn't have to be coaxed, and the team members soon were doing a thriving business. The team continued providing care as long as the Brigade remained on this particular operation.

Overall, the program conducted in these operational areas serves the second front of the war in several ways—

- It gives relief to hungry and diseased villagers.
- It helps to reestablish government control over territory previously dominated by Viet Cong.
- It promotes understanding and trust between Vietnamese civilians and U.S. soldiers.
- It gives the lie to Viet Cong propaganda that Americans are "savages and thugs."

Since its inception, the Civic Action Program of the 173d Airborne Brigade has won plaques, letters of commendation, and glowing tributes in speeches. But to the men of the Brigade, the greatest honor comes through the obvious trust and respect of the thousands of Vietnamese who have benefited, who carry the word of the program to relatives and neigh-



Vehicle serves as portable dentist's office as members of team furnish medical assistance to remote villages.



Psywar poster stresses cooperation of Vietnam, U. S. and allied forces in crushing the Viet Cong.



In addition to the posters, leaflets are passed out to villagers to emphasize story of cooperation among fighting units.

bors throughout the III Corps area.

The Viet Cong have no weapon with which to fight the Sky Soldiers on this second front. Their only recourse when they return to a village is to use force and threats to wring "donations" from the villagers. This seldom wins friends or supporters—particularly after the villagers have witnessed the far different treatment by the Brigade members. Civic Action is the second front on which a battle hasn't yet been lost.

Chinooks are the magic carpet—

Transplanting A Vietnam Village



As the huge Chinook is guided to landing, villagers gather their belongings, prepared to move to new home.

TROOPERS of the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division, moving through a jungle area near the Cambodian border on a search operation, recently came upon a village whose people were eager to move to a new location, to avoid the Communists who dominated the area.

Many South Vietnamese in isolated areas have been plagued by the Viet Cong, who taxed them, requisitioned their food supplies, brainwashed their children, conscripted their men into guerrilla bands and forced the rest of the villagers to work and spy for them.

The VC used innocent villagers, including women and children, as shields during battle. At other times, bewildered villagers have been caught in the crossfire of opposing forces and suffered casualties. The villagers wanted to move quickly.

The troopers called in Chinook helicopters to ferry them to a safer area 15 miles south of the central highlands city of Pleiku.

Tots and elders, with rice, pets, livestock and all their movable belongings, streamed to the waiting copters.

Their church furnishings—religious paintings, statues and a cross—were stacked in the grass until Americans in combat gear could carry them aboard.

Soon the big helicopters roared off, leaving the deserted village behind. An entire village was thus transplanted to a new, safer location.







With all worldly belongings slung over shoulders they board waiting Chinook—hold on, don't leave the girl.



Livestock goes along, too, although this water buffalo seems to be somewhat reluctant to take his first ride.



XVIII Airborne Corps - All the Way

Lieutenant General Bruce Palmer, Jr.

Place—Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

Time—1945 hours, 29 April 1965.

Action—Over 1,500 paratroopers in full combat gear climb aboard their C-130 Hercules aircraft at Pope AFB, adjacent to Fort Bragg and are now airborne in the evening sky.

Their mission—to seize and secure an airhead at San Isidro Air Base ten miles east of Santo Domingo, capital of the Dominican Republic, 1,200 nautical miles away.

Their unit—the famed 82d Airborne Division of the XVIII Airborne Corps.

The situation—a revolt in the Dominican Republic has placed the lives and property of United States and foreign nationals in jeopardy. President Johnson has answered a plea for help with immediate military assistance spearheaded by these paratroopers and U.S. Marines.

Within 96 hours the assault echelon of the 82d Airborne Division, Corps Headquarters, and supporting Corps troops were airlifted in a combat configuration directly into the Dominican Republic. For the first time since World War II, XVIII Airborne Corps has been called into action in a trouble spot of the world. Corps Headquarters returned to its home station on 17 January 1966, leaving at that time a brigade force of the 82d Airborne Division to keep the peace and maintain stability.

The handling of this crisis—the speed, the effectiveness, the decisiveness—epitomize the capabilities of the U.S. Army's Airborne Corps, the only corps-size airborne formation in the Free World. It reflects the training, the leadership, and the resulting quality of the paratroopers involved in the readiness concept of ARSTRIKE. An operation without precedent in our American experience, it is the latest chapter in the story of XVIII Airborne Corps.

XVIII Airborne Corps, with headquarters at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, today includes the same two elite airborne divisions, the 82d and 101st, that were attached to it on 25 August 1944 in England when it became the United States Army's first and only airborne corps.

Less than a month later, the Corps was committed in Operation Market-Garden, the allied airborne invasion of the Netherlands. Major General Matthew B. Ridgway relinquished command of the 82d to become the Airborne Corps' first commander. In March 1945, the last major airborne offensive of World War II was launched by XVIII Airborne Corps. This was Operation Varsity—the jump across the Rhine.

In the years following World War II, XVIII Airborne Corps has played an increasingly vital role in providing strategic reserve forces in the Continental United States. Until fairly recently, XVIII Airborne Corps was known as the Strategic Army Corps—STRAC—with a widely publicized and deserved description: "Skilled, Tough, Ready Around the Clock." However, the establishment of Headquarters, III Armored Corps at Fort Hood, Texas, created a second strategic Army Corps. Consequently, today finds STRAC replaced by ARSTRIKE (USCONARC), the Army element of the United States Strike Command, a unified command under the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL BRUCE PALMER, JR., is Commanding General, Headquarters, XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg, North Carolina



The hard core of ARSTRIKE consists of two airborne divisions, the 82d and the 101st, the 1st and 2d Armored Divisions, and the 5th Mechanized Division. From these division forces, the U. S. Army can provide under the tactical direction of the two corps headquarters, XVIII Airborne and III Armored, two mobile, hard-hitting corps—one very fast-reacting strategic force essentially airborne; the other, strong in armor. The primary quick reacting strategic force remains the XVIII Airborne Corps with its two airborne divisions, plus XVIII Airborne Corps Artillery, and the 12th Support Brigade, designed to furnish both direct and general support to a corps-size formation.



In Vietnam, 1st Brigade strikes from skies, left, while above President Johnson inspects 101st at Fort Campbell.



During annual Blue Chip demonstration at Fort Bragg, helicopters go into action.

The Corps has been designated as ARSTRIKE's primary operational planning agent for most of the contingency planning involving elements of ARSTRIKE (USCONARC) forces. This puts the Corps squarely in the middle of contingency planning on a global scale—a complex, sensitive and important task. It may involve the reinforcement of an already established and operating unified command overseas, or it may involve an operation from scratch in a new area. Such was the case in the Dominican Republic.

The Dominican crisis is the most recent and outstanding example of the instant readiness and quick reaction capability of an ARSTRIKE force. The ARSTRIKE concept was tested in a severe way and was proven sound. XVIII Airborne Corps demonstrated its versatility by deploying operationally with only a few hours notice; by doubling as a joint headquarters with operational command over all U. S. forces on the Island, including a Marine Brigade; and later by organizing and supporting the first Inter-American force in history to be committed operationally.

The rapidity of the reaction time can be attested to by a young lieutenant of the 82d Airborne Division who was married at 1530 hours on 29 April and went directly from the wedding reception to a C-130 aircraft which took off at 1700 hours. Four months later, the bride and groom were reunited.

The operation had its lighter moments. For example, the Corps Commander, who had assumed command of U. S. Forces ashore, on his first visit on 1 May to the U. S. Ambassador landed by chopper in the "front yard" of one of Trujillo's former palaces next door to the U. S. Embassy. No one knew that the palace was a haven for rebel snipers who at the time were having a small fire fight with the Marine platoon guarding the Embassy. The Corps Commander and his Aide discovered this fact as they were climbing a high wire fence to get into the Embassy grounds. It was an embarrassing, if not electrifying moment. Both men made a dive for the ground on the Embassy side of the fence and executed unprogrammed PLF's (Parachute Landing Falls) while the helicopter executed a hasty exit.

The Dominican operation, unique and without precedent, stands as a tribute not so much to a concept as to the troops who made it possible. Particularly conspicuous was the "All American" soldier of the 82d Airborne Division, a highly important member of XVIII Airborne Corps, adding still another chapter to a proud and battle-scarred history. *(See page 19.)*

The 82d Airborne was first activated as an infantry division in 1917. Transfers and attrition soon brought replacements from every state in the union, and thus the nickname "All American" was reflected in a double A shoulder patch. The new division went overseas in 1918 to achieve an illustrious war record. The 82d spent more consecutive days on the front line in World War I than any other American division, producing the outstanding hero of the war, Sergeant Alvin York.

At the outbreak of World War II, the 82d, the Army's first airborne division, moved to Fort Bragg, North Carolina. In 1943, the Division moved to Casablanca, North Africa, beginning a tour that was to include six campaigns before the war ended. The Division's first taste of combat came on 9 July 1943, when 3,400 paratroopers jumped behind enemy lines at Gela to spearhead the invasion of Sicily. This marked the first large-scale night airborne operation



Reconnaissance patrol in Santo Domingo is briefed on duties, left, while signal men, below, install telephone lines in city.



ever attempted by any military force. The 82d fought through Salerno, Anzio, Normandy, Nijmegen, the Bulge; after 422 combat days, contact was made with Russian forces in Germany and World War II action for the 82d terminated.

The 82d then assumed occupational duties as America's Guard of Honor in Berlin until January 1946, when the 82d returned home to a great victory parade up New York's Fifth Avenue and thence to Fort Bragg, Home of the Airborne.

A shorter but equally distinguished history belongs to the other Division of XVIII Airborne Corps, the famed "Screaming Eagles" of the 101st Airborne Division, Fort Campbell, Kentucky. The 101st, activated in August 1942, shipped out for England a year later and began preparations for the D-Day invasion of Normandy. On 6 June 1944, 101st paratroopers were the first American soldiers to land in occupied France. After the drop, the 101st accomplished all of its missions, clearing the way for troops coming ashore at Utah Beach, and then turning south and east to link Omaha and Utah Beaches. After Normandy came Holland, Bastogne and the Battle of the Bulge, and finally the last German surrender.

In March 1945, the 101st became one of the first U. S. Army units to receive the Distinguished Unit Citation. General Eisenhower, in presenting the award, commended the Division: "Whenever you say you are a soldier of the 101st Division, everybody, whether it's on the street in the city or on the front line, will expect unusual conduct of you. I know you will meet every test of the future as you met it at Bastogne."

Today the 1st Brigade of the 101st Airborne Division fights in Vietnam where the Screaming Eagles continue to serve in the finest airborne tradition. The 101st Airborne Division (-) and the 82d Airborne Division, which is now at full strength again with the return of its 1st Brigade from the Dominican Republic, remain the backbone of our strategic ready forces in the United States.

XVIII Airborne Corps Headquarters, augmented, doubles in peacetime as Post Headquarters at Fort Bragg with administrative, logistic, training and housekeeping functions normal to a garrison-type operation. The 101st Airborne Division exercises a similar dual role with respect to Fort Campbell. These are major functions involving significant resources and are carried out under the overall command supervision of Third Army. Corps has no responsibility with respect to Fort Campbell but exercises only certain training, operational, and planning responsibilities with respect to the 101st Airborne Division.

The scope of this article has been limited to the operational side of assigned Corps missions. Other than the contingency planning mission already mentioned, XVIII Airborne Corps' operational type missions in



Dominican housewife serves refreshments to a trooper guarding neighborhood.

peacetime fall into two primary categories—Readiness and Training.

On the readiness side, the entire Corps is deeply and continuously involved. During the period 1965 and the first half of 1966, about 20,000 men in units or as individuals have been readied at Fort Bragg and then deployed to Vietnam. Likewise from Fort Campbell and the 101st Airborne Division about one-half this number were deployed to Vietnam during the same period. In addition, in April-May 1965, about 16,000 troops were deployed from Fort Bragg to the Dominican Republic. Currently, additional existing units and newly activated units are being trained to a high state of readiness. In addition, other new units are being activated at both posts in order to reconstitute the STRAF. High priority is being given to maintaining the ready posture of the two airborne division. After all, it must be recognized that with the long legs of the strategic/tactical C-130 aircraft, our troopers at any given moment are only hours away from a front-line foxhole.

Normally, each airborne division maintains a reinforced airborne infantry battalion, known as the DRF (Division Ready Force), on a high state of alert ready to load on aircraft at any time and to be launched within a few hours of the execution order. Part of each DRF, a reinforced rifle company, known as the IRF (Initial Ready Force), can be loaded and launched in a matter of minutes. Follow-up battalions and brigade-size forces from each airborne division must likewise be ready to go with relatively little advance warning. A price must be paid for this kind of quick reaction but this insured capability is well worth the cost.

To maintain the cutting edge of the DRF, USSTRIKE Command, which has operational command of U. S. strategic reserves in the CONUS, with headquarters at MacDill AFB, Florida, conducts during the year periodic no-notice exercises, called One Shot Exercises, involving the DRF of either of the airborne divisions. On a One Shot, the DRF usually is airlifted to a staging base in the CONUS—for example, MacDill AFB—from which a parachute assault is launched on a distant objective also in the CONUS. Sometimes the DRF may be launched directly from its home station for an assault on the objective area.

On occasion these periodic USSTRICOM exercises include a live firing exercise on the ground with close air support from USAF TAC RECCE and Fighter-Bombers employing live ordnance. In addition, communications, alert and notification, and assembly tests are conducted periodically to exercise the quick reaction system. All of these periodic exercises are excellent training vehicles for both Army and Air Force units.

Again under USSTRICOM, XVIII Airborne Corps at times conducts joint troop tests in conjunction with counterpart USAF commands and agencies. An example of such a joint test was Rapid Strike held at Fort Bragg-Pope AFB in the spring of 1966. Here troops of the 82d Airborne Division, from reinforced battalion to brigade in size, engaged in a series of air drop exercises designed to determine optimum troop carrier aircraft formations, drop altitudes, drop sequences, and loading,



Like a cat and mouse game, trooper warily watches for return of snipers who had fired from this manhole.

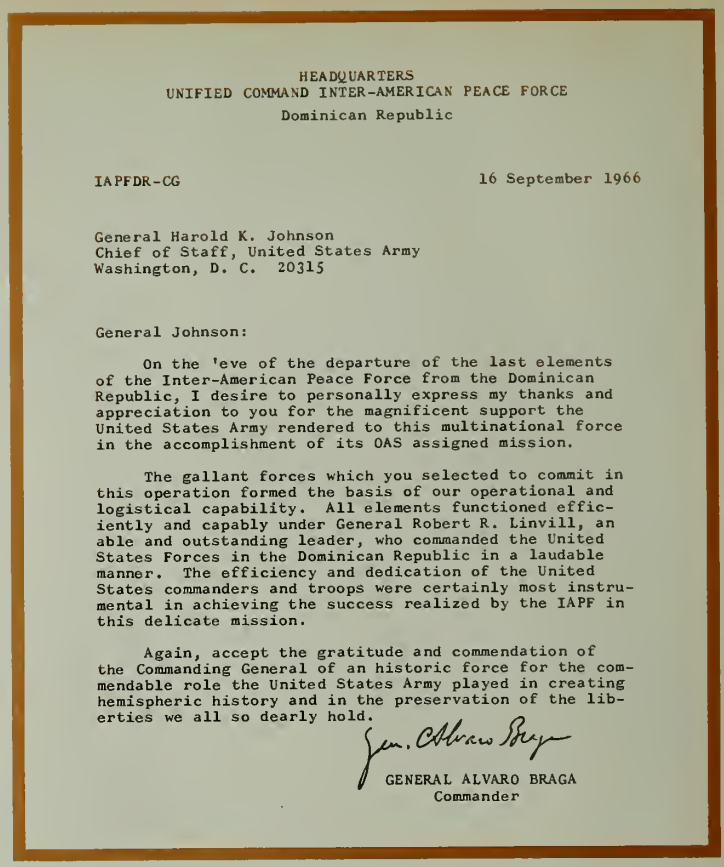
drop, de-rigging and assembly techniques. The basic objective was to achieve the best troop density on the ground from an airborne assault, with due regard for vulnerability while airborne, and to gain the most rapid build-up to a fighting posture on the ground.

Rapid Strike made history when C-141 jet troop carrier aircraft were flown for the first time with C130 aircraft in the same formation. Heavy drop of equipment was also conducted from C-141 aircraft in formation for the first time. On balance, it was a worthwhile undertaking which achieved positive results.

On the training side, XVIII Airborne Corps, both airborne divisions, Corps Artillery, and 12th Support Brigade conduct such training as appropriate and required to maintain basic team proficiency and combat readiness. Corps elements participate in major joint exercises in the CONUS under the supervision of USSTRICOM. The last one was Desert Strike in 1964, a large-scale desert exercise involving a two-side tactical nuclear situation.

In addition, elements of both airborne divisions participate in JCS-directed strategic mobility exercises, that have encompassed reinforcing missions to all of our overseas unified commands; some exercises have been unilateral and others allied in nature. In recent years, such exercises have involved strategic air movement culminating in a parachute assault in objective areas in Alaska, Europe, Iran, Panama, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. In the most recent oversea mobility exercise, a battalion of the U.S. 101st Airborne Division participated in Bar Frost, a NATO exercise in Norway. In April 1966, a brigade of the 101st Airborne Division participated in a joint exercise, including a parachute assault, in the New River, North Carolina, area. The exercise was based on a current contingency plan developed for a specific overseas objective area.

Major joint demonstrations are also conducted several times annually at Fort Bragg. Called Blue Chip, these demonstrations are conducted under USSTRICOM. They involve a joint airborne assault (rein-



HEADQUARTERS
UNIFIED COMMAND INTER-AMERICAN PEACE FORCE
Dominican Republic

IAPFDR-CG 16 September 1966

General Harold K. Johnson
Chief of Staff, United States Army
Washington, D. C. 20315

General Johnson:

On the 'eve of the departure of the last elements of the Inter-American Peace Force from the Dominican Republic, I desire to personally express my thanks and appreciation to you for the magnificent support the United States Army rendered to this multinational force in the accomplishment of its OAS assigned mission.

The gallant forces which you selected to commit in this operation formed the basis of our operational and logistical capability. All elements functioned efficiently and capably under General Robert R. Linvill, an able and outstanding leader, who commanded the United States Forces in the Dominican Republic in a laudable manner. The efficiency and dedication of the United States commanders and troops were certainly most instrumental in achieving the success realized by the IAPF in this delicate mission.

Again, accept the gratitude and commendation of the Commanding General of an historic force for the commendable role the United States Army played in creating hemispheric history and in the preservation of the liberties we all so dearly hold.

Gen. Alvaro Braga

GENERAL ALVARO BRAGA
Commander

On departure from Santo Domingo, troops are praised by commander of Inter-American Peace Force. Major General Linvill, mentioned in letter, now is assigned to U.S. Army Element, U.S. Military Group, Brazil.

forced battalion-DRF), demonstrations of USAF TAC AIR and Army Aviation capabilities, a joint firepower demonstration of a reinforced infantry battalion in an attack supported by close air support, and a joint Special Forces-Special Air Warfare demonstration. These demonstrations are attended by large groups, both military and civilian, U. S. and allied.

Another major training mission is to support the annual field training (summer camp) of designated National Guard and Reserve units. At Fort Bragg, about 23,000 such troops, including North Carolina's 30th Infantry Division and other major units, trained last summer for varying two-week periods. Such training is also conducted at Fort Campbell but on a smaller scale. Fort Bragg also conducts Third Army's annual six-week summer camp for the ROTC cadets of 44 different universities and colleges located in the Third Army Area. This is a major endeavor as it entails an intensive training period for approximately 2,300 ROTC cadets. In addition, the 101st Airborne Division supports the summer training of USMA cadets at West Point, and both airborne divisions are involved in the support of ROTC summer camps in the First Army Area. Overall these training activities absorb a sizeable support effort from Corps elements.

As one of the Army's show cases, Fort Bragg is visited by senior officials, both U. S. and foreign. The annual total of about 7,000 visitors includes guests from practically every country in the Free World. A major contribution to this steady flow is the presence of the John F. Kennedy Center for Special Warfare. The prestige of the Center has grown greatly in recent years, and it attracts many distinguished visitors in its own right.

Earlier I referred to Fort Bragg as the Home of the Airborne. A word of explanation is in order:

In the first place, all five of the U. S. Army's airborne divisions of World War—in the order of their activation, the 82d, 101st, 13th, 11th and 17th—were readied and trained in the Fort Bragg-Camp Mackall area. Camp Mackall is located just west of the Bragg Military Reservation.

Second, the center of gravity of our Airborne Force and the largest airborne concentration are at Fort Bragg. About 45 percent of the Airborne Force (including Special Forces) world-wide is located there.

Third, Fort Bragg is also the Home of the John F. Kennedy Center for Special Warfare. Special Forces are part of our Airborne Force and our largest concentration of Special Forces is likewise at Fort Bragg.

1967 finds XVIII Airborne Corps still combat ready, quick reacting, and airborne. We are proud of the fine U. S. Army-USAF rapport that exists between our paratroop units and our troop carrier compatriots. We feel that we have an esprit in the Corps that is without parallel. With the 82d and 101st Airborne Divisions, we are ready to meet any emergency with the same airborne spirit as of old—All the Way!

DOM REP was another example of

"All American" Teamwork

82d Airborne shows its versatility with rapid reaction in civic action and stability operations



Milk and other foodstuffs were distributed by troopers of the 3d Battalion, 325th Infantry to the seven schools in their area.

First Lieutenant James H. Clingham

THE crisp April day had faded, and Fort Bragg, North Carolina, "Home of the Airborne" was quiet. The training, parachute jumps and details—so much a part of the trooper's life—had been almost forgotten as family and personal routines of the "All Americans" took over. "Almost forgotten" for most of the Division, perhaps, but not for the alert Initial Ready Force Company of the 3d Brigade. That unit was poised and "ready to go," wherever the Nation's commitments required it.

Sounding of the alert in the 82d Airborne Division triggers a well-oiled human machine. Whistles blow, sergeants bellow, jump boots pound down barracks corridors. Telephone lines hum and truck engines roar as key elements of the division spring into action, just as in an actual move-out.

Exactly 22 years to the day after the men of the 82d departed for the European theater during World War II, the "All American Division" was once again called to duty under hostile fire. On 30 April 1965, the first 82d Airborne Division paratroopers landed at San Isidro Air Base, Dominican Republic, to provide protection for American citizens endangered there by an armed revolution. For the first time in a generation, it was the real thing for the 82d, not practice.

There were many sides to the role of the 82d Airborne "All American Division" in the Dominican Republic. Initially, it was a military action role, one the Division hadn't experienced since World War II. Additionally, it was

FIRST LIEUTENANT JAMES H. CLINGHAM, Infantry, served 15 months with 2d Battalion, 504th Infantry as communications officer and with Headquarters, 1st Brigade, 82d Airborne Division, as information officer. He is now Information Officer, Headquarters, 82d Airborne Division.



Trooper sights his weapon from a rooftop position.

the role of doctor, teacher and, above all, friend to the Dominican people. The Dominican Republic was an education to the men of the 82d—a lesson in civic action and humanity.

The words of a professed Latin Communist at a spring meeting of the Dominican Castroite "14th of June Movement"—"Santo Domingo is a volcano that is going to envelop all Latin America in flames"—seemed prophetic as the lead aircraft of the Division Task Force left Pope Air Force Base at 1930 hours on 29 April. More than 1000 Dominicans had already lost their lives in the revolution, then five days old. The 82d was on its way to put out the fire started by the erupting "volcano".

With the landing of the first troops, it became evident that the mission facing the Task Force would be greater than previously imagined, necessitating deployment of the entire Division. For the next four days, San Isidro Air Base was the scene of day and night action as troopers, trucks, ammunition, rations and supplies poured into the tiny Latin nation. The identification of known Communists in some key positions of the "Rebel" movement had changed the scene from a civil war to a threatened Cuba-like takeover of this Latin American neighbor.

The first action encountered by the Division occurred the morning of 30 April at the Duarte Bridge across the Ozama River. Scattered sniper fire harassed troopers of the 1st Battalion, 508th Infantry and Troop A, 1/17th Cavalry as they approached the east bank. Across the river lay the city of Santo Domingo, the heart of it under control of the Rebels.

Movement across the bridge was slow and tedious as a team of engineers from the Division's 307th Engineer Battalion cleared the bridge, checking for mines. Recon vehicles of the 17th Cavalry came next, followed by foot soldiers of the 1st Battalion, 508th Infantry in file on each side of the bridge. In establishing this bridgehead the first Division blood was spilled.

Once on the west bank of the Ozama, a six-block semi-circle was cleared. This was cautious work, making use of house-to-house search methods, close-range small arms fire and grenades. Company C, 1st Battalion, 505th Infantry moved south of the bridge to secure the vital Santo Domingo power plant. Stiff resistance was encountered before the plant, which controls all the electric power in and around the city, was finally secured.

Early on the morning of 1 May, the 508th received orders to link up with U.S. Marines who had established an International Safety Zone on the western side of the city. The task force, consisting of the battalion reconnaissance platoon and the 1st platoon from Company C, moved out immediately, and within minutes neutralized the first heavily armed hostile position. Here the first 82d trooper since World War II was killed in action. By 1330 the linkup was complete and a Line of Communications through the city was established. This line was to be expanded and fortified over the next four months as the Ad Hoc Committee of the Organization of American States (OAS) went to work to establish peace.

Back home, the sudden move of the Division had left Fort Bragg and bordering Fayetteville, North Carolina, reeling under its impact. In many cases wives found themselves running the family alone for the first time. The Division Adjutant General Section set to work to alleviate many of the problems. A Dependent's Assistance Center was set up, to keep families informed and to provide help with finances, housing, movement. The

Medical stations swiftly set up by Division teams treated Dominicans for a variety of ailments.





Improving and repairing city's drainage system was just one of civic projects undertaken by Division.



Chemical detachment provided pure water for city.

Center functioned through the summer of 1965.

Towards the end of May, things began to stabilize in Santo Domingo. A military supply route was opened from San Isidro Air Base to the United States Embassy and western Santo Domingo. The troopers dubbed the route the "All American Expressway" and the familiar "double A" patch appeared on telephone poles and trees along the route. On 7 May the Division celebrated the twentieth anniversary of its World War II victory parade in New York City with a brief ceremony at the Division Command Post east of Santo Domingo. Original plans calling for the Division to march in the Armed Forces Day parade in New York City were cancelled.

Within hours of their arrival in Santo Domingo, Division troops began an active civic action program. Before the first pound of government surplus food was distributed, individual troopers began sharing their C-rations with impoverished Dominicans. The Division Civil Affairs section established a program of food and medical supply, which saw over fifteen hundred tons of food and fifteen thousand pounds of clothing distributed to needy Dominicans. Wives promptly sent more than two thousand pounds of used clothing to the troopers for distribution. Doctors of the 82d treated more than 58,000 civilians for everything from a cold to an appendectomy; 82d chaplains said Mass and baptized children in remote areas where Dominican priests weren't available. The 307th Engineer Battalion supplied purified water to alleviate the critical shortage in Santo Domingo.

The Dominican people soon began to react more favorably towards the troopers as they saw what was being done.

On 10 May the streets of the Line of Communications came throbbingly alive as the 82d Band proudly marched the three miles from the Duarte Bridge to the U.S. embassy, bringing a lift to troopers and Dominicans alike.

Distribution of food to needy Dominicans proved both a rewarding and trying job. At first, food that was being stored in Santo Domingo by the Agency for International Development (AID) and CARE was distributed. By mid-May, Navy vessels began bringing in the foodstuffs from the United States. Distribution points were established throughout the cleared part of the city; and each often handled upwards of 4,000 people daily. Hungry crowds sometimes threatened to get out of control, but generally distribution continued at a steady pace.





Fifteen hundred tons of food were distributed and doctors treated more than 58,000 civilians.

While most of the Division's humanitarian efforts were centered in Santo Domingo, many trips were made to outlying towns and villages by doctors and chaplains. A team from Company B, 307th Medical Battalion set up mobile medical centers. After breaking the initial barriers of suspicion, the Airborne medics found themselves well received. In the first four days of operation alone, the medical team treated some three hundred and fifty people in remote villages.

Troopers of the 307th Engineer Battalion soon found that the term "combat" engineer had many meanings. Initially employed in mine clearing operations, position fortification and search and clear missions, the engineers soon found themselves deep in a civic action program. The 307th "Injuneers" established water points in outlying towns and trucked water into Santo Domingo to alleviate the serious water shortage. Through daily trash runs, the engineers assisted in restoring sanitation throughout the city.

Incidents on the Line of Communications continued through early June, despite a cease-fire arranged by the Ad Hoc Committee of the OAS late in May. Demonstrations and sniper fire became the order of the day from certain "rebel" elements as word was spread that the troopers would soon be going home. On 14 June the Castroite elements held a rally to celebrate the founding of their organization, and then urged their followers to go on with the fight. Troopers, still under cease-fire orders, crouched behind sandbag emplacements on the morning of 15 June as repeated volleys were fired at them from the sector held by the Constitutionalists to the South. At 0830 the word was passed to return fire. Both sides exchanged heavy fire for the remainder of the morning until at 1130 the 1st Battalion 508th Infantry moved forward to eliminate the strongest sniper positions. At 1600 hours the 1/505 was ordered forward to reinforce the 508. By nightfall the dock area was a shambles with clouds of dark smoke rising from warehouses along the piers.

It looked like the snipers had been silenced, at least for the present. The engineers went to work. Debris was cleared, sandbags were emplaced, protective wire was strung; the Division had moved as far as it would go for five months as OAS peace talks went forward. The toll in casualties had been high on 15 June, but that day proved to be the straw that broke the back of the elements that had renewed the fighting.

The situation gradually normalized in Santo Domingo, as peace efforts became increasingly successful. The troopers took turns enjoying rest and recreation at Boca Chica, a small seaside resort a few miles from Santo Domingo. Barricades were improved on line. PT began again, and it was not unusual to see a platoon of troopers double timing down a street in the LOC followed by a Dominican child or two trying to keep up.

Inspections began anew. On the morning of 15 June, just prior to the move forward to take the hostile strongpoints, Sergeant Glen W. Meunier of the 2d Battalion, 505th Infantry, attached to the 3d Brigade Command Maintenance Management Team as a small-arms inspector, was beginning his rounds to the first of many sandbagged gun positions which he would be inspecting that morning. The first rounds of sniper fire caught Sergeant Meunier "inspecting" and he was downed with a grazed hip. He recovered from the injury in fine shape as rumors spread throughout the Division that there was no safety from the inspectors—even up on the line.

The life of the trooper did not get easier as a result of the successful peace talks. There were many things to be done in a 24 hour day. The daylight hours were generally peaceful with only an occasional



Military Academy at San Isidro served as division headquarters.

shot echoing in the city. How did a paratrooper spend his day in a strange country under these trying circumstances? He had his normal military duties—guard, cleaning of equipment. "Just like they said in basic training, 'your weapon is your best friend'." There were letters to be written. Mail service was good. One trooper commented that service was better than ever. "I'm getting letters from my girl faster than I did at Fort Bragg." C-130 Hercules aircraft daily brought in two loads of mail from Fort Bragg. The boots had to be shined—the sign of a man who takes pride in being a paratrooper. The days were long but not long enough.

On 9 July the battle-weary 1st Battalion 508th Infantry and 1st Battalion 505th Infantry started emplaning for Fort Bragg. This was the start of a slow redeployment which saw the units of the 1st Brigade remaining alone well into 1966, continuing the Division's role as part of the Inter-American Peace Force.

On 25 October over 2500 troops of the 1st Brigade patrolled downtown Santo Domingo, "Ciudad Nueva". This marked the final step in the military liberation of the city. Reacting to the request of Dominican Provisional President Hector Garcia Godoy, three battalions of the Brigade moved into the former "rebel" zone and started patrolling the streets in preparation for the beginning of a house-to-house weapons search by government search teams. In a coordinated move, troops of other OAS nations represented in the Inter-American Peace Force moved into another section bordering the former "rebel" zone. Despite isolated shouts of "Yankee go home", the troopers were well received in the downtown sector and business was carried on throughout the city at what one businessman termed a "normal pace."

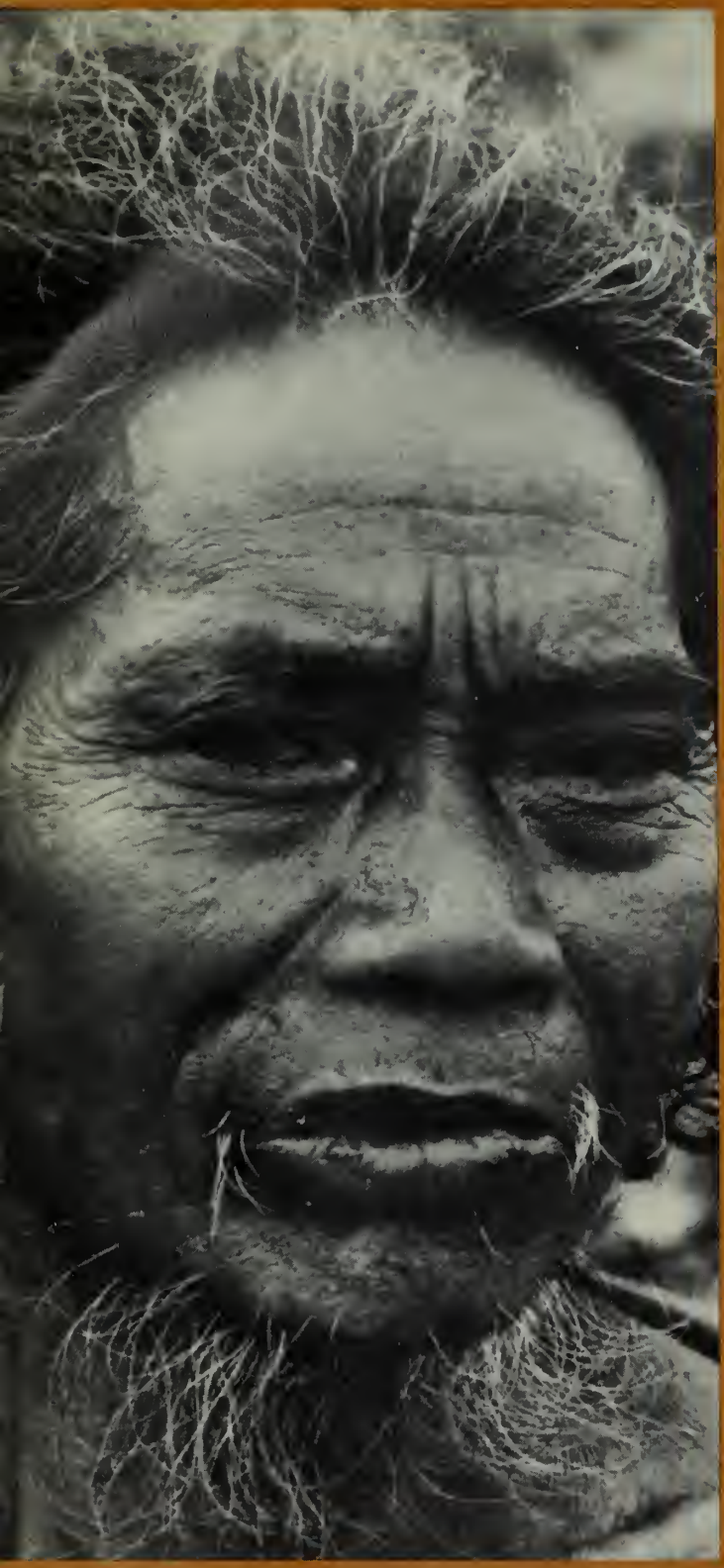
1st Brigade troops were to police this sector of the city for next seven months as the Dominican people prepared for and held a successful national election.

A message from children of a fifth grade class in Ohio arrived at Division Headquarters at Christmas 1965, bringing special cheer to the "All Americans." "We are proud of all of you and fine job you are doing for your country . . . Let men and women and children be free. We hope that things will be better over there and you all can come home soon."

Things got "better over there," and the last elements of the 82d returned to Fort Bragg on 23 September 1966. The 82d had not only carried on past traditions in the Dominican Republic, but had created many new ones. The Dominican Republic meant a lot of things to a lot of people, but to the trooper it was a proud assertion of his role as an "All American!—all the way."



Most demonstrations started on this street.





Our Allies In Vietnam

Troops from other Free World nations serve with United States and Republic of Vietnam forces in that war-torn nation. Troops from the Philippines, New Zealand, Australia and Korea are actively assisting the Vietnamese in the fight against Communism. The following photographs show some of the allied forces in action in Vietnam.

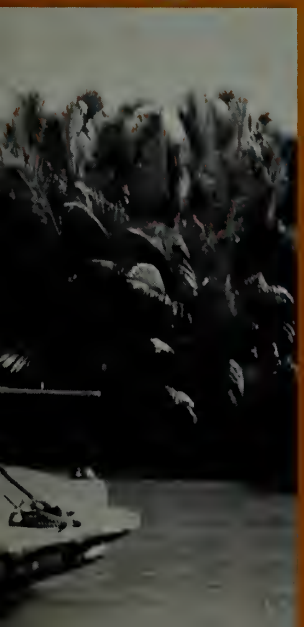


Above, this tough, hard fighting Montagnard tribesman is one of many who fight alongside U. S. troops in the highlands of South Vietnam. Top right, members of the 2d ROK Marine Brigade load a recoilless rifle. Right, a Republic of Vietnam harbor patrol craft checks the reeds along the Mekong Delta for Viet Cong.









Top left, a Maori gunner—one of the New Zealand troops in Vietnam—loads his weapon.

Top right, Filipino troops learn the fine points of using the bayonet.

Above, a Filipino medical team prepares for service in Vietnam.

Right, a Vietnamese Ranger brigade loads into helicopters.



"Some ask if our men go alone to Vietnam—if we alone respect our great commitment in the Southeast Asia Treaty. Still again the answer is 'No'. We have seven allies in SEATO and five of them are giving vital support, each with his own strength and in his own way, to the cause of freedom in Southeast Asia."

President Lyndon B. Johnson upon receiving the National Freedom Award, 23 February 1966.



Korean troops practice mine detection techniques for Vietnam duty.

Three Vietnamese armored, self-powered cars escort a cargo train on the Saigon-Bien Hoa run.





A Vietnamese soldier, interpreter for the 1st Brigade of the 101st Airborne Division, questions a frightened woman about Viet Cong movements.

An Australian soldier examines punji stakes found by an interpreter serving with unit.



In Appreciation

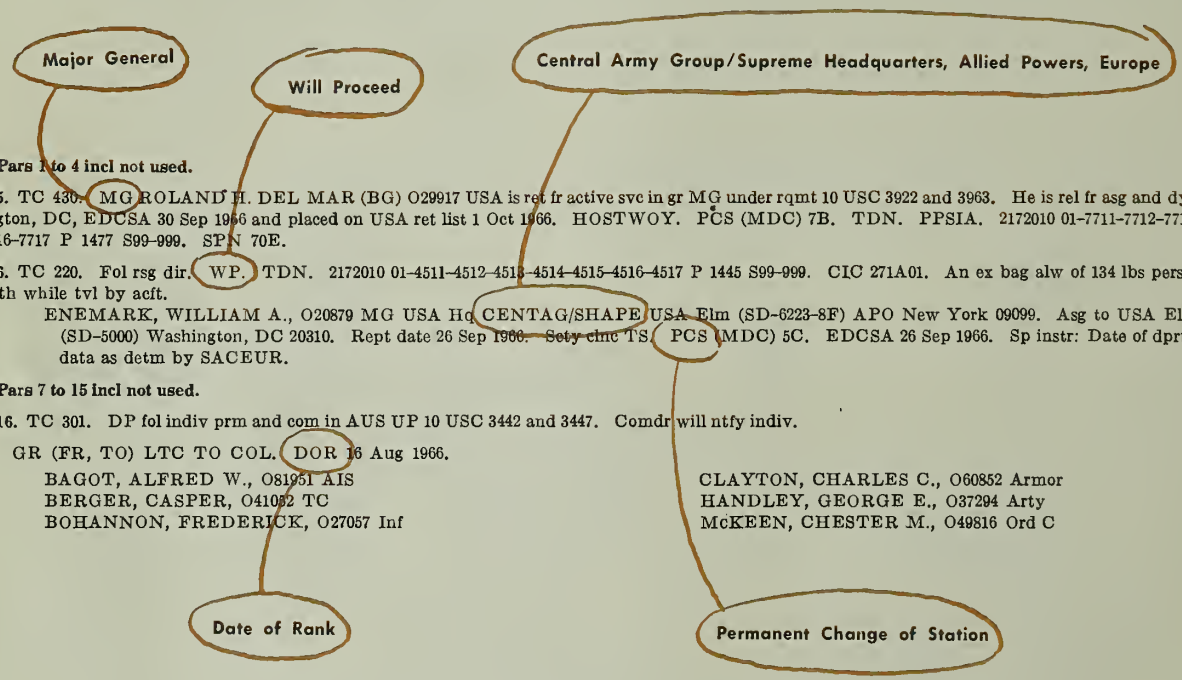
In a recent letter to U.S. Army Chief of Staff General Harold K. Johnson, the Chief of the Joint General Staff of the Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces, Lt. Gen. Cao Van Vien, writes:

"It is really a great debt of gratefulness that the Vietnamese Army owes to the Army of the United States. Needless to say that without the mighty and generous support by your Army, our country would have been overrun by the Communists.

"In my capacity as Chief of the Joint General Staff, concurrently Commander of the Army, Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces, I would like to seize this opportunity to extend gratitude for all the efforts and sacrifices that you have endured for our common cause. I am convinced that if Vietnam, the United States and the Free World forces continue to be united and persevering, the Communists aggression will not fail to be checked and defeated."

Short Cut To Clarity

ABBREVIATIONS can be confusing to the soldier trying to figure out what his orders are telling him. A clutch of initials confronts him. But it must be so. Abbreviations are essential to speed the Army's paperwork. They tell a message in short, time-saving and consequently money-saving terms. Soldiers interested enough to spell out the specifics in a military message can find explanations of abbreviations in AR 320-50. Following are excerpts from Special Orders Number 169, Headquarters, Department of the Army, dated 16 August 1966 and some of their meanings:



Key Abbreviations

Symbols: DP—By direction of the President
TDN—Travel directed is necessary in military service
WP—Will proceed to
ACPATT—All commands through which this shipment passes will process these personnel (this individual) as attached
AD—Active duty
EDCSA—Effective date of change of strength accountability
DDALV—Days' delay en route auth chargeable as lv
DDALVAHP—Days' delay at home or leave address within the continental United States authorized chargeable as leave provided it does not interfere with reporting date specified. Advanced lv may be authorized where necessary
DALVP—Delay en route authorized chargeable as ordinary lv provided it does not interfere with reporting on date specified and providing individual has sufficient accrued lv
PPSIA—Pamphlet—"Personal Property Shipping Information" is applicable
TDHHG—For travel of dependents authorized transportation of household goods including packing and crating and unpacking and uncrating
HOSTWOY—Home of selection and completion travel within one year is authorized

100 Miles To Nijmegen



It's a Four-Day Trial
Of Stamina and Footpower

SP4 Howard W. Holmes

As I was going to St. Ives,
I met:
A man with seven wives
Infantrymen climbing seven hills
Don Quixote slashing windmills
The Lady of Bath,
A bearded man,
The Pied Piper of Hamelin,
Followed by
Boys,
Girls,
A marching band
Troubadors and
Israeli copper miners
London bobbies and stock exchange diners
Dogface Soldiers
Singing: "I'm just a dogface soldier
"With a rifle on my shoulder"
Chanting: "When the Stars and Stripes fly
over Tokyo"
And Limeys
Adding: "—Under the Union Jack"
And soldiers everywhere
Panting: "Old sojers NEV-ah die, NEV-ah die,
NEV-ah die,
"Old sojers NEV-ah die,
"They just fade ah-wayyyyy"
And hup two-three
Came the fighting Infantry: (double time)
"Hup-two-three-four
"Hup-two-three-four
"Hup-two—CAN DO!" CAN DO!
—the 15th Infantry.
How many were going to St. Ives?
One; the rest were going to Nijmegen.

SOMETHING happened in Nijmegen, a Netherlands city of one hundred and forty thousand, during the last week of July that can only be equated to the ephemeral town of Brigadoon, which comes alive for one day, and assumes a magical air which affects visitors from near and far.

It is the Netherlands' 50th International Four Day Marches, to which marchers came from throughout Holland and Europe, and from as far away as Israel and the United States. They came for no other reason than to walk, walk, walk—and it wasn't like the walking they once endured in basic military training to the lashing voice of an NCO.

Soldiers and civilians alike—some 15,000 of them—marched on morale and blisters and guts. The pain was killing them, but there wasn't a face to be found that didn't have a smile on it from beginning to end.

For four days, this city in southeast Holland effervesced. Maids ran out to kiss soldiers and wipe their perspiring faces with towels. Little boys clutched the hands of soldiers and pulled them on. Little girls who did the same and gave the soldiers flowers to stick in the barrels of their rifles. Bystanders pulled out old rocking chairs and sofas days in advance, to urge the marchers on with cheers and applause to go on and on and on and finish the 30 or 40 or 50 or 55 kilometers they were to complete that day.

If you can make it through the first three days, they said, then you can make it all the way. On guts, on cheers, on bandaged ankles and heels and knees. On, on.

The "Can Do Marching Devils" from the 1st Battalion, 15th Infantry, felt the heaviness of fatigue lifted by the lightness of morale. As SSG Charles Wilson of the 58th Infantry, puts it: "The first day, you're marching on morale; the second day, on blisters; the third day, on guts: and the fourth day, you don't care because you know you're going to make it anyway—

SPECIALIST 4 HOWARD W. HOLMES is Editor of Frontline, the newspaper of 3d Infantry Division.

after having gone this far."

A total of 14,765 marchers from 25 Western nations participated in the marches which began 26 July and lasted for four days. Three teams from Fontainebleau, France, represented NATO for the fifth year. The team consists of men from Germany, Canada, the Netherlands, Great Britain, and United States.

The largest team of military participants came from the Netherlands—3,146. The United Kingdom sent 1,413; Belgium, 721; Switzerland, 584; Denmark, 345; and the United States, 164.

Five teams from the U. S. Army, Europe (USAREUR) represented the United States this year. Two of them—the 1st Battalion, 15th Infantry, 3d Infantry Division team commanded by 2LT Michael J. Connor, and the VII Corps Long Range Patrol (Company C, 58th Infantry) team, commanded by 1LT Kendall Burkett—were selected because of their past performances at Nijmegen.

The 8th and 24th Infantry Divisions selected their teams in divisional competitions. The 8th Infantry Division selected the 1st Battalion, 39th Infantry team, commanded by 2LT Tom Kirton, and the 1st Battalion, 509th Airborne Infantry team, commanded by 2LT Robert H. Schulz, Jr., on esprit, endurance and appearance. The 24th Infantry Division selected a team from the 15th Signal Battalion, commanded by 1LT Robert R. Craighill, Jr.

Ten marching bands, including two from the U. S. Army—the 3d and 8th Infantry Division Bands—also participated, mainly to provide entertainment and to help military marchers keep cadence.

Although the Nijmegen marches began in 1909, and except for a few years during World War II have been going on ever since, American teams have only participated in the last three. The trips to Nijmegen came as an aftermath of the marching craze which began in the United States when President Kennedy, in 1963, wondered out loud whether today's Marine Corps could still carry out President Theodore Roosevelt's order of 1908 to march 50 miles in three days, spending no more than 20 hours on their feet.

When the Nijmegen marches began in 1964, the American military teams were there to prove that they could also walk—not 50 miles—but 100 miles in four days. The results were disastrous! They simply hadn't the preparation.

Sometime during the following year, divisions, such as the 3d Infantry Division, began reemphasizing marching for long distances, to remind Infantrymen that feet sometimes turn out to be the only means of locomotion in battle.

A smaller group of 426 from the U. S. Army, Europe, entered the Nijmegen marches in 1965 and did better. Of the 174 from the 3d Infantry Division who participated, 171 completed the 100 miles.

For the 50th anniversary this year, 164 American soldiers went to Nijmegen. Each of the five teams practiced marching for at least a month, but before they were through, they all agreed that they could have used more.

Almost everyone walking required medical treatment of some kind for his feet. Many wrapped their feet in adhesive tape to prevent blistering and changed socks at rest stops.

Before the march, the men soaked their feet in tincture benzine to toughen them and made ample use of talcum powder to keep the feet dry. First aid centers along the route were filled with those having blisters broken and medicines and tapes applied.

Each military team is required to march 25 miles a day and to carry 22 pounds of equipment, consisting of pack, individual weapon, web equipment with canteen and first aid packet.

There is no racing, no competition, except to finish. Each man who completes the 100 miles receives a bronze medal, and if a team finishes, the entire team receives a trophy. Eleven hours are allotted to complete the walk each day, although the American teams finished on an average of eight hours a day, except for the Long Range Patrol, which didn't halt along the road and finished between five and six hours.

Most marchers think the first and third day are the hardest—the first because it exhausts those not in condition and the third because of the "seven hills of Nijmegen," which the marchers encounter for the first time.

"The hills are right there at the end." Lt. Connor said, "where they hit you the most."

The men begin marching on morale the first day, blisters the second and guts the third. By the fourth day, they begin feeling the miles in their bones, but as LT Connor added, "if we complete the first three days, then it's Can Do all the way." And it was "Can Do" for all the American teams. Every man completed the 100 miles.

During the final six kilometers of the fourth day, the marchers were greeted by a "parade of flowers," as thousands of onlookers presented bouquets to those marching the last few steps to the finish line.

"Almost everyone required medical treatment of some kind for his feet. Many wrapped their feet in adhesive tape."



MARTHA RAYE

Star Performer in Emergency



There was that one night in Vietnam when, despite all the traditions and the examples, the show didn't go on.

It was the night that veteran trouper Martha Raye turned nurse at a hospital in Soc Trang in the Mekong Delta. The brunette comedienne had been making a tour of the area and was scheduled to entertain two aviation helicopter companies. But the units ran into a heavy fight that day as they attempted landings in the midst of a Viet Cong battalion.

Four helicopters were shot down, another score damaged, and wounded began pouring into the little dispensary at Soc Trang just about the same time Miss Raye arrived.

A former nurse, she sized up the situation, put on Army fatigues, gave a pint of blood to a wounded sergeant, then scrubbed and prepared the wounded for surgery, and generally assisted at whatever else needed to be done.

That was the night the show didn't go on. Next morning Martha was back helping the one doctor and eight corpsmen. Most of the wounded were surprised, somewhat naturally, to find themselves under the care of the famed actress. Typical of the stories told by the men was that of a gunship pilot and his crew chief and doorgunner. Shot down, with the copilot of their aircraft killed, they made their way through swamp, canal, rice paddies for 20 hours, killing and capturing several Viet Cong on the way. Unable to bring the captured men along they had tied them up and left them on a canal bank—and finally stumbled on a unit of the Army of the Republic of Viet Nam.

The trio—all members of the 121st Airmobile Company known as the Soc Trang Tigers—were Major Raymond T. Nutter of Bowling Green, Kentucky, SP5 David Olson of Jackson, Minnesota, the crew chief, and doorgunner SGT Rodger Swindler of Lakeland Florida. All three were presented with the Bronze Star and "V" for Valor by BG George P. Seneff, Jr., commanding general of the 1st Aviation Brigade.

About noon on the second day Miss Raye was flown to Vinh Long, 80 miles away, and that night her show went on for another unit. But those who benefited from her nursing care remember a Martha Raye performance that no stage show could ever duplicate.

The State The U.S. Army Built



The U. S. Army has served in Alaska for the century that it has been part of the United States. The United States purchased the territory of Alaska on 30 June 1867. On 18 October 1867 the *USS Ossipee* sailed into Sitka Harbor, carrying General Jefferson C. Davis, his staff, Battery H, 2d Artillery and Company F, 9th Infantry. On 29 October General Davis assumed command of the Military District of Alaska.

Because of the lateness of the season Sitka was the only post established in Alaska in the fall of 1867. In the spring, however, the Department of Alaska became the District of Alaska under the Military Division of the Pacific with five posts established, two in southwestern Alaska and three to the far west. Battery E of the 2d Artillery established Fort Kodiak. In the spring of 1869 Battery F, 2d Artillery set up Fort Kenay on Cook Inlet.

The Department of Alaska was discontinued 1 July 1870 and the territory was attached to the Department of Columbia. General Davis with his staff returned to the U. S. for reassignment.

The Army governed in Alaska until 1877, when all troops were withdrawn and responsibility for the territory passed to the Treasury Department.

Although Army troops were withdrawn from the Territory, Army exploration parties criss-crossed the land, and the Signal Corps was operating weather stations as early as 1876. They continued until 1884.

In 1881 First Lieutenant Patrick Henry Ray led an International Polar Expedition to Point Barrow where they stayed until 1883. First Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka, 3d Cavalry commanded the Alaska Military Reconnaissance of 1883. The party reconnoitered from Chilkoot Inlet to Fort Selkirk on the Yukon River. After exploring the islands of Southeast Alaska they traveled the entire length of the Yukon River. In 1884 Lieutenant William R. Abercrombie, 2d Infantry led a party on a reconnaissance of the Copper River, and then explored the Valdez area. Second Lieutenant Henry T. Allen in 1885 led a party up the Cooper River and down the Tanana Valley. The next major explorations were made in 1898 when three major Army expeditions were sent to the Prince William Sound-Cook Inlet areas to survey transportation routes.

With the added attraction of a gold rush, the maintenance of law and order in Alaska at the end of the 19th century became so chaotic that the Army came back in force in 1898 and again assumed many of the responsibilities of civil government. The Army established posts in Southeast Alaska, at Valdez, and along the Yukon from St. Michael to Eagle City. By 1910, civil government was stabilized and the Alaskan garrison was reduced to less than a regiment.

It was through the work of the Signal Corps that the Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System was established, marking the beginning of what is now the Alaska Communication System. By 1903 a communications system connected all Army posts in Alaska except that at Haines. The posts were further connected to Washington via Canadian lines.

An Army party under Captain Abercrombie laid out and built the first major road in the Territory—a military road from Valdez to Fairbanks, now known as Richardson highway. When the railroad came to Alaska in 1914 it was constructed under Army supervision. The railroad town that was to become Anchorage was laid out by Army engineers.

World War I didn't affect Alaska but the Army continued to maintain garrisons there. Between World War I and World War II Army strength in Alaska declined. By 1925 all Army posts but one in the Territory were abandoned. Increasing world tension in 1940, however, prompted the establishment of Fort Richardson, destined to become one of the largest military installations in the world. Army activity in Alaska during World War II was highlighted by the construction of the Alaskan Highway.

On 15 November 1947, Army troops were redesignated as the U. S. Army, Alaska and assigned to the Alaskan Command.

For one hundred years the Army has been explorer, builder, scientist, policeman and government in Alaska. It is safe to predict that the Army will play an important role in the next one hundred.

King salmon, grizzlies, moose thrive, fish and game enthusiasts benefit from Army-Alaska teamwork in a program of creative conservation by the

New Lawman on the Last Frontier

Specialist 5 Ellis L. Taylor



THE NIGHT and the storm have passed; the morning tide rolls up Cook Inlet, and with the tide run hundreds of fish—heavy with sperm and egg, slightly mad with the spawning urge.

They are king salmon, some of them 50 pounds or more in strong, sleek weight, and they are running here on a course unused by their species the past several decades.

Sixty miles to the northeast, in the valley where the creek is born, a man and his son pause to marvel at the pink and gold with which dawn is gilding their mountain world. Ahead of them in the trail ptarmigan

SPECIALIST 5 ELLIS L. TAYLOR is Information Specialist assigned to Information Office, U.S. Army Alaska.

scramble aloft, shrilling their confusion, as a grizzly bear rears ten feet tall to test the man-scent in the breeze.

On the gravel delta below, where the creek slashes through the largest Army installation in this area, a cow moose lies calving in a stand of spruce just out of sight of the rows of barracks buildings. She is being delivered of twin 30 pound males the color of sun-bleached buckskin, her only witness a mile high eagle.

An ordinary spring day is beginning. An ordinary day in an extraordinary country—and a thousand spring mornings yet to be conceived are being prepared for her. For this is the place where it was not too late to save tomorrows—where there is meaning in a dream called conservation.

This is Alaska—last great treasury of the Nation's wild resources, land of gold, of forests yet unwalked, of nameless mountains and numberless streams, land of beauty sweet and grandeur harsh—the last frontier.

She is all of these, and she will remain so because her people and her friends have merged in an alliance of purpose. Partners in this coalition are the Alaskans; the state conservation workers and the Federal fish and wildlife specialists; and the United States Army, Alaska. Far-seeing men and women, civilians and soldiers, have stepped forward for Alaska when time was important.

In its glory days, before the Russians came, caribou herds miles long and thousands strong roamed the tundra.

When fishermen discovered the wealth of salmon, so plentiful on spawning runs that "you could walk across rivers on their backs," they were confident the supply was inexhaustible—but the runs represent several generations of fish at once, and are mounted by salmon from the entire North Pacific and the Bering Sea.

Further, the Pacific salmon tribes, unlike their Atlantic relatives, beat their way to gravelled shallows, spawn, and die. Take more salmon from the seas before they reach the gravel beds of fresh water streams and you thin out the runs four, five, six years to come.

Alaska's land wildlife was largely mobile and tended, as now, to concentrate in pockets where conditions were most favorable at the moment. This pocket population was bound to the seasons and to the longer cycles of balance and imbalance common to every natural community. Today this concentration effect is the basis for the major misconception that Alaska overflows with caribou, moose, sheep, bear, fowl and fish.

The Russians began exploitation of the optimum ranges two centuries ago. During their rule some $50 millions in fur left Alaska for the coffers of the Czars—at a cost of near extinction for the richest prize, the sea otter.

When a force of two companies of men, forerunners of today's U.S. Army Alaska, received Alaska from the Russians in 1867 the idea of modern conservation had yet to find its voice, through men like Theodore Roosevelt, Gifford Pinchot, Ernest Thompson Seton.

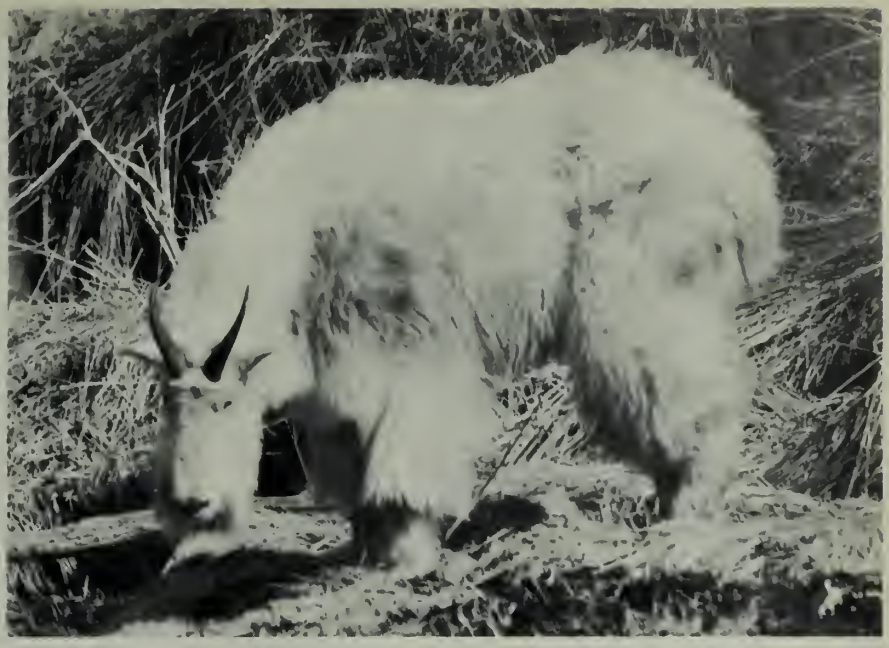
Alaska was "The Great Land," spacious and bold, where there always seemed to be more, just over the next ridge.

The sourdough, the miner and the homesteader overthrew ancient balances with fire, with machinery that purged the creeks and the valleys for gold, with ax and shovel. They scoured the land and the seas for bounty





Fort Richardson's power cooling pond doubles as fish hatchery, above. Wildlife Conservation Center staffer SP5 Dean Egan points out specimens of Alaskan wildlife to visiting Anchorage children.



Mountain goat was airlifted from mainland to Kodiak Island to help build up herds there and thus provide future hunters with game.

scalps and eagle claws.

With a bare token strength, the Army spent its time and its energies in impossible challenges—building roads where none should be, communications systems of heroic scope, struggling to provide order and control in a country where the land and the weather conspired to defeat every human effort. The Army in Alaska achieved these things with its tiny garrisons.

When Hitler marched on Poland the U.S. Army, Alaska was a contingent of 11 officers and 286 enlisted men, equipped with a lone tugboat that spent most of its time tied up for repairs at the one active post, Chilkoot Barracks, in Alaska's panhandle country on the Inside Passage. By the close of the war some 300,000 servicemen had seen Alaska, and the Territory had gained several military stations. Chief among these was Fort Richardson, with Elmendorf Field, which began as a tent city in 1940, set on the glacial plateau just north of Anchorage. By 1948 most of the permanent buildings and roads were usable and there was sufficient manpower to undertake real conservation work.

Liuetenant General Nathan Twining, Commander-in-Chief, Alaska during 1947-1950, is remembered locally as the man who sparked the military's first effective fish and wildlife program on its lands. To offset the shortage of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service agents, he set in motion a most unusual operation—the deputizing of capable Alaskan Command volunteers as assistants to agents of the Service.

In the early 1950's, six soldier-deputies covered south central Alaska with the Federal agents, working as enforcers of the regulations and protectors of the wild resources. One of these was SSG Frank Mundziak, a military policeman. "Protection and enforcement were our main jobs, but we also ran creel counts, wildlife surveys, and helped in research work," he recalls.

The Fish and Wildlife agents, Territory officials, and U.S. Army, Alaska covered Alaska—thinly—with the support of the Alaskan Command, from 1948 to statehood in 1959. The soldier-deputies worked everywhere with the Federal agents, roping moose for study, tagging fish, gaining knowledge about Alaska's wildlife, her waters, forests, and her people.

When statehood gave Alaska her own Department of Fish and Game, military agents helped advance the U.S. Army Alaska's conservation plans. Among them were Staff Sergeants Frank Mundziak and William Hernandez, assigned with the Provost Marshal at Fort Richardson.

The Provost Marshal, Lieutenant Colonel Ivan C. Nelson, and Lieutenant Colonel James Irvine, Jr., former U.S. Army, Alaska Deputy Engineer and president of Fort Richardson's Chugach Rod and Gun Club, were spearheaders for the establishment of what has become U.S. Army, Alaska's most valuable conservation education tool—the Wildlife Conservation Center.

The Wildlife Conservation Center was established with the support of Major General Ned D. Moore, then commanding general, U.S. Army, Alaska. Few investments have reaped such broad returns in good will, understanding and education. Today the Center houses more than six score trophies, dozens of specimens, literature from all areas where conservation is important, and three aquarium tanks for Alaska's most famous fish: the king salmon, the Dolly Varden trout (the only fish for which a bounty was paid), and the rainbow trout.

The mounts and speciments include many Boone and Crockett world record trophies, on loan from guides and hunters. There are rare items, like the caribou head with a "triple shovel" rack, the luxuriant sea otter, three record class Dall Sheep, a mastadon tusk, a diminutive glacier bear, a great brown bear 12 feet tall. There are common animals—birds of the uplands

and of the waterways, small game, sea and land animals of all kinds. Some 25,000 visitors, military and civilian, toured the Center in its first year, including government officials, children and high school students with teachers, leaders, counselors, interested in conservation, propagation, and wildlife management.

At Fort Richardson, the Post Engineer's Fish and Wildlife Conservation Section has put into effect a fish conservation and propagation program developed by SGT Hernandez. The project consists of rearing rainbow trout, silver salmon and king salmon in the cooling pond at the central heat and power plant at Fort Richardson.

In 1967 it is anticipated that the pond will be home to some 100,000 rainbow trout, 500,000 king salmon, and 25,000 silver salmon. The big kings, living only one year in fresh water, are to be released, as they have been in the past several years, in local streams which once were forgotten as king salmon creeks.

The Army does not benefit immediately, nor does the fisherman. But the kings, returning from the sea in three, four, five years or more, mean a bounty in revenue, sport, and eggs for more rearing that will serve all of Cook Inlet, and in time, other parts of Alaska.

Other conservation and game management missions carried out by the Post Engineer's Fish and Wildlife Conservation Section include—

- A survey of lakes on the post to determine rehabilitation needs and possible improvements for better fish and waterfowl use.
- Evaluation of Ship Creek which crosses Fort Richardson aimed at returning this creek to its former condition as a salmon-breeding stream.
- A scientific browse survey to measure the moose population on the reservation. This resulted in a controlled hunt by civilian and military hunters which thinned the over-large moose population to proper level.
- Beaver transplants to improve creek areas on post.
- A pioneering moose mirror project. Under this project, auto headlights are being reflected into the woods on busy roads to reduce moose crossings at night and thus cut down collisions with vehicles.

Looking ahead, Post Engineer Lieutenant Colonel Yates sees the program producing many benefits for U.S. Army, Alaska and Alaskans in general. "As we complete the second year of our 10-year fish and game management plan at Fort Richardson," he wrote recently, "the ultimate fruits of our work begin to emerge through the increased hunting and fishing resources available . . ."

As the program's educational goal, Colonel Yates hopes to see every man, woman and child on Fort Richardson understand and adopt the theme "protect and preserve our fish and wildlife resources."

Sergeant Hernandez and Mundziak have been awarded the Army Commendation Medal for their conservation work. But certainly one of the highest honors for U.S. Army, Alaska is a congressional commendation which was entered in the official record of the United States Senate for 12 March 1964. Senator Ernest Gruening (Alaska) sponsored the resolution which declared:

"The United States Army in Alaska . . . in addition to carrying out its role of defender of this great northern-most bastion and bulwark of hemispheric defense, most admirably, has been carrying on a most useful conservation program. It has shown imagination in initiating practices which have substantially increased the supply of King Salmon, once Alaska's greatest resource and the Nation's finest fishery resource . . . "Be it resolved, that . . . officers and men of Fort Richardson are commended for their participation in and contribution to the conservation and propagation of Alaska's fishery resources."

But the most important people to cheer the Army-Alaska conservation partnership have not yet been born. They are the generations of the future who will reap harvest in food, in timber, in wonderment at nature and in pleasures which will be rare in the crowded world.

Tusks of bull walrus supply a form of fine ivory suitable for carving.



United States protects the seal herds, typified by this domestic scene of a single family basking and caring for the young on St. Paul Island.



TV Coverage in Vietnam

It's a risky, back-breaking job, capturing sights and sounds of battle and life in the field

Dick Joyce

"THE Huntley-Brinkley Report" on 16 June 1966 carried reports about two NBC News correspondents who were manhandled and shot at in Vietnam. At the close of the program, Chet Huntley commented:

"Perhaps in view of these incidents, it is time to respond to the critics who frequently assert that television is not covering this war very well.

"They surely must be unaware of the logistics: camera, sound gear, extra film, lenses and attachments adding up to several hundred pounds of gear—all of it hand carried, up and down mountains, through rice paddies or jungle, in rain or tropical heat.

"Much of this war is waged in the minds and among the prejudices of men, none of it photographable.

"Finally there is physical danger. Eleven correspondents have been killed in Vietnam, about 40 wounded. About 30 others were recently held as hostages in a Danang pagoda and were fired upon when they escaped. Scores more have been shot at, many more have been beaten, kicked, arrested, shoved about, and threatened. Cameramen seem to be the prime targets. So television is not entirely Job-like about this sort of criticism."

DICK JOYCE is on the staff of Press Department, National Broadcasting Company.

Never before has a war been covered so extensively by television. Previously, newspaper headlines and radio bulletins reported to the American public on such major happenings as the bombing of entire German cities. Now, within 36 hours films of Vietnam events can be seen in the American living room.

Current television coverage in Vietnam is a journalistic marvel, but it has on occasion produced strong reactions from the public and government officials. Network news executives are keenly aware of the responsibilities they bear. Moreover, they are reminded almost daily of the grinding strains undergone by correspondents in the field.

The three television network news departments each maintain 20 to 30 men in Vietnam, about half of them Americans. In addition, many Vietnamese and people of other nationalities are there. NBC News, for example, has relied on Robin Still and Peter Boultwood (British), Vo Huynh (Vietnamese from Hanoi) and You Young Sang (Korean) as cameramen.

Vo Huynh has not only taken his camera into battle to obtain exceptional film footage but has a reputation throughout Vietnam for helping American and South Vietnamese soldiers in the field. He was at Dong Xoai one night with Government troops who were running low on ammunition. He recommended that the men crawl out and take cartridge belts from dead Vietcong soldiers who recently had been repulsed. There were no volunteers, so Vo performed the task himself, coming back with six belts.

Close calls are common for Vietnamese correspondents. NBC News cameraman Claus Kreiger was wounded by flying bomb fragments while filming the aftermath of an airplane crash in Saigon early this year. Correspondent Ron Nessen

"People expect TV and radio to supply the answers on Vietnam."

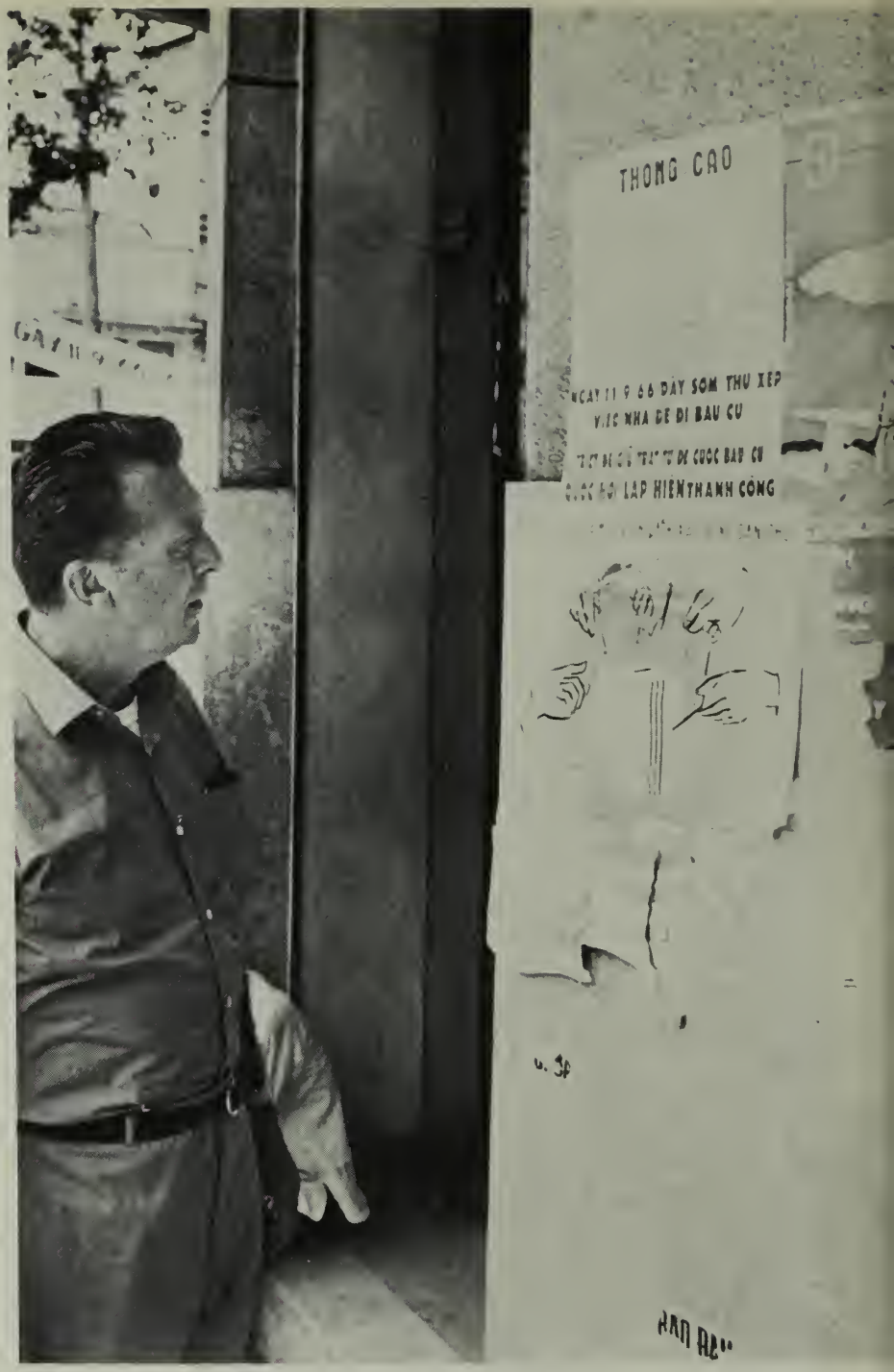
was reporting in the Mekong Delta when a VC sniper opened up. A bullet pinged close and Nessen flopped—still narrating but with a new edge in his voice.

Television viewers saw Nessen in a similar situation a month later. He and cameraman Peter Boultwood took cover in a ditch to avoid rebel fire in Danang. Boultwood filmed a report by Nessen on the senseless confusion caused by the civil war. Bullets whizzed near as he ended his report with the words "You better get down Pete, hey, Peter, get down!" Nessen was fired on later while he and his camera crew were riding in a jeep. On 12 July he received chest wounds while covering an action in the Central Highlands, just a few days before he was scheduled to leave Vietnam.

Such experiences are part of the game for all war correspondents and cameramen. Unlike other media, television crews cannot make up for something they missed. They travel together with their equipment of camera, film and sound gear weighing from 80 to 100 pounds. They cannot cover the war properly if they don't have the pictures to back themselves up.

THE big question of Vietnam, such as why the United States is there and what is happening on an overall scale, are too complex to be adequately covered on a day-to-day basis. Garrick Utley opened NBC News' bureau in Saigon in July 1964 and remained for 18 months covering the war.

He says: "People expect TV and radio to supply the answers on Vietnam. We cannot. We can only illustrate. We can show riots and isolated actions, burned schools, aid programs—only parts of the picture. And we'll always have this problem."



NBC commentator Chet Huntley gathers material for a news special on Vietnam elections.

William T. Corrigan, Director of NBC News operations, explains the difference today from Korea. "In Korea, all we got was troop movement," he says. "And even 10 years ago you still had a shot of the correspondent on the scene saying 'I wish you could see this.' But now equipment and concept have changed all that. We've caught the 'copters over the rice paddies and just because we have these pictures doesn't mean we're going to use them—and that sounds cruel when you realize that our guys have been



We are trying to marry pictures and words . . .

Garrick Utley interviews troops for a network TV special.

going through hell to get them. We are trying to marry pictures and words to get a greater understanding, and translate this war into a more meaningful picture for viewers."

Ron Nessen, who served as NBC News correspondent in Vietnam for two months before a shrapnel wound in his chest sent him back to the United States, is not satisfied with the total coverage of the confusing, frustrating war.

Before his return Nessen wrote Robert Northschield, executive producer of "The Huntley-Brinkley Report":

"Every week I look at the kines (film summaries of television news programs supplied by the State Department for personnel in Vietnam) of Huntley-Brinkley, Cronkite (CBS's Walter Cronkite) and Jennings (ABC News' Peter Jennings) and every week I realize that one roll of film is just about the total picture of the Vietnam war for millions of people.

"Yet the week portrayed on the film never matches the week as I lived it and felt it and reacted to it.

"Sure, some of what's missing can be blamed on difficult transportation, mechanical problems, personnel shortages (and shortcoming) the here-today-gone-tomorrow pattern of fighting.

"But there is something more fundamental than that preventing us from showing the viewers what Vietnam feels like and is like. When I first came here I thought my job was to make a mosaic . . . each story filling in a little of the picture, so after enough stories the picture would be complete. That theory doesn't seem to work.

"Jack Fern (then NBC News Saigon bureau chief) and a couple of other newsmen (TV and newspaper) discuss this endlessly, groping for some way to report this war better. I hope you will join us gropers."

There is a spirit of camaraderie among news correspondents and the fighting men of the Army because of the common perils that they share. This was pointed up recently when Ron Nessen, while recovering from wounds, was awarded an unusual honor by the commanding officer and men of a U.S. Army unit that he covered.

Nessen was presented with an honorary Combat Infantryman's Badge in a ceremony at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D. C. A certificate from the CO of the 327th Airborne Infantry reading, "In recognition of (Nessen's) outstanding performance of duty as a combat infantryman serving in the Republic of Vietnam against an active hostile ground force" was presented to Nessen by the Commanding General of Walter Reed Hospital, who told Nessen, "You have earned the Blue Badge of Courage."

DINFOS

It spells inter-service cooperation among all ranks . . .



Gates-Lord Hall houses three schools —DINFOS, the Adjutant General School, and The Finance School. All operate with close student-teacher relationships in a campus setting.



VIBRANT, friendly, scholastic, it's DINFOS—the Defense Information School at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. DINFOS provides training for selected officers and enlisted members of all the military services (and a limited number of persons from other Federal agencies and other nations) in the policies and techniques of military newswork and public relations.

Twenty-four hundred students are scheduled to attend the school this year. A faculty of 50 officers, 86 enlisted men and 20 civilians teach the school's credo, "Maximum disclosure with minimum delay."

DINFOS had its origin in 1946 at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, as the U.S. Army Information School. In 1948 the school was brought under joint service control as the Armed Forces Information School. In 1951 the school moved to Fort Slocum, New York. 1954 signaled the change back to the title, Army Information School—and for a decade the name stuck.

In 1964, after 18 years of teaching and 19,837 students, the school became DINFOS. It moved to Fort Benjamin Harrison in 1965.

Blend the colors of uniforms seen at DINFOS and you have a "purple suit." Indeed, "purple suit" is a part of the slang peculiar to DINFOS. It refers to the blend of experience and theory brought to DINFOS by members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines and Coast Guard. Faculty and students work as a single unit toward a common goal—telling the armed services story effectively to troops and public.

Photo story by SSG Lou White



Basic Military Journalist course teaches enlisted members all skills necessary to function with minimum supervision in an information office. Final project, Quill and Scroll, involves preparation of a four-page newspaper. Classes are divided into groups each with editorial staff, writers, photographers, editor. The groups compete to make the best newspaper.

"When our students leave here they are not going to be any Hemingways, nor are they going to get pictures as monumental as the flag raising at Iwo-Jima, but they are able to go out and get a story, to get pictures, which are effective. They really are ready to go do a tremendous job."

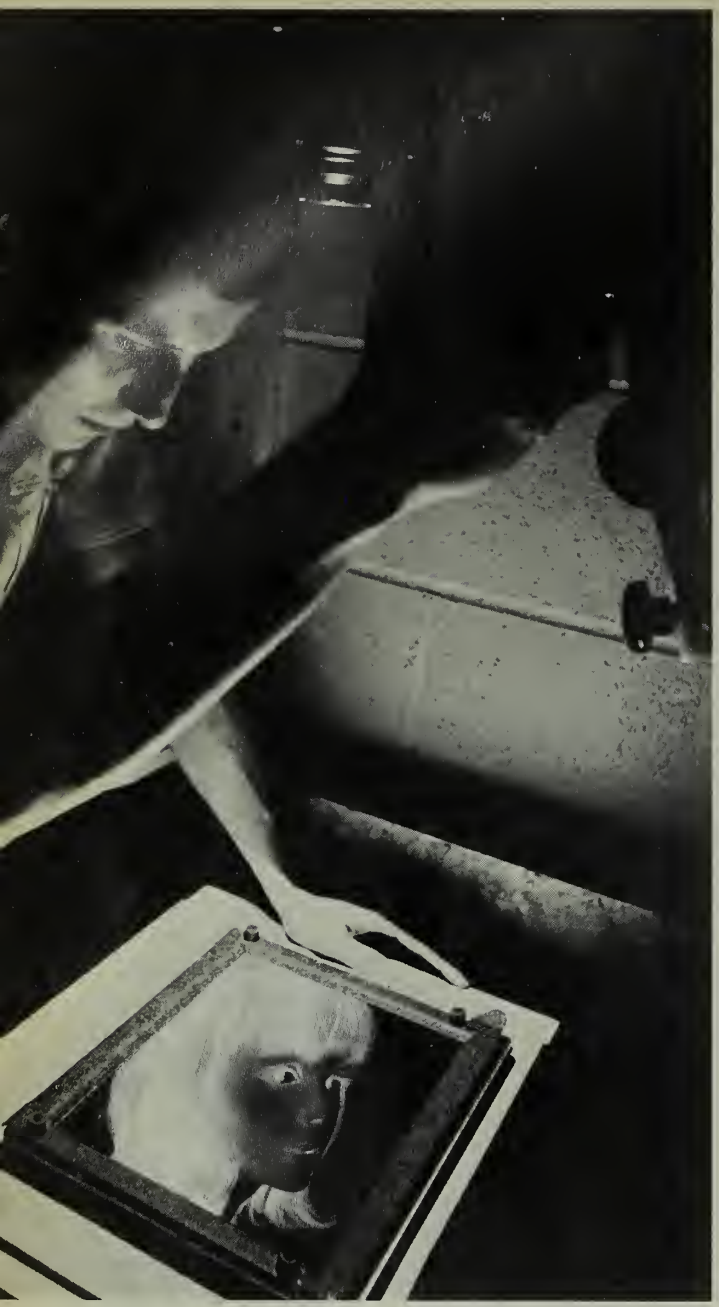
—2LT James DiBernardo, USMC,
Instructor, Applied Journalism



The Information Officer Basic Course puts its final challenge to students in the form of a command post exercise. A mythical Joint Jungle Operations Command is set up and information members are called on to handle several "incidents." Example: An Air Force helicopter carrying Army and Marines smashes into farmer McDonald's barn, killing crew and scaring cows so that they don't produce milk. The exercise gives Ensign Milton F. Stevens, USNR, the opportunity to mingle theory and policy with experience.

"I tell the student to decide what to do, decide how to do it, do it, then find out if you did it."

—SFC Frank Pettengill, U.S. Army
Instructor, Policy and Plans



PVT David Branco, U.S. Army, is attending the Basic Military Journalist course. Although designed to produce writers, the course includes one week of instruction in photography to give a more complete understanding of military journalism.

"The Signal Corps turns out fine industrial and all-purpose photographers. We give only fundamental instruction in the mechanics of photography and then concentrate on editorial design and usage of pictures. We say a picture should have news value, prominence and action. The writers leave us knowing the usefulness, attraction and flexibility of military journalism."

—SFC Giocondo Fedon, U.S. Army
Instructor, Applied Journalism



1LT Edward T. Ciliberti, U.S. Army, and ENS Jerry V. Haines, USNR, step into the problems of preparing external releases during the command post exercise.





The Defense Information School (DINFOS) and its predecessor organizations, along with some 25,000 students, celebrates the 21st anniversary of military information school operations. Approximately 15,000 of its graduates are Army personnel.

The commandant is Army Colonel John J. Christy. Three of the five department directors are Army men. Also, an estimated 60 per cent of the faculty and student body are from the Army.

During fiscal year '67 some 1,900 information officers and specialists from all five services, including civilian employees of the Defense establishment and foreign military personnel, are being trained for military information duties in all parts of the free world.

Broadcast Specialist Course trains qualified enlisted members for staff positions in announcing, writing, and production for Armed Forces Radio and Television outlets, or any information office where radio and/or television productions are a major requirement.

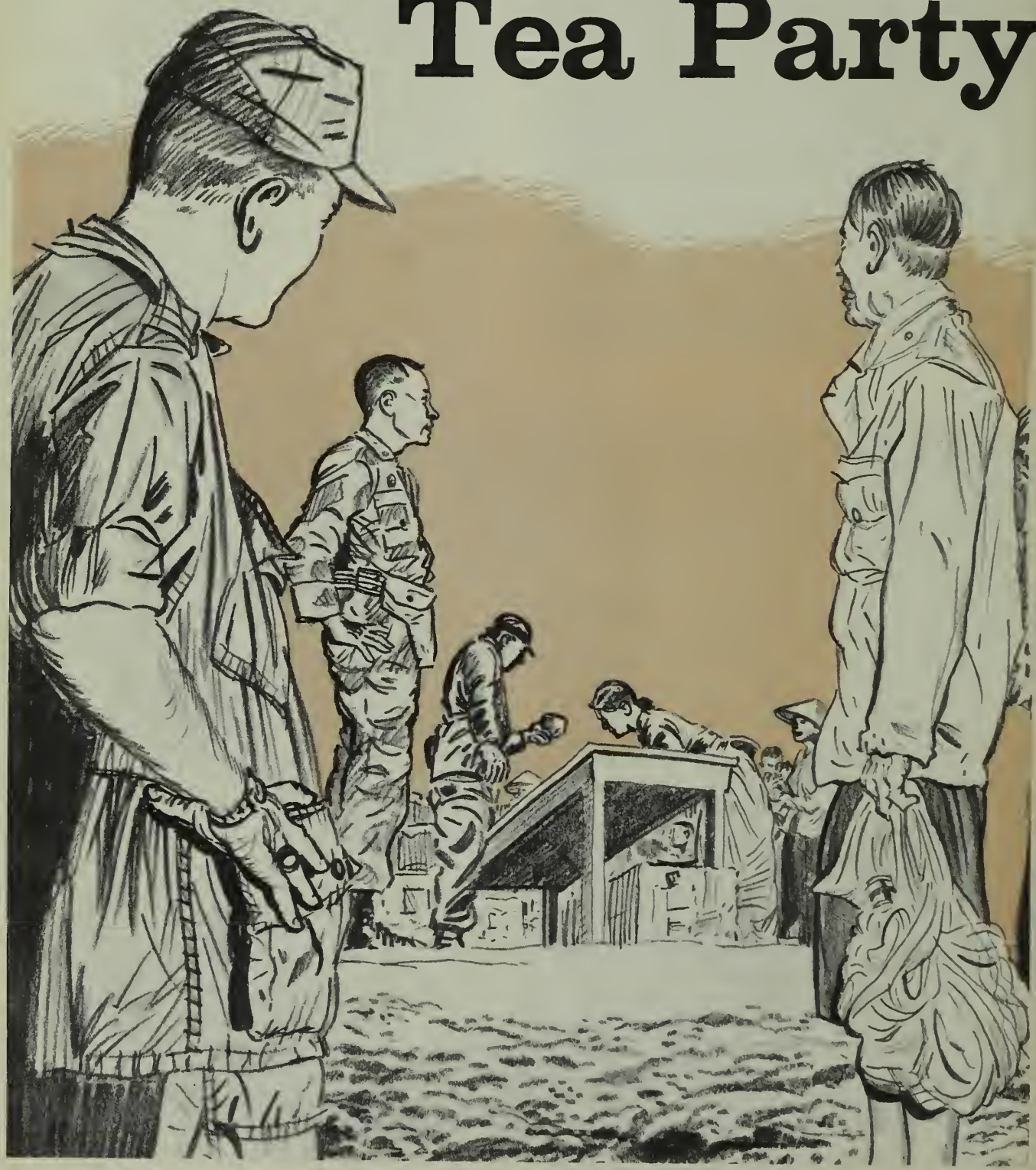
"Initiative and desire to learn are overpowering when our students get here. We keep that level up so that when they go to the field and start to compete in this technical field their desires to do the best will show in their work. Desire must be utmost. The student's professionalism must be immediately apparent throughout the entire course."

—MSG John DeNigris, USAF,
Instructor, Radio-TV



In practical exercise in WDIS TV station, students handle every job in studio, from direction to camera operations.

Tan Phoc Tea Party



A Lesson in Psychological Warfare

Colonel Joseph E. O'Leary

MR. CAO followed through failing eyes that had seen much of fear and terror, the three disappearing Viet Cong guerrillas. The pajama-clad barefooted figures, their aged, rusty rifles hung with rice straw slings over ramrod backs, trotted leisurely along the dike which divided Cao's rice field from that of his neighbor, Mr. Bye, and disappeared into Bye's mud and thatch hut.

Cao had not been surprised to see the smile on the face of his visitors. He had come to recognize this smile as an invitation to submit to the masters who had ruled his hamlet for more than two years. He knew that they prized this area as a valuable part of the rice-rich Mekong Delta province of Go Cong so vital to their purpose. He knew that these men would make demands and that he would be powerless to refuse. Yet Cao had much for which he was thankful.

It was January 1964, TET, the new year of the lunar calendar and the most celebrated holiday in Vietnam was not far off. Already his wife had begun to make the delicious rice cakes, parch the peanuts and salt the white fish she had purchased that morning.

He thought of the hoarded bottle of highest grade *nuoc mam,* a pungent fish sauce, which lay buried under the soft mud in the corner of the pig sty. The strong healthy rice showed signs of a bountiful harvest in the months to come. Most certainly the Viet Cong would take a substantial part of this harvest but there should still be enough for his wife, his seven fine children and the elders who shared his hut.

Yes, he had much to enjoy and yet there was the ever-persistent gnawing in his stomach when he thought of the uncertain future. He, his family and his hamlet still lacked, as they had for so long, a sense of purpose, a tie to their government and the rest of their country.

This time the "request" by the Viet Cong had a different flavor. To celebrate TET in the age-old custom, presents were to be distributed to the elders of the hamlet in the form of packages of tea. Cao had been informed that he, along with the head of each family in Tan Phoc, would be required to pay a special tax to pay for these presents. Mrs. Cao was to learn the next day in the local market that the sum collected in their hamlet exceeded 1000 piasters, (about $14). Cao had no real resentment at paying this added tax as he was hopeful that this "return to the old custom" by his new masters was a promising sign.

On the second day of TET the people of the hamlet were gathered and with much pomp and ceremony three of the elders of the hamlet received small packages of tea from the Viet Cong leader Sergeant Mi. After listening to a discourse on the glories and wonders of the Peoples Republic, Cao and his family returned to their homes, disillusioned. The disparity between the cost of three packages of tea (18 piasters) and the amount collected could not be missed even by Li, the youngest son, who was just now old enough to enter the hamlet school, should the Viet Cong allow it to reopen.

NEARLY a year later, in December 1964, the efforts of the South Vietnam forces in Go Cong had been realized and Tan Phoc was no longer under control of the Viet Cong. The Province Chief of the South Vietnamese Government, Colonel Thanh, along with his U.S. Army adviser made frequent visits to the area. Fruits of the pacification effort could be seen at every turn. The new four room school was nearing completion. The village marketplace boasted a cement floor. Two footbridges over the canal were in constant use.

Even with this material evidence, Cao and his family felt no real jubilation nor did they believe that this "new life" was of substantial being. It was as if they were still strangers in their own hamlet. The Province Chief was much concerned over this apathy towards the democratic government he represented. He realized that unless he could evolve some means to win the hearts and minds of the people, all of the efforts of pacification would be for naught. A plan was devised and funds in the amount of 600 piasters ($10) were

COLONEL JOSEPH E. O'LEARY, Infantry, is currently assigned to 172d Infantry Brigade (M), Headquarters, U.S. Army, Alaska.



made available.

Again TET was at hand. Once again presents were given to the elders, but with what a difference. No "special tax" was levied, and each of more than 100 elders received a package of tea. There was no fanfare; only the presence of the Province Chief and his adviser marked the occasion. But each package of tea contained a message translated as follows:

"This tea is a present from your government—the government of South Viet Nam. Accept it as evidence of our desire to help you find a new life."

The impact of this single act on the people of Tan Phoc was immediate. Confidence grew. Cao contributed a full day's labor to the new bridge and thereby associated himself with the new government. Before, this government, assisted by the United States, had done things for him, but now he became a partner, knowing full well that by so doing he invited death and intimidation by the Viet Cong. Mr. Cao had found purpose for himself, his family and his hamlet.

Today, Tan Phoc is a solid supporter of Colonel Thanh and the government of South Vietnam.

The Tan Phoc Tea Party, just as the more famous Boston Tea Party, did much to unite a group of men in their determination to be free. So goes the war in Vietnam.

Barracks Breeze

The Navy has its scuttlebutt, the Air Force its propwash, the Army its barracks breeze. Here are capsule philosophies—some wise, some otherwise—for you to contemplate in moments of Hurry Up and Wait. There's a twist of wry mixed with salt of tears, the distilled wisdom of the years. Tapping off, a dash of froth to suit your craving, along with some afterthoughts while shaving. Take it, leave it, disbelieve it—It's All Seriousness Aside:

Priorities—

Just give me golf, the great outdoors, and a beautiful girl, and you can have your golf and the great outdoors.

Signs Seen on the Army Scene—

Battalion Headquarters: "Look Alive. You can be replaced by a button."

Orderly Room: "We're not worried about automation. No button would work our kind of hours."

Sorry About That—

La Rochefoucald said it first: "Providence gives us the strength to bear the misfortunes of others."

Comma Sense—

There is a difference between good, sound reasons, and reasons that sound good.

Payday Payoff—

It's better to give than to lend, and it usually costs about the same.

Civilization—

A system under which a man pays a quarter to park his car so he won't be fined a dollar while spending a dime for a cup of coffee.

Wackiest Gob in the Army



Eakin Compound, near Can Tho, home of soldiers assigned to an Advisory Team in the Republic of Vietnam's IV Corps area, is also the home of Seaman Stephen Strange of Kokomo, Indiana. He is the only sailor in the compound.

His job is that of journalist with the IV Corps Public Information Office, and his life has been a bit hectic at the compound, starting with his very first day:

"Where's the quarterdeck?"

"What?"

"I mean, where's the orderly room?"

"Oh, right over there."

"Thanks, sarge."

" 'Saw right, are you in the Army?"

"No. I'm in the Navy. Why?"

"This is an Army post. What are you doing here?"

"I'm not sure myself, sarge."

Strange walked into the orderly room and stood in front of the first sergeant's desk, nervously awaiting recognition.

"Are you the first soldier?" he asked.

"What?"

"I mean, are you the first sergeant?"

"Yes. What can I do for you?"

The young sailor assumed a position of loose attention and blurted, "Journalist Seaman Apprentice Strange reporting for duty, sergeant."

"Is this some kind of joke?"

"No sergeant. MACV in Saigon sent me here for duty."

"Oh. Did they tell you what your job here is?"

"I believe they said Information Office."

"Aw right, troop, you report to the captain in the Information Office. It's down there on your right, next to the library. He'll brief you on your duties, then you come back here and I'll assign you a billet."

The sailor stepped into the Information Office, where a man with two silver bars on his collar sat behind a desk.

"Good morning, lieutenant."

"I'm a captain!"

"Excuse me, sir. Journalist Seaman Apprentice Strange reporting for . . ."

"Are you the man they sent down here from Saigon?"

"Yes, sir."

"What's your rank, Strange?"

"I don't have one, sir. I'm enlisted. I have a rate."

"Oh. Well, what is it?"

"Journalist seaman apprentice, sir."

"Oh—well, what is that? Are you an E-5?" said the captain, looking at the stripes and the striker badge on the sailor's left arm.

"No, sir, I'm an E-2."

Later he was assigned to a room where he introduced himself to his new roommates.

Then he got out his shaving gear and said, "Where's the head?"

"The what?"

"The head."

"You mean the latrine?"

"I guess so."

These and other differences in Army and Navy talk caused many of Strange's conversations with the soldiers to end in stalemated bewilderment.

After trying three times, he finally got directions from a PFC and found the snack bar. The trouble stemmed from his having referred to it as a "geedunk," and the soldiers just don't dig that language. They don't know that the candy sold in the geedunk is "pogey bait," and when they hear this term, they look at the sailor with a doubtful and suspicious eye.

"Are you going to hit the beach tonight, private?"

"What? There aren't any beaches around here."

"No, I mean, are you going into town?"

A common occurrence took place one sunny morning when the sailor rode into the compound in a quarter-tonner driven by a private from his own duty section.

The MP at the gate noticed there were no stripes on the sailor's right arm and, seeing the journalist badge on his seaman's cap, snapped him a sharp salute.

The wackiest sailor in the Army rolled his eyes in embarrassment, and returned the salute.

"They're gonna catch me one of these days," he thought. "And when they do, I'm gonna get chewed out for impersonating an officer."

But the MPs are a sensitive lot, and he didn't want to hurt their feelings by not returning the salute.

One morning recently, Strange opened a package of fresh laundry and found a stiff, neat crease straight down the front of his Navy trousers.

"I can't stand it," he said aloud. " I hope no other sailors see me in this outfit." Navy trousers are supposed to have inverted creases—down the sides.

But Strange has gotten used to it all and has settled down to a routine in his job, and the soldiers are beginning to accept him as one of their own.

At the end of a long day he reflects: "I hope they don't find out I've never been aboard a ship. I'd lose my image."

—Information Office, Can Tho, Vietnam.



"Meet you at the Rod and Gun Club" is the password among

Soldier-Sportsmen in Europe

Lee E. Miethke

GERMANY has the answer to the problem of hunters who can't tell a deer from the farmer's cow. A hunter must take a special course which is a prerequisite for a hunting license, and he must take out insurance coverage for personal and property liability. So, if he accidentally kills the farmer's cow, he can pay for it.

American military sportsmen stationed in Germany and throughout Europe and the Near East must know and abide by the game laws of the host country. This is one of the many functions of the rod and gun clubs organized for American sportsmen throughout Europe and the Middle East. They offer something for everyone sports-wise. Wherever he may be stationed, the rod and gun enthusiast has access to a club. At present there are 102 organized clubs located in thirteen countries, with a total sponsor membership of approximately 60,000. More than half of the clubs are located in Germany with the balance in Italy, United Kingdom, Norway, Netherlands, Iceland, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Turkey, Libya and Morocco. A few clubs boast a

LEE E. MIETHKE is on the staff of the Chief, Public Affairs, Office of the Secretary of the General Staff, Headquarters, U.S. Army, Europe.



Sprig of fir in hat band signifies a successful hunt. Here it is worn by MG Edwin H. Burba, then commanding Seventh Army Training Center, now Project Manager, US/FRG Main Battle Tank.



Duck hunting is popular along the North Sea.



They feed the deer to tide them over the winter.

membership of 1,000, but most average between 100 and 300 members. All of the clubs are joined together in a loose federation called the Association of American Rod and Gun Clubs in Europe, with headquarters at United States Army Europe (USAREUR) in Heidelberg, Germany.

The Association was organized in May 1952, to negotiate with its German counterpart for hunting and fishing privileges. From a modest beginning of eleven member clubs, the Association has grown in size and scope to include all military clubs in the European and Near East area.

The Executive Secretary Custodian is LTC William B. Hale, who is also the USAREUR Conservation officer handling all fishing and hunting activities in German, France, and Italy. The positions of president and first vice president are held by general officers of the Army and Air Force, and alternate each year. Current president is General Maurice A. Preston, Commander in Chief, United States Air Forces in Europe. An executive council is composed of chairmen of the regional or geographical areas; four from Germany and one each from France, Italy, the United Kingdom, and Turkey.

As European headquarters of the National Skeet Shooting Association, the Rod and Gun Association administers the skeet program and sponsors a four-day European open shoot traditionally held over the 4th of July holidays. Over 100 open, invitational, and club shoots are registered each year, with interest increasing annually. For the past three years, the Association has sponsored teams to compete in the International shoots held in Germany, France, and Switzerland. At the recent International Skeet meet held in Juan les Pins on the French Riviera, the U.S. team took first place.

With over half of its members in Germany, it was natural that U.S. shooters would look to their German friends for new forms of shooting. The popular German sport of field shooting, for example, has won many American enthusiasts. Hunters use their weapons to shoot at simulated game targets such as a roe deer, fox, chamois, and running boar. The purpose, of course, is for hunters to improve their hunting skills. The Association sends a team to the German national shoot; two years ago an American, CPT Alexander Marchioli of the 594th Transportation Group, became German Master.

The Rod and Gun Magazine, published monthly by the USAREUR Conservation office and the Association of American Rod and Gun Clubs, contains articles on hunting and fishing in Europe and stateside. It advises the newcomer to Europe about hunting and fishing opportunities and acquaints him with the shooting programs.

An unusual aspect of the public relations program is the winter feeding of game in Germany. It is customary to set out fodder for wild game such as roe deer, red deer, pheasant, partridge, hare, and boar to tide them over the severe winter months. American hunters readily participate, demonstrating to their German hunting friends that they are not only interested in hunting but in the conservation of game as well. On occasion, U. S. hunters have airlifted fodder to game trapped by sudden heavy snowfalls.

Germany has a most sophisticated hunting system which emphasizes controlled breeding, conservation, selective shooting, and knowledgeable hunters. Thanks to agreements made between Headquarters USAREUR and the German State governments in 1952, U.S. Forces hunters are able to hunt in Germany. They take their hunting courses at their Rod and Gun Clubs where they are taught in English by hunters who have been qualified at the USAREUR hunting instructors training course.

After passing a written exam, the would-be nimrod heads for the German license issuing office, first picking up an insurance policy covering personal and property liability. Armed with his German annual license, he can then book his hunts through the United States civil affairs offices located throughout Germany. He can look forward to nearly twelve months' hunting. The roe deer season runs from 15 May to 15 October, red deer from 1 August to 31 January; chamois from 1 August to 15 December; pheasant from 16 October

to 31 December; and ducks from 1 August to 25 January. Capercaillie and black grouse are hunted from 10 April to 31 May. (These are so rare that permits are awarded by lottery.) February and March are the crow, fox, and varmint months.

Hunters stationed outside Germany find that conditions vary greatly with each country. Some governments have a laissez-faire policy toward game conservation, others consider certain species a pest, and some have decimated their game to such an extent that game is stocked just before the opening of the season. Turkey, for example, protects the ibex, but encourages the hunting of wild boar. France is famed for its pheasant and red-legged partridge; red deer stags, however, are usually hunted with horse and hounds. England considers grouse as "shooting"; the term "hunting" is reserved for stag hunts. Spain offers ibex hunting; Norway boasts the famous autumn moose hunts and winter polar bear expeditions.

Fishermen, regardless of duty station, have many opportunities to go after a wide variety of fish species. In Germany, USAREUR/German agreements offer the angler permits for wily mountain trout, pike, and other well known fish, plus a few species common only in central Europe, such as huge river charr and lake trout. Deep-sea fishing is the main attraction in Greece, Norway, England, and Ireland boasts the famous salmon runs. In most countries, rod and gun clubs prefer to lease their own fishing waters, occasionally stocking them with such stateside favorites as bass and blue gills. The Association also sponsors teams to compete in the international sea angling festivals in Ireland.

Throughout Europe the center for sportsmen is the local rod and gun club. Supported by the local commander, the club is open to all members of the United States Forces in Europe. Junior programs—some carried out with such organizations as the Boy Scouts and American Youth Activities—reach a wide group of school-age youngsters. Family picnic areas and playgrounds are emphasized at all clubs.

Perhaps the greatest single by-product of the entire rod and gun club program is its community relations value. No other activity offers such opportunities for Americans to meet their European neighbors. Rod and gun clubs have seized these opportunities eagerly; many club centered activities are planned with the European sportsmen in mind. Local nationals are being introduced to such popular American sports as the turkey shoot, archery and skeet shooting.

The rod and gun clubs engage in a form of civic action that is of mutual benefit to members and nearby communities. Activities include dredging of lakes, building roads to recreational sites, cultivation of winter feeding plots for game, using funds provided by members. The Europeans in turn extend invitations for hunting and fishing and—perhaps more important—they reflect the friendship that comes with joint effort for a worthwhile cause.

Americans are adaptable too, and open to new ideas. They have readily and easily adopted many European customs and practices. Sportsmen stationed in Germany are fascinated by the green hunting clothes and the *Jaegerstammtisch* (hunters' meeting in a local restaurant) find quick acceptance. The colorful autumn driver hunts with the buglers, blowing of taps over the bagged game, and the "last drive" at the local restaurant promote a camaraderie that is hard to duplicate elsewhere.

The European experience is one that American sportsmen cherish for a lifetime. It is not a one-sided affair; Europeans have come to know and appreciate the American way of life as practiced at the rod and gun club. Many firm friendships are made that continue long after the American serviceman-sportsman has gone on to another assignment.

The traditional drive hunt in Germany ends with buglers sounding taps to honor the game.



Army medical facilities in Asia and the Pacific form a far-reaching, rapid reacting



Life Saving Team

Major General Byron L. Steger

A MEDICAL AIDMAN gives first aid to a paratrooper wounded in the jungle of Vietnam. In a matter of minutes he and others are picked up by helicopter from a tiny clearing, flown swiftly to aid stations or hospitals.

In Korea, dispensaries from Pusan to the Demilitarized Zone provide immediate care for cuts and bruises, aches, and pains, while more sophisticated hospitals provide bed care for servicemen and dependents.

In Japan, several hospitals provide the same care, and on Okinawa the Camp Kue Hospital cares for Okinawa-based forces.

In all these ways the Army Medical Service in the Pacific parallels the U.S. Army Pacific mission which ranges from full scale operations in Vietnam to peacetime vigil. Maintaining a constant state of readiness for any eventuality, the Medical Service operates facili-

MAJOR GENERAL BYRON L. STEGER is Chief Surgeon, U.S. Army Pacific, and Commanding General, Tripler Army Medical Center.

ties ranging from the jungle aid stations to the impressive "Pink Palace" on the Moanalua hills on Oahu in Hawaii—Tripler General Hospital.

Although USARPAC's venture into Southeast Asia is relatively short, accomplishments have been long in volume since 1962. From a single 75-bed field hospital and a few medical detachments, the Army Medical Service has developed facilities that in some instances surpass those in Korea during the peak of wartime operations there.

Wounded and sick now find that 8th Field Hospital at Nha Trang is a far cry from the hot tents and thatched roof shanties in which it began operations in 1962. The tents in those days were so hot—often registering 120 degrees F—that fluoroscopic examinations, which required a darkened tent, would be performed at night when tent flaps could be rolled up. Today air conditioned cinder block and masonry buildings have replaced the hot tents.

At Tan Son Nhut the 3d Field Hospital and attached units occupy a former school building. The hospital has the latest in modern equipment and has housed the only artificial kidney unit in Vietnam. Together with 8th Field, it also serves as a major distribution point for whole blood.

Still other units are deployed from the Delta region as far north as Qui Nhon. Representing all the disciplines of preventive and curative military medicine, they may consist of a doctor and four corpsmen in an aid station to large establishments like the 85th Evacuation Hospital at Qui Nhon or its sister unit to the south, the 93d. The 93d gave up its tents for prefabs and concrete floors even earlier than the 8th to provide relative comfort from the oppressive tropical heat for patients and doctors alike.

In Korea, the medical services parallel USARPAC's Eighth Army peacetime mission by maintaining a firm base for expansion to meet any emergency. Dispensaries are maintained in areas of military population from Pusan to the Demilitarized Zone. During the almost 14 years since fighting ceased there, the tents and mobile surgical hospitals—the MASH of Korean war

Skilled medical aidmen accompanying troops contribute to Army's life saving record in field.



fame—have been largely replaced by brick and mortar facilities. However, the senior unit, the 121st Evacuation Hospital, still carries on its excellent work in somewhat rusty corrugated quonsets. While the exterior of "Ascom General" as it often is called, may be drab, a wealth of talent and efficiency is operative inside the old walls.

Of a more modern design, though less in bed capacity, is the Seoul Military Hospital in the Yongsan compound. Here care is provided for personnel and dependents of MAAG, Mission and United Nations Command.

During the Korean War, Japan was the major hospital base in the Pacific, with 17,000 beds available at one time. After hostilities ceased, this capacity gradually tapered off until only the U.S. Army Hospital at Camp Zama was left to carry on the heritage of the wartime years. For many years it operated at 150 beds and together with its tenant, the 406th Medical General Laboratory, constituted the base on which future expansion was planned. Today the hospital at Zama has been expanded to more than 500 beds.

Kishine Barracks now houses the 106th General Hospital while Camp Drake—a name familiar to the thousands who processed there to or from Korea—houses the 249th General. At Johnson Air Base, where the 5th Station Hospital operated 15 years ago, the 7th Field Hospital is now operating as an Army tenant.

These hospitals may be expected to compile a record for unexcelled medical care as did their earlier counterparts, in the days of the Korean War.

Probably one of the most modern 500-bed hospitals in the Pacific in the U.S. Army Hospital, Ryukyu Islands. Sometimes called "Okinawa Hilton" because of its physical location, and also Camp Kue Hospital, it provides care and treatment to all Okinawa-based forces. It is constructed to be earthquake and typhoon proof, and is air conditioned in most patient areas. Equipped with the latest in diagnostic and therapeutic facilities, it is manned by an advanced professional team. Parent of the hospital is the U.S. Army Medical Center Ryukyus.

Swift evacuation of wounded to hospitals is reducing mortality rate in Vietnam even below the fine record that was set during Korean War.





USARPAC facilities range from quonset hut emergency room of 93d Evac Hospital in Vietnam



. . . to ultra modern permanent installations such as Tripler General Hospital in Hawaii.

In Hawaii the U.S. Army Tripler General Hospital was conceived during World War II as a backup for forces deployed in the Pacific. Completed in 1946-47, it began operations as a tri-service staffed facility in 1948. As the only Federal hospital in Hawaii, it cares for members of all services, their dependents and Veterans Administration beneficiaries. It conducts a large intern and resident training program for Department of Army. Last year there were 40 interns and 66 residents undergoing training in nine medical and dental specialties.

Although the Medical Service of U.S. Army Pacific covers vast expanses, and must keep pace with increased demands in far flung areas, attention today focuses largely on activities and achievements in Vietnam. The Service can take great pride in the fact that losses from both wounds and illnesses have been reduced greatly even from the splendid record set in Korea.

For instance, it may be pointed out that in World War II, mortality among wounded admitted to medical treatment facilities was 4.5 percent. In Korea this figure was reduced to 2.5 percent. During calendar year 1965 the figure was reduced to 1.5 percent in Vietnam.

In this same year, further, 21 percent of all wounded admitted to Army hospitals in Vietnam were returned to duty there. The remainder were evacuated to Japan or Hawaii or to continental United States. Equally impressive is the fact that 56 percent of all diseases and non-battle injury cases have been returned to duty from Vietnam hospitals.

While there is justifiable pride over these accomplishments, the U.S. Army Pacific is first to recognize that the entire medical service depends on the dedication, skills, and singleness of purpose of its thousands of members. Providing constant medical and scientific support to the corpsmen in Vietnam, as well as to the highly trained professional specialists in modern hospitals, are a multitude of essential "behind the scenes" men and women in continental U.S. and other areas outside of the Pacific command.

From the recruiting and examining stations, medical training centers, schools, research and development, maintenance and supply activities, medical units, Army general hospital, and the Office of The Surgeon General flow the men, women, materiel and skills that are the life blood of the Pacific Medical Service.

The vital contributions of the aid men in Vietnam should never be forgotten. These medics are the key men in critical situations. They apply the sound principles of emergency care that permit transportation of sick and wounded through various echelons of medical service to facilities where techniques can be applied for ultimate benefit of the patient.

The entire organization forms one coordinated life-saving team—officer, enlisted and civilian—that enables the USARPAC Medical Service to provide our fighting men with the best of medical service.


SPECIALIST
Seven Zero
CASE #
"DANGEROUS GAME"
SGT Bill Holman
THIS GERMAN BEER IS GREAT!
JA HERR ZERO, UND VE HAF SOME OF THE FINEST TROUT FISHING IN THE VORLD!...
YOUR GAME LAWS ARE MUCH DIFFERENT THAN OURS IN THE STATES!
OH JA!.. HUNTING UND FISHING IS A GENTLEMAN'S SPORT HERE!..VE HAF STRICT CONTROLS TO KEEP PLENTY OF GAME!..AH ZO! I THOUGHT FRAULEIN GRIGGS VAS COMING ??..
1
SHE IS!.... SHE SHOULD BE HERE BY NOW... WONDER WHAT COULD BE KEEPING HER ?
HMM!... MAYBE I CALL THE HOTEL..
2
HERR ZERO!...THE CLERK SAYS FRAULEIN GRIGGS LEFT AN HOUR AGO ON HER MOTORBIKE!
3
HMMM... WELL JAËGER OUR FISHING TRIP BECOMES A HUNTING TRIP...TONDELAYO MUST BE IN TROUBLE!!... LETS GO FIND HER!..
4
HERE MY FRIEND TAKE THIS ROPE..I VILL TAKE A RIFLE..THIS IS RUGGED COUNTRY!!..
RIGHT! JAEGER GOOD THINKING!
5
..SEVEN-ZERO AND THE JAËGER SET OFF INTO THE BAVARIAN FOREST...
6


..AN HOUR PASSES.. WHEN SUDDENLY!!!..
BRA-A-A-CK!
7


HEY! THAT SOUNDED LIKE AN AUTOMATIC WEAPON!!...
JA! HERR ZERO! LOOK! OVER THERE!
8

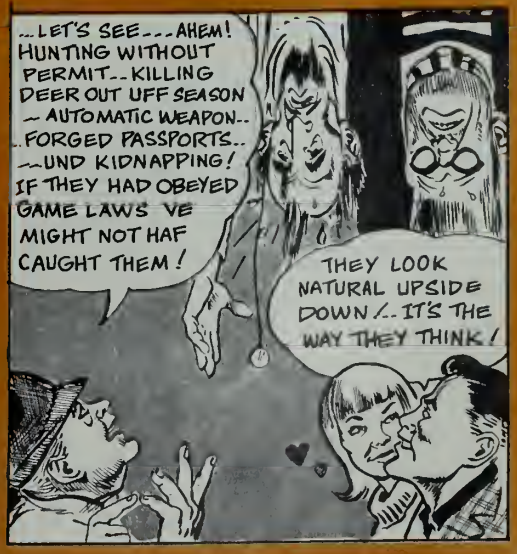

TONDELAYO!
...WHAT COULD HAVE HAPPENED?
9


HOO BOY! AM I GLAD TO SEE YOU ZERO!!.. IT WAS THAT FIEND "FICKLEFINGER" AND HIS HENCHMAN "FREDDIE THE FINK".. ..THEY AMBUSHED ME!..THEY NEED MY MOTORBIKE !!
10


...FROM TONDELAYO THEY LEARN THAT "FICKLE-FINGER" AND FREDDIE ARE IN WEST GERMANY TO CREATE "INCIDENTS"..INVOLVING AMERICAN SOLDIERS ON BORDER PATROL---
LOOK ZERO!... PHONY PASSPORTS! ..BOOBY TRAPS.!!!
HMM..THIS ROPE GIVES ME AN IDEA..
11

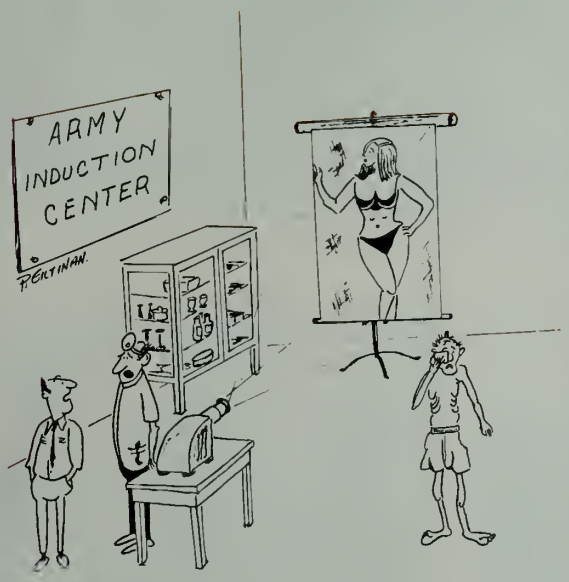

JAËGER, WE'LL JUST RIG A LITTLE AMBUSH OF OUR OWN FOR THOSE CREEPS!.. THIS IS AN OLD INDIAN TRICK!
HURRY ZERO! THEY MAY BE BACK ANY MINUTE!..
12


..FICKLEFINGER AND HIS HENCHMAN RETURN FROM POACHING A DEER..
SPOON-N-G!
13


...LET'S SEE...AHEM! HUNTING WITHOUT PERMIT..KILLING DEER OUT UFF SEASON ~ AUTOMATIC WEAPON.. ..FORGED PASSPORTS.. ...UND KIDNAPPING! IF THEY HAD OBEYED GAME LAWS VE MIGHT NOT HAF CAUGHT THEM!
THEY LOOK NATURAL UPSIDE DOWN!.. IT'S THE WAY THEY THINK!



HUMOR IN ARMY GREEN



"Patch over right eye. . . . Turn around . . . Oh yes, since I started this system not one has flunked."

Cracking the Quip

The routine trans-Pacific airline flight was suddenly punctuated by catastrophe.. An engine was aflame. The passengers relaxed when they heard the calm, reassuring tones of the flight commander:

"Do not panic. There is no cause for alarm. We are going to ditch. Follow the safety precautions on the diagram in front of each seat. Follow the painted red arrow which leads to emergency windows and exits. Look through the windows at the small yellow craft bobbing safely on the seas. That is your crew. This is a recording. . . ."

Send your humorous onecdotes, stories from Army life to "At Eose" Editor, ARMY DIGEST, Comeron Station, Alexandria, Virginio 22314.



"All right, you clowns—"



ONWARD AND UPWARD. Take the high ground, says our young lady who believes in staying in shape even though she needs an occasional "boost" over the rough spots. Any volunteers?

CISM Champion Games - -

In best showing since 1963, U.S. Modern Pentathlon Team Takes Second Place

Making its best effort in three years, the U.S. Modern Pentathlon team took second place among the nine nations competing in the annual Counseil International du Sport Militaire (CISM) championships held in Warendorf, Germany, 5-9 September.

The U.S. team finished in the runner-up spot, 296 points behind the winning Italian team's 14,173 points by virtue of finishing first in the latter two of the five Pentathlon events.

1LT James H. Coots won the 300 meter swim, and SP5 Orlin C. Larson captured the 4,000 meter cross-country run on the final day of the championships. SP4 William Matheson was high man for the U.S. contingent with a five-event total of 4,480 points, taking fourth place among the 26 military competitors. The U.S. team made its strongest showing in the cross-country run, handily winning first place in the team competition.

The showing of the U.S. team in the CISM championships was its best since 1963 when the U.S. took first place in Rome.

U.S. individual placings in the five events:

	Riding	Fencing	Shooting	Swimming	Running
Matheson	16	8	3	15	4
Larson	22	10	12	11	1
Coots	21	14	21	1	13



Competing teams of the 1966 modern pentathlon take part in closing ceremonies in town square of Warendorf.

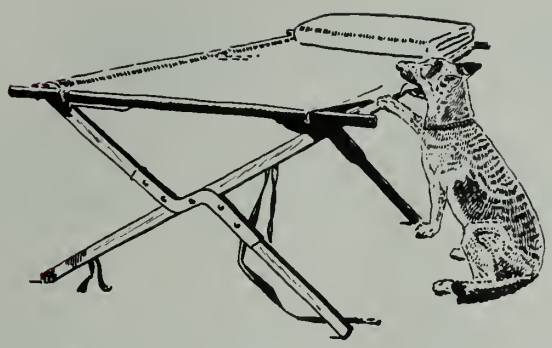


SP4 William A. Matheson crosses the finish line in the 4,000 meter cross-country run. SP5 Orlin Larson, winner of 4,000 meter cross-country run, congratulates runners-up from Germany and France.



1LT James H. Coots of Fort Lauderdale, Florida, receives 1st place trophy for 300-meter free style swimming contest.

Looking for Troubles



Hardly anybody goes looking for trouble. But when Troubles is a dog —a U.S. Army scout dog—looking for him can be rewarding. Or else he can pull a switch and look for you. Especially if your name is PFC Bill Richardson. Troubles doesn't know too much about rank. Troubles is the scout dog's name. Let's say that you're Troubles.

You think quite a bit about Bill Richardson. He's your handler. One day you're out on patrol about ten miles from An Khe in Vietnam. Suddenly—accidentally—Bill is shot. You see him go down. You won't leave his side. Other soldiers are trying to stop the bleeding. Bill is pleading with them to tie you to a tree, so you won't get lost in the confusion. Everybody is just too busy. Then they're loading Bill in a chopper. You race along, trying to keep up. But then the chopper rises high above the trees and you know that Bill is gone.

You're alone. You have one thought in mind: get back to Bill. You set out to find him. Because you can't speak, no one will ever know exactly how you did it or what you went through to do it—but you somehow struggle through the rough terrain towards the base camp where Bill might be. It takes three weeks and you lose forty pounds, but one day you crawl into base camp. You go right to Bill's tent, right to his bunk, because that's where you have always slept.

But something is wrong. You have no way of knowing, but his gear was moved to another tent when he was flown to a hospital in Japan. You search on through the area until you find the tent. Then you climb up on the bunk where his equipment is and lay down. You have found your way back at last.

That's the next best thing to seeing Bill. By the time this is being read, you and Bill should be back together. Some dog, some Troubles!

Procurer of Peculiar Pocket Pieces

U.S. Army Japan's most notorious clock watcher is Master Sergeant Horace F. McDaniel. The sergeant, assigned to the Office of the Comptroller at Camp Zama, Japan, has earned this reputation over the past 25 years.

His collection started when Sergeant McDaniel was beginning high school and his uncle gave him an antique "turnip." Even in those days the sight of a pocket watch was bound to catch attention and comment, so Sergeant McDaniel collected another and another. Today he has more than 50 of these relics from another generation, valued at more than $2,000.

He has watches that were made in Germany, Switzerland, England, France, the U.S. His most recent acquisition is a Japanese watch, obtained through a combination of browsing and plain luck. Sergeant McDaniel often visits local jewelry stores looking for rare pocket pieces. On a recent search, a jewelry store owner dug into a cabinet and found a 60-year Empire watch, which the sergeant bought for a hundred yen.

One of the oldest watches in his collection was the winner of the 1837 Exhibition Prize Medal in Vienna. Manufactured in England at the close of the 18th Century the watch is powered by a chain drive instead of a main spring and must be set and wound by a key inserted in the back.

His watches are not just show pieces but are in running order and keep good time. A 50-year old Hamilton railroad watch is so accurate it does not lose 30 seconds in six months.



On the Spot

Letters! The Pentagon staff gets lots of letters. Gripes, questions, problems, requests. Most are reasonable. Some are Way Out! The ARMY DIGEST is in a good spot to find out what's going on and give you a sampling of the types of letters received by the D/A staff—with the straight answers. Sorry, the DIGEST isn't staffed to answer individual letters.

Q. Several years ago a wrong entry dealing with my date of rank was made on my service record. I thought the error was corrected, but it never was. Local AG people say they cannot resolve the matter. What can I do?

A. Get your unit commander, personnel officer, or S1 to assist in preparing an application for Correction of Military or Naval Record, DD Form 149. If there is an error, the Army Board for Correction of Military Records at Department of the Army can correct your records. The Army Board does not deal with every type of error, but primarily those which relate to in-service matters, such as disability, courts-martial, and the like. If you had an error, for example, in respect to your name or your date of birth, this correction would be made through TAGO channels at Fort Benjamin Harrison.

Q. We had a full field inspection last Saturday morning. My platoon leader said my layout was 'fulsome.' Should I be proud or ashamed?

A. Ashamed. "Fulsome" means offensive and disgusting. Next time try for "impeccable".

Q. I am an attractive single lady. I first voted in 1944, but I look much younger. Can the Army help me find a mature, reliable sergeant, captain, or colonel with whom I may correspond?

A. Sorry. The Army takes care of its own, but it does not assist in furnishing names in order to initiate romantic correspondence. Try Dear Abby.

Q. I've only been in the Army a short while. In fact, I'm taking basic training. I need it too. We keep hearing rumors that because of the war in Vietnam, our basic is going to be cut by a couple of weeks. How about clueing us in?

A. Be assured you will get eight weeks of basic combat training. The next phase of your training—advanced individual training, service schooling, on-the-job training—is determined by other factors. But that the Army will give you and your buddies a thorough, intensive eight weeks of basic, doubt it not.

Q. I just got discharged from the Army. Upon processing out, I discovered that I owed the Army 10 days' leave time. When I was paid, they took out 10 days' pay for the leave I owed. How can they do this?

A. Apparently you took advance leave in the past, and thus you owed the Army some time or money when you were discharged. Since you get paid while on leave, you had to settle your account at the time of discharge.

Q. I've just been assigned to Hawaii. A buddy of mine tells me it is not yet a state. I say it is, even though it is away out in the ocean. Who's right?

A. Step to the head of the class, soldier. Statehood was granted to Hawaii in 1959. Prior to that date, Hawaii was a territory of the U. S. for sixty-one years. Perhaps you might coax your buddy into dropping by your Army Education Center for some skull-drill. He needs it.

Q. How much interest does the new Uniformed Services Savings Deposit Program pay? I hear it's pretty good.

A. Public Law 89-538, 14 August 1966, calls for interest payment at the rate of 10 percent per year, compounded quarterly, while the depositor is on a duty assignment overseas for more than 90 days. See your Unit Personnel Officer for full details.

Q. Last December I wanted to take a part-time job at the Post Office to make some Christmas money. I was going to work on my own time. My company commander told me that I couldn't do it because it was against regulations. Was he leveling with me?

A. Your company commander "told you right." A soldier cannot receive pay from another government agency for work performed during off-duty hours or while on leave. This restriction is based on decisions of the Comptroller General of the United States found in 18 Comp. Gen. 213 (1938); 22 Comp. Gen. 127, 149 (1942); 27 Comp. Gen. 510 (1948); 37 Comp. Gen. 255 (1957).

TEFLON, new plastic that saves scrubbing of pots and pans for U.S. housewives, also saves work for artillerymen of 1st Cav Div in Vietnam. Teflon coating is used on recoil mechanism of M-102 Howitzer, allowing tube to slide easier during recoil, reducing friction, lessening wear and damage to parts. Result: better operation of weapon, less maintenance.

RADAR SYSTEM has been developed to increase capability of a helicopter to fly at night and in foggy weather. Developed to improve and simplify cockpit instrumentation display systems in fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters, radar system was accomplished under long-range Joint Army-Navy Instrumentation Research Program. Flight tests have shown that new radar system mirrors such contrast between objects and differing terrains that almost pictorial ground mapping results.

SAVING LIVES of patients with burns of up to 60 percent is sulfamylon cream developed and tested by Surgical Research Unit at Brooke Army Medical Center. Ointment is applied to a cleansed burn wound by a sterile rubber gloved-hand. No dressing is applied. Ointment is a cream of buttery consistency which contains sulfamylon in a water soluble base.

ADVANCED TRAINING METHODS BEING TESTED at many Army service schools, such as Army Security Agency School at Fort Devens, Mass. and Army Missile and Munitions School, Redstone Arsenal, Ala. ASA School has applied a "systems" approach to five courses. Graduates of courses prove that new systems produce markedly better technicians than grads of former training programs. Missile and Munitions School has programmed instructional materials for selected common block subjects used in courses of up to 22 weeks. Students going into field from school are able to perform required tasks better, data shows.

PORT CALLS

Despite untold obstacles, a new major supply port has been completed at Vung Ro on the South China Sea in Vietnam. Designed to aid in handling tonnage shipped into Tuy Hoa area, port was built by 39th Engineer Battalion and other units of 18th Engineer Brigade. Port consists of a barge off-loading facility, two LST unloading ramps, a 9,000 square meter stand area, a 200-man billeting area, a petroleum pipeline and tanker unloading facility. LTC Ernest E. Lane, former CO of 39th, was fatally wounded by enemy ground fire while making a reconnaissance flight over area. Facility named Port Lane as memorial to him... Deep water unloading capacity of Cam Ranh Bay has been increased by 15 percent with construction of a Delong Pier and Causeway.

LEGAL EAGLE

What's new in legislation, regulations, publications, policy

ID CARDS NOT TO BE PHOTOGRAPHED. Some people don't know it, but ID Cards are under no circumstances to be photographed. Doing so violates Title 18, USC 701, and Para 2, AR 606-5. Commercial establishments requiring the photographing of identification documents for reference files may be provided with a driver's license or birth certificate.

SPEEDY HELP TO HANDICAPPED. An administrative short cut to speed job opportunities for seriously-disabled military personnel has been established by VA. For the first time since the Korean War, VA reps are visiting military hospitals regularly to seek out disabled servicemen. Disabled are advised on VA vocational rehabilitation programs designed to restore the ability to work. VA provides occupational training in almost any field. At present 4000 veterans are participating in this program.

SOLDIER'S DEPOSITS RELIEF LEGISLATION. PL 89-738, approved 2 November 1966, gives DA authority to adjust the deposit accounts of enlisted members and former enlisted members who lost interest on savings under the Soldier's Deposits Program during the period 15 July 1954 through 13 August 1966 because they failed to withdraw their deposits upon discharge and immediate reenlistment or upon retirement and immediate recall to active duty. Personnel concerned should submit their claims in the form of a personal letter addressed to the Chief, Inquiries and Determinations Division, Allotment Operations, Finance Center, U.S. Army, Indianapolis, Indiana 46249.

MILITARY MAIL SERVICE. PL 89-725, approved 2 November 1966, prescribes that airlift service on a space available basis shall be provided between all overseas military post offices outside the 48 contiguous States, and between any of those military post offices and the point of embarkation or debarkation within the 50 States of the following categories of mail matter:

AIRLIFT EXTENDED

1. First-class letter mail, including postal and post cards.
2. Sound-recorded communications having the character of personal correspondence.
3. Parcels of any class not exceeding 5 pounds in weight and not exceeding sixty inches in length and girth combined.

Sound-recorded communications described in item 2 must be marked by the mailer on the address side: Sound Recorded Personal Correspondence to assure airlift service.

TEN YEARS CONFINEMENT. That's new maximum period courts-martial may adjudge for misbehavior of sentinels in areas designated as being subject to hostile fire. Examples of such offenses are: sleeping on post, drunk on post, or leaving post without proper authority. Presidential Executive Order 11317, 3 Dec 66 is authority.



Don't 'Hawg' The Digest.

Pass it around so everyone can get a look-see. You'll find some meaty stories—and meatier pictures.

And if you find slim pickins at the trough, holler for more copies. They're easy to come by—just increase your draw using DA Form 12-4.



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ARMY DIGEST

THE OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE, FEBRUARY 1967

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ACTION ARMY...

U.S. DEPT. OF DEFENSE
1413

When a man enters the United States Army he takes an oath which includes these words:

"I do solemnly swear—or affirm—that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to regulations, and the Uniform Code of Military Justice. So help me God."

The government asks, and has a right to ask, for obedience, because without it there would be only confusion and anarchy. Although ours is a free society where freedom of speech and other personal liberties are jealously guarded, the soldier must sacrifice—and properly so—a portion of his personal liberties so that they may be preserved for all others, including those who mock him and criticize what he is doing. The soldier, from the earliest period of our history to the present day, has seen and heard expressions of dissent about him, and though he may resent them, he knows that it is just for dissenters to express their views, and is willing to fight for their freedom to speak out.

Fighting for the other fellow's freedom of dissent is just one of the many tasks—some well-known and others little recognized—that the soldier derives from his enlistment oath. In obedience to the decision of his Commander-in-Chief, he serves both at home and abroad, and his duties range all the way from training and simple housekeeping tasks to open combat. His tasks and missions are legion, and every one of them is calculated to contribute to the Army's ultimate role of defending this Nation against all enemies, foreign and domestic.

GEN Creighton W. Abrams,
Vice Chief of Staff,
United States Army



ARMY DIGEST

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The mission of ARMY DIGEST is to provide timely, factual information of professional interest to members of the United States Army. The DIGEST is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely and authoritative information on policies, plans, operations, and technical developments of the Department of the Army to the Active Army, Army National Guard, and Army Reserve. It also serves as a vehicle for timely expression of the views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff and assists in the achievement of information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of general interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to: Editor, ARMY DIGEST, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Virginia 22314. Unless otherwise indicated, material may be reprinted provided credit is given to the DIGEST and the author. ■ Military unit distribution. From the U.S. Army AG Publication Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland 21220, in accordance with DA Form 12-4 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions: $3.50 annually to Stateside and APO addresses: $4.50 to foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscribers should address inquiries regarding new subscriptions, renewals or change of address to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of Army, 30 March 1966.

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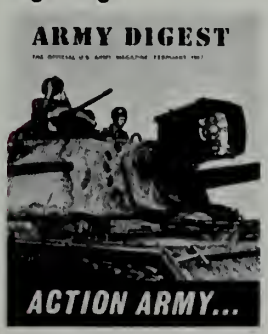
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COVER: In battle, time and darkness are dimensions every bit as real as terrain. Epitome of the latest U.S. armor now available, the M60 tank on cover mounts an xenon searchlight with both infrared and visible light capability ranging into the millions of candlepower. Meanwhile, a radically new Main Battle Tank of the 1970s is taking shape through unprecedented cooperative efforts of the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany. Details of development of the US/FRG MBT and other materiel designed to keep the U.S. Army a powerful force for peace are contained in this issue. Cover by Tony Zidek.

US ARMY Engineer Command operational in Vietnam. Commanded by MG Robert R. Ploger, who doubles as USARV Engineer, new command has responsibility for all engineer units not under divisions or brigades in Vietnam.

CPT William S. Carpenter, football's lonesome-end as a cadet at West Point and holder of the Silver Star for action in Vietnam, was chosen as one of the 10 most outstanding young men of the nation for 1966 by the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce. Presentation of award was made at Jekyll Island, Ga., in mid-January. Among other honorees were Ralph Nader, auto-safety critic, and Joseph Califano, Special Assistant to President Johnson.

TWO-STAR DIRECTOR. Joe M. Blumberg, director of Armed Forces Institute of Pathology has been promoted to Major General.

TOP MONEY. Highest award to date under Army's Incentive Award Program goes to LTC Donald L. Shaneyfelt, Judge Advocate General's office in Pentagon. LTC Shaneyfelt received $1,500 for suggestion concerning appointments to Judge Advocate General Corps. Previously, applicants to JAG Corps were required to have National Agency Check, medical exam before they submitted paperwork at cost of approximately $100 per man to Government. Only one of 10 applicants normally accepted to Corps. Suggestion: simply wait until applicant was tentatively accepted before requiring NAC, physical. Result: estimated savings of $70,000 during first year.

USO HEAD. Justin M. Morrill named USO Executive Director to succeed late Edwin E. Bond. Morrill has been a member of USO professional staff since its beginning.

HONORARY DEGREE. MG Eugene A. Salet, U.S. Army War College commandant, received honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Dickinson School of Law, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

BRIEF BURSTS: Issue of one of two Army Green uniforms for recruits will be delayed until recruits complete advanced individual training. Personnel then assigned to areas other than Vietnam will receive second uniform.

Office of Chief of Communications-Electronics will establish an overall Department of Army Motion Picture/Television Program.

Plan for improving service in movement of household goods approved by Department of Army. Installation commanders, installation transportation officers and service members being encouraged to take more active role in program is focal point of new plan. Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service has overall traffic management responsibility for the Household Goods program.

A MEMORANDUM FROM THE SERGEANT MAJOR, U.S. ARMY

SUBJECT: Why Morale Is High

There have been many millions of words written on the subject of morale. It's not necessary for me to add any words defining it. But I do want to point out why morale is so good, so high--has never been better in my 26 years of service.

I've done a lot of traveling since I assumed this post. I've done a lot of looking, and a large amount of listening. Perhaps the most significant thing that has happened is that I am learning to look at things from a broader point of view.

If you stop to think for a minute, there are many things that could serve to act against good morale. We are engaged in a war that is completely different from any we have ever fought; in a war against an enemy that uses terrorism and treachery as its principal tactics. Very importantly, there are those in our own country who do not agree that the U.S. should be aiding free men to fight Communism in Vietnam. In spite of all these deterrents, morale is high. Why?

Because we possess the confidence of professionals. Our trainees know that they receive the best training from dedicated men whose only aim is to make good soldiers out of fine citizens. The trainee goes to a unit that is professionally competent. This inspires confidence, and confidence is contagious. It stimulates everyone it touches.

In short we have a proud Army, confident of its ability to perform its mission. This confidence also goes by the name of morale.

I receive many letters and I try to answer each one. Recently I had one from a young PFC who had just finished his training at Fort Bragg and was on orders to Vietnam. He wrote: "Dear Sergeant Major: You said you wanted your men to talk to you. That's why I'm writing to you. Right now I'm stationed at Fort Bragg. I'm glad I'll have the opportunity to fight Communism. My training is up to par and the NCOs and officers are of good standards. Well, Sergeant Major, I know that you are a busy soldier, so I'll say good luck and I'll try to be a 'STRAC' trooper."

I don't believe that any amount of opposition to our cause or unusual enemy tactics will change that young soldier's attitude and the thousands like him throughout our Army who do their job and return with the inner satisfaction of having played a man's role in a man's world.

William O. Wooldridge

WILLIAM O. WOOLDRIDGE
Sergeant Major of the Army

Dear Friend,

Some men never succeed. . .

Because they are unwilling to fail!

How many times do you supose a champion golfer dubbed before he perfected his drive?

How many times did he hit the sand trap, or overshoot the green, before he could handle his chip shots professionally?

How many putts did he miss before he could sink them consistently?

How long did it take? How many failures? . . . Before he felt at home on a course?

For that matter--after becoming champ--how often would he win a match if he were never willing to risk a failure?

Success comes through failure--in life as well as in golf!

The man who will not fail. . . will not succeed!

The men who doesn't fail is the man who doesn't try. . .

And there's no virtue in not failing if there is no trying!

The man who will not fail dooms himself to mediocrity. . . he casts himself in the role of the might-have-been.

Imagine an infant staying there when he fell on the floor the first time he tried to walk.

How many times does he fall--and get up again--before he learns to negotiate the room?

What kind of father would give up on his baby because it fell when it was learning to walk? (Interestingly, the falls give the laughs--and the baby gets up off all fours permanently.)

To the successful man, failures are the rungs on which he climbed to the top. He learned things from failure he could have learned no other way.

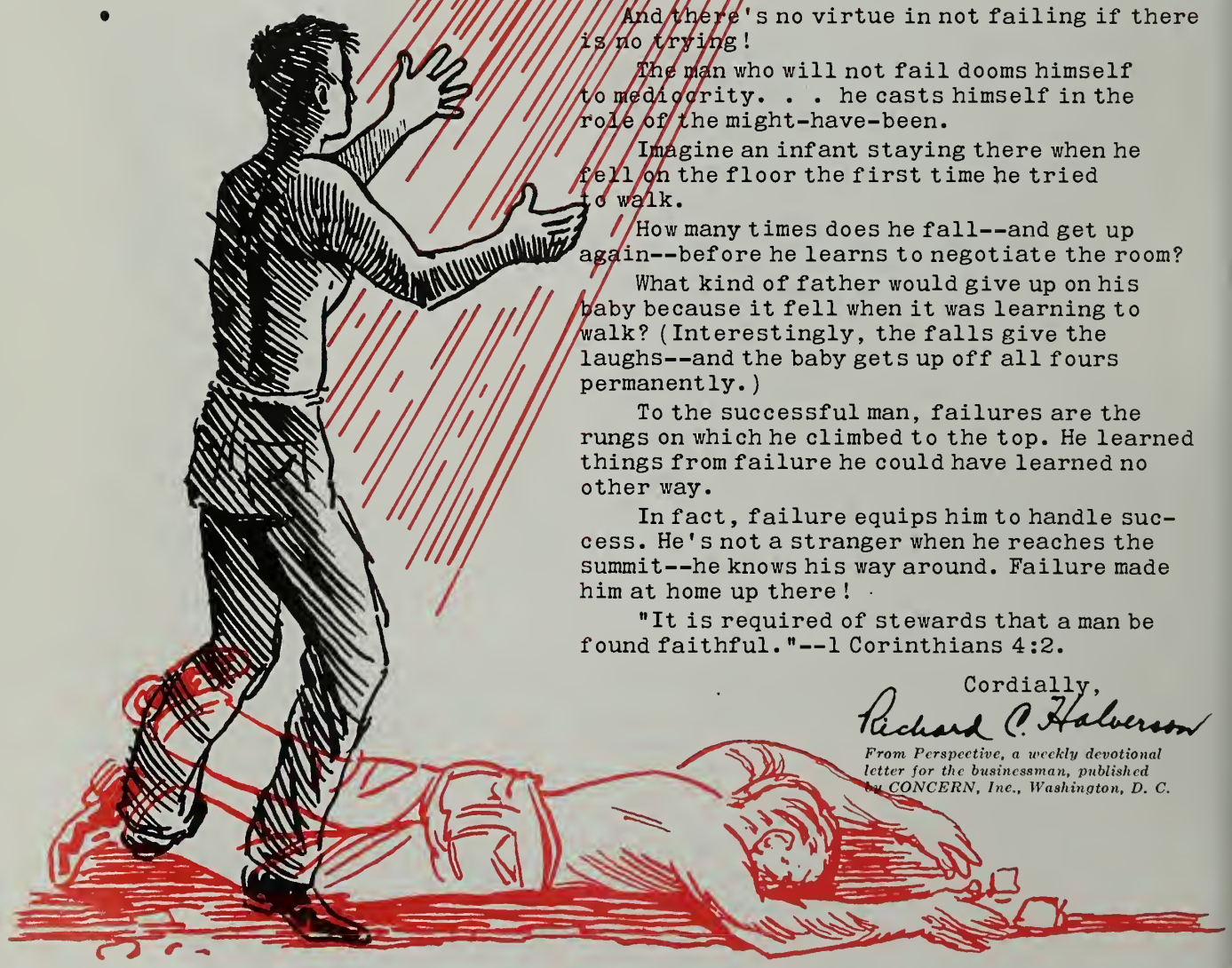
In fact, failure equips him to handle success. He's not a stranger when he reaches the summit--he knows his way around. Failure made him at home up there!

"It is required of stewards that a man be found faithful."--1 Corinthians 4:2.

Cordially,

Richard C. Halverson

From Perspective, a weekly devotional letter for the businessman, published by CONCERN, Inc., Washington, D. C.





(NAVY)

Medal of Honor Winners



(ARMY)

Six additional Medals of Honor recently awarded for gallantry in the Republic of Vietnam bring to ten the total awarded during the conflict. Of these, awards went to a Navy enlisted man and a Marine, the remaining eight to members of the U. S. Army. The latest to attain the Nation's highest award for gallantry:



Construction Man 3d Class Marvin G. Shields U.S.N. (Posthumous) For action with MCB11 9 June 1965.



CPL Robert E. O'Malley, USMC For action with the Third Marine Division (Reinforced) 18 August 1965.



SP5 Lawrence Joel Assigned to 82d Airborne Division. For action with 173d Airborne Brigade on 8 November 1965.



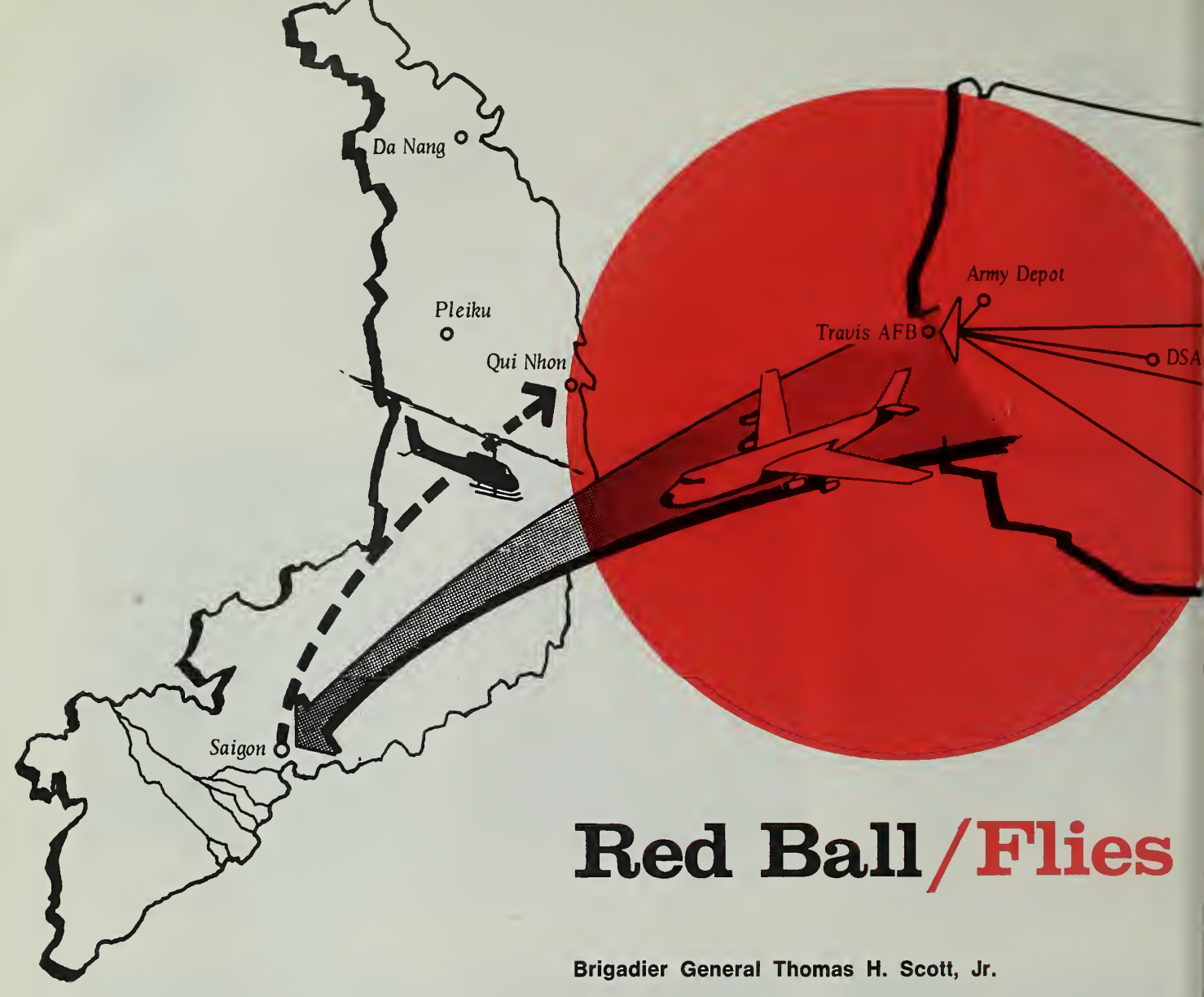
2LT Robert J. Hibbs (Posthumous) For action with the 1st Infantry Division on 5 March 1966.



SP4 Daniel Fernandez (Posthumous) For action with the 25th Infantry Division 18 February 1966.



1LT Walter J. Marm, Jr. Assigned to The Infantry School. For action with the 1st Cavalry Division on 14 November 1965.



Red Ball/Flies

Brigadier General Thomas H. Scott, Jr.

THE Red Ball Express is a child of the future born from the lessons of the past.

During the years which followed the end of hostilities in Korea in 1953, changes in major logistical organizations, systems and procedures within the Department of Defense were numerous and dynamic. The logistician was hard pressed to keep pace with a technology advancing at a rate unparalleled in our Nation's history. Automatic data processing equipment with its high-speed computers had opened new possibilities for mathematicians, accountants, and the business world at large. Huge jet transport aircraft—capable of moving large quantities of supplies over great distances—had come of age.

But history has a habit of repeating itself. During the early months of the buildup of U.S. forces in Vietnam, many of the same old problems of past wars reappeared.

At the outset, the United States Army Vietnam had a very limited capability to draw upon the Army's wholesale system in the United States. It was heavily dependent upon automatic resupply, a costly guessing game for which there is no substitute until an adequate requisitioning capability can be established. Order and shipping time for requisitions from Vietnam to the United States was running about 150 days—too long and not much different from World War II and Korea. There were few warehouses on the far shore, just rain, mud and sand. Periodic shortages in sea and air lifts, coupled with shipping backlogs in Vietnamese waters, were causes for concern.

High humidity, heavy rainfall, dust and sand, coupled with continuous usage around the clock, seven days a week, were resulting in parts failures in construction, ma-

BRIGADIER GENERAL THOMAS H. SCOTT, JR. is Director of Supply, U.S. Army Materiel Command.



and/Rolls Again

terials handling, and other equipment at rates far greater than heretofore experienced or anticipated. Rail and road nets were not secure. Within Vietnam the Army was heavily dependent upon large numbers of organic aircraft for transport of urgently needed supplies. At a time when the logistical base in Vietnam was not yet fully established, there were critical shortages of repair parts.

This was the situation when Secretary of Defense McNamara on 1 December 1965 directed the establistment of the Red Ball Express. While the designation hearkened back to the famous supply marathon which kept General Patton's Third Army racing across France in World War II, a new dimension of speed and distance was added. Under the new system, reserved airlift directly responsive to General Westmoreland was made available to expedite deliveries of repair parts from CONUS supply bases to bring deadlined military equipment back into service in Vietnam.

Red Ball is based on a simple premise—the faster the delivery means, the less the total quantity of stocks necessary to achieve the desired end.

In essence, the Red Ball Express is a system designed and operated by the Army, the Air Force and the Defense Supply Agency to maximize supply to the U. S. Army of repair parts urgently needed in Vietnam. Designers of the system recognized the need for simplicity, the need for reducing opportunity for error, and the need for a fast and responsive supply source.

A single focal point of control insures that the goods are received at the "end of the line"—the delivery point in Vietnam. This responsibility is assigned to the Army Materiel Command's Logistic Control Office, Pacific, located at Fort Mason, California. This office keeps close check on the location and identity of items in the supply and transportation stream; it assures that at no point is responsibility for continued processing dropped on the assumption that someone else will pick up control.

Here's how the system works: A commander in Vietnam identifies the major item of equipment deadlined and the part needed. He specifies the federal stock or part number, quantity required, shipping address, and sends his request to the Red Ball Control Office in Saigon. This office consolidates the requests and dispatches them by air courier directly to the LCO-P at Fort Mason. LCO-P sends the requisition by electronic transceiver to the appropriate commodity manager in the United States.

Total time allowed for processing a requisition—from the time the request is received at the LCO-P until it is delivered in Vietnam—is 168 hours or seven days. The commodity manager is required to stay with the requirement until it is met. He may use any Army means or facility in the United States to fill the requirement. Usually, requirements are filled from wholesale stocks available in the depot system. When these are not adequate, emergency procurement action is taken. If necessary, supplies are withdrawn from post, camp and station stocks or from stocks available to troop units within the United States.

Red Ball completed its twelfth month of operation 7 December

(Continued on page 12)

How Red Ball Keeps Bouncing Along

Ten Steps from There to Here and Back Again

1. A soldier in Vietnam tells his supply sergeant that a specific part is needed to repair a piece of combat equipment.
2. The sergeant checks and finds that the needed part is not in supply.
3. The request is relayed to the First Logistical Command in Saigon. If the part is not available in Vietnam, the requisition is forwarded by daily air courier to the U.S. Army Materiel Command's Logistical Control Office, Pacific (LCO-P), at Fort Mason, California.
4. Supply personnel at Fort Mason determine which of 12 Department of Defense National Inventory Control Points (NICP) has responsibility for the commodity for which the part is needed. It places the requirement upon that NICP almost instantaneously by electronic transceiver.
5. The responsible NICP locates the needed part and directs immediate Red Ball priority air shipment to Travis Air Force Base.
6. Usual sources for filling parts requisitions are Army Materiel Command Depots, Defense Supply Agency and General Service Administration installations, Army posts, camps and stations, and reserve stocks in the hands of manufacturers.
7. If unable to fill a requisition for any critical part, NICP's are authorized to order that it be produced either by the manufacturer or any government agency having the capability.
8. All Red Ball Express parts are shipped to Travis where they are triple checked for contents, proper addressing and documentation. Boxes, cartons and packages are palletized, covered with plastic, strapped to pallets and loaded onto either commercial or military planes.
9. Receiving, checking, making ready for flight and loading cargo onto aircraft bound for Saigon or Tan Son Nhut—all this is done in less than 12 hours.
10. The flight across the Pacific usually takes 20 hours.



Requisition is checked through catalogs.



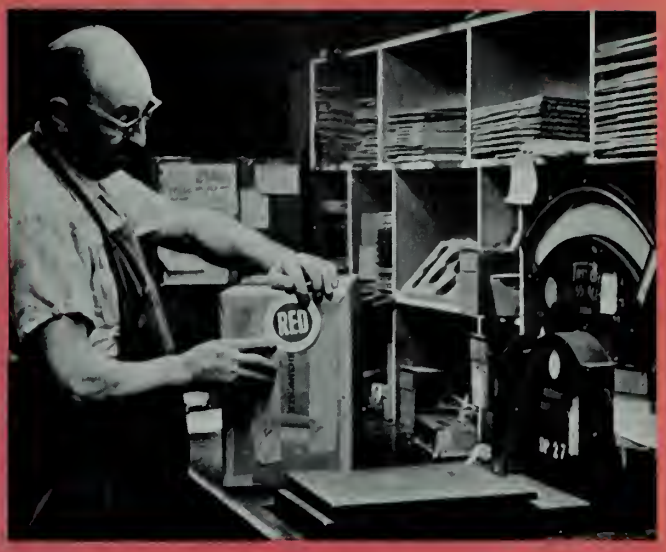
Materiel is carefully packaged.



Trucks rush items to airfields.



Control cards speed record keeping.



Parcel Post Section operates around the clock.



Some items go into priority mail sacks.



Others are loaded into trucks.



Defense Supply Agency depots fill Red Ball orders.



Aircraft destination—Vietnam.



Mechanized pallet-roller vehicle, known as "K" loader, makes it possible to load aircraft in minutes where previously it required up to five hours for same load.

1966. During this period, approximately 192,050 requisitions were received and processed by the LCO-P. Of this total, approximately 177,000, entailing some 18 million pounds of Red Ball Express cargo, were airlifted from Travis Air Force Base in California to Vietnam.

The inventories of items deadlined in Vietnam prior to Red Ball and since returned to operational use make an impressive total: Army aircraft of all types—$70,000,000; heavy construction equipment—$1,-150,000; materials handling equipment for movement of supplies—$2,080,000. Similar examples apply for other types of equipment.

Ultimately, the Red Ball Express system should improve the repair parts stockage policies and distribution procedures for support of Army forces throughout the world. Some 49 percent of all Red Ball requisitions received to date have been for repair parts with a unit price of $5 or less. Clearly, the Army can afford to stock many of these items in depth throughout its supply system. On the other hand, some 64 percent of all Red Ball requisitions received have been for repair parts requested one time only. High-dollar-value repair parts category need to be be stocked only at a few locations from which they can be airlifted rapidly wherever needed.

Based on its performance thus far, the Red Ball Express or similar system is here to stay. Paraphrasing Kipling, the national effort responsible for the success of Red Ball is summed up in the verse:

"It ain't the guns nor the armament nor the funds that they can pay.
But the close cooperation that makes them win the day.
It ain't the individual nor the Army as a whole,
But the everlastin' team work of every bloomin' soul."



PEEPSIGHT VIEW—The Test Rig for the new Main Battle Tank is put through its paces by General Motors engineers at the Cleveland Tank Plant.

Coming Up

One New Main Battle Tank

Major General E. H. Burba

THE TANK that computers built . . .

—that almost didn't get off the drawing boards in the first place because of a nuts and bolts problem that was nearly insoluble . . .

—that might be called hybrid because it's being developed and will be built by two countries, the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany.

You may hear it called all of those things when the Main Battle Tank of the 1970's begins coming off the production lines—and already testing is being planned—but while there is some basis for all these terms they'll all be forgotten when you as a tanker, commander, or observer, see what it can do.

You will find, as General Frank J. Besson, Jr., Commanding General of Army Materiel Command, did in a preview of the as-yet unfinished weapon, that it—

- is as fast if not more so than any of the light armored vehicles in our inventory.
- possesses unique cross-country mobility including deep stream fordability.
- has an extremely high first-round probability at longer ranges, with a choice of ammunition.
- can fire on the move day or night, aided by a gun stabilization platform and an automatic loader.
- will protect its crew from both blast and air contamination on the nuclear battlefield.

These are the only characteristics that can be discussed at this time. You'll find that the MBT of tomorrow will have many other still classified superior features.

Planning for the new weapon started a little more than three years ago when Major General W. G. Dolvin was selected as first Program Manager for development of the new weapon. At that same time, Germany selected Dr. Ing. Fritz Engleman of the FRG Ministry of Defense as his opposite number. (Dr. Engleman was decorated recently by the United States government as he left this assignment to

MAJOR GENERAL E. H. BURBA is Project Manager, Joint Tank Development Program ,AMC.

What Will This Tank Mean and How Did It Come to be Built?

be replaced by Brigadier General Dr. Ing. Telmut Schoenfeld.) And now that General Dolvin has left his assignment to take command of 3d Armored Division, I have the task of bringing the tank into production.

What will this tank mean and how did it come to be built?

In the first place, why have this weapon built by two nations? Quite simply, the program is the pilot model of an experimental effort to guarantee excellence and quantity of advanced weapons systems while slashing the cost burden through mutual investment of national skills and money by a network of cooperating nations. The Main Battle Tank was chosen because this type of weapons system imposes a considerable strain on the military budget of any country—yet it has proven to be the indispensable land weapon if one army is to hold the field against another.

The mission actually was a dual one. A multi-nation management effort had to be fully organized and a single item that could be produced in each country had to be designed.

Actually the organization, management and day-to-day operation efforts were worked out with much less trouble than anticipated, especially considering differences in language, background, training and concepts of armor usage.

The two Program Managers comprised a Program Management Board that acted as executor of provisions of the agreement that set up the program, The PMB formed a Joint Engineering Agency (JEA) manned by military and civilian professionals of each country. Then it formed a Joint Design Team (JDT), once prime contractors were chosen, and then created ad hoc Working Groups to negotiate settlement of non-recurrent technical and management problems.

As the program grew, so too did the workload and staffs needed to handle it. However, for those who may in the future be faced with similar tasks, here are the details of its development.

The first task was to set forth the Military Characteristics that the armies of both countries desired in the new weapon—all the details of mobility, firepower, protection, survival. Each country had its viewpoint. Each characteristic had its supporters. But a mutually acceptable list was worked out quickly.

Here a break with tradition occurred. The services of the Lockheed Missile and Space Company were retained to run a parametric design and cost effectiveness study on a land weapons system that wasn't even in existence. This might by compared to conducting a wind tunnel study of an aircraft that wasn't ready to fly.

This is where the computer came into the picture. Tactical and technical input from both countries were put into mathematical symbols. The existing M60 tank was a known quantity against which the study compared a series of "rubber tanks" —alternative designs each composed of compatible groups of components considered necessary for the projected finished product.

The computer was impartial. The resulting runoffs provided "assists" in final selection of materials and components that ultimately mean the most performance at a reasonable cost.

While the computer was pumping out this information, both countries set about selecting an industrial firm to act as its Engineering Assistance Contractor. After spirited competition, General Motors Corporation was selected as the U.S. contractor while the Germans formed a German Development Corporation of highly skilled professionals from many leading firms. It was then decided to start development in Germany, and move to a United States location after the design phase was completed.

While in Germany, the U.S. representatives headed up the managing groups. Now, in the United States, the Germans are chiefs and Americans their deputies. Such cooperation continues through every phase of the development, with an American and a German always sharing responsibility. While this arrangement may appear cumbersome, it actually results in accelerated decision-making process at the higher levels, where all recommendations include both American and German input and therefore can be judged on their merit.

Most problems have been threshed out to the mutual satisfaction of everybody—but the one that arose over the standard inch versus the metric fastener had to go all the way up to the Secretary of Defense and the FRG Minister for Defense.

This simple nut and bolt problem highlights the impact of international programs on the traditional procedures of any one country. German firms were tooled for the metric standard while most U.S. firms were of course tooled for the standard inch. While linear measurements in either system can be easily converted, the pitch of a metric hole won't accommodate a standard inch bolt.

The solution, as worked out at highest levels: all fasteners at interfaces of Main Battle Tank components were to be metric while all components would be metric or inch, according to the standard of the producing country.

With that decision in effect, agreement was reached on tank design, selection of major components and their assignment to one country or the other for continued development and final production. It was decided that Continental Aviation and Engineering Corporation would produce a high horsepower engine providing potential output more than double that of current Diesel engines, of same bore, stroke, r.p.m. and structure. National Waterlift Company provided a new suspension system candidate for final selection. Philco Corporation will provide the Shillelagh missile system for the primary armament system.

Besides working on an improved Diesel engine from their end, the Germans also are working on a suspension system candidate and will provide a new transmission that can handle the U.S.-made engine or their own.

Much still remains to be accomplished—but the program has progressed now to the point where the American test organization that will evaluate the tank has been established by U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command. Prototypes will go to installations and activities of the Command in continental United States and Alaska. German models will be tested at European proving grounds of the German army at Trier, Munster-Lager and Meppen.

While the testing obviously will require considerable time, one U.S. Army officer has already had a sneak preview. When GEN Besson visited the Cleveland Army Tank Plant to accept first production model of the General Sheridan last June, he got a surprise ride on the first US/FRG MBT Test Rig. After the Sheridan ceremonies were over, he was taken to an old hangar nearby and introduced to the test rig—most powerful ever assembled for the Army.

Fashioned out of old hull, and roughly simulating the new tank (less the turret), the rig was pushed along by a pre-production model of the new Continental engine. Notwithstanding the fact that the Sheridan weighs only 16½ tons, the General found that the test rig on a much heavier vehicle behaved very much like the lighter one.

Those of you who will be crew members of the new tank will be interested to know that an experienced tanker, SGT Otis C. Hendrix, has been working as a full member of the staff during the design phase. His job—to represent you, the ultimate consumer, the men who will fight this weapon.



TACTICAL INFANTRY LOAD CARRIER, AMPHIBIOUS, REMOTE (TILCAR) is being tested at Fort Benning, Georgia. A low cost vehicle, it was developed to carry equipment for the combat infantryman. The 12-wheeled carrier can swim with a full load, climb steep slopes and cross ditches. Speed can be as slow as a foot patrol or as fast as a vehicle convoy. The flat deck storage area provides over 80 square feet for cargo, about the same as a ¾ ton truck. Weighing a little over one ton, it can be air-dropped or sling carried by UH-1B helicopters. It was developed by Bissett-Berman Corporation of Santa Monica, California.

Radar-sharp vision,
high-fidelity hearing,
keen scentability
are built-in Military Characteristics of

The Army's Four-Footed





This team with 25th Infantry Division helps detect enemy ambushes, mines, booby traps.

Sentries

Dogged Persistence

When his handler, PFC William Richardson, was wounded, scout dog Troubles wasn't allowed in the helicopter that carried the soldier to a hospital ten miles away at An Khe. But three week after the episode, Troubles was found back at the 1st Air Cavalry Division headquarters—thin, tired and refusing to let anybody come near him. He made his way to the scout dog platoon, searched through the tents until he found the one containing PFC Richardson's equipment, climbed into the bunk and settled down there. Just how he managed to find his way back is a mystery to the dog trainers, since there was no trail or scent to follow. Troubles and his master had been airlifted into the jungle.

A NEW breed of fighter has arrived in the Republic of Vietnam. The reaction of the United States units fighting there has been no less than enthusiastic. Here are some comments:

"He works easy," says Sergeant Castle of the 3d Brigade Task Force, 25th Infantry Division, "He's got a good nose. He'll find anything if it's out there."

"Once the men get accustomed to working with them, we'll really have a rough team going against Charlie," says Sergeant First Class Arthur Porter of the 38th Infantry Platoon, 2d Battalion, 27th Infantry, 25th Infantry Division.

From the 3d Platoon of C Company, 2d Battalion, 12th Cavalry, 1st Air Cavalry Division comes more enthusiastic praise: "Duke really worked out great. He found enemy grenades, rice, clothing and small arms ammunition."

The Army isn't going to the dogs but the dogs are going to the Army, and their recent arrival in Vietnam has brought forth this high praise. After serving well in past wars, the scout dog is being put to use again in Vietnam. The dogs are used for several types of operations including combat and reconnaissance patrols, sweeping operations, village clearing missions and security. Their noses are keyed to detect ambushers, buried mines and trip wires.

There are now several dog platoons with units in Vietnam. The first assigned to the 1st Cavalry Division was such a success that others have joined the 1st and 25th Infantry Divisions.

After initial training at Fort Benning, where they went through three months of training in the fields and swamps of Georgia, the dogs and their handlers received additional training upon arrival in Vietnam.

The association between the dog and his handler is all important in determining how effective a team will be. Each handler knows his dog—that his canine companion won't bark while on patrol, that he can smell 40 times better, hear 20 times better and see 10 times better than a man. Even in bad weather, the dog can smell a Viet Cong 100 yards away and can pick up a scent 500 yards distant when the wind is right.

The average age of the dog entering training is two and a half years. He'll be good for seven more years —if he lives that long. The Viet Cong have orders to aim for the dog first and then his handler—the scout dog teams have been that effective in Vietnam.

Dogs and handlers must learn each other's traits. The dogs—mostly German Shepherds—will show alertness in differing ways. One might turn his head in the direction of the scent or sound while another might just prick up his ears or tug at the leash. This is only one reason why a particular soldier always works with the same animal.

When the dog "alerts" on a patrol, the handler puts up his hand and stops. He bends down behind his dog and with arms outstretched indicates the spot his dog has detected. Then he moves to the rear of the patrol and leaves the rest to the infantry.

Another good reason for having a dog along on patrol in a war in which mines and booby traps produce a high percentage of casualties is that the dogs will alert at any suspicious object on the trail. The platoon leader of the 38th Scout Dog Platoon with the 25th Division pointed out the value. "Our best trained dogs won't cross a trip wire, even if they're ordered to move on. The dog will go from one end of the wire to the other but he won't cross it."

Before going on a mission, the handler introduces his dog to the men of the patrol. The dog gets a chance to familiarize himself with the smell of the men so that he will

not give false alerts on friendly troops. If a handler is wounded, the dog will usually permit himself to be led by one of the men he had previously met.

The dogs aren't immune from any type of duty; they go where their handlers go. If a mission requires a parachute jump, the dog goes along. Future plans envision using the dogs for tunnel running—ferreting out Viet Cong in underground hideaways. It may not be long before the tunnel rat gives way to the canine tunnel puppy.

Dogs have been a part of war for centuries. The Romans put spiked collars around their necks and sent them against the enemy as fighters. The Germans used dogs extensively during both World Wars, mustering some 200,000 in World War II. The Japanese also used dogs in World War II, and the Viet Cong are using dogs today. The U.S. employed dogs about two years after World War II began under a program called Dogs for National Defense. The use of dogs during the Korean War was especially effective.

To the time-honored declaration that a dog is man's best friend, veterans of combat patrols in the Republic of Vietnam add a solemn "amen".









Dogs and trainers learn to work together—Opposite page, dog practices a "low crawl" while, left above, a group works out on a jungle trail. Below left, an experienced handler shows how to indicate direction of the dog's alert. Below, dog gets drink from trainer's helmet.









Double Duty For Army Reservists

Major General W. J. Sutton

HE may wear a homburg,
or a sombrero,
or a steelworker's hard hat,
or a miner's helmet,
or a chef's hat,
or a bus driver's cap,
or any one of a dozen other types of civilian headgear as he goes about his daily tasks.

But during 48 to 72 training assemblies, many of which take up weekends, and two weeks each summer, he'll doff his civilian headgear and wear an Army hat. That's the way it is with thousands of members of the Reserve Components who wear two hats—one civilian, one military.

Wearing two hats is by no means unfamiliar to members of the active Army, for almost everybody at one time or another is responsible for a variety of tasks in addition to his primary duties. But the multiple hats he wears are all military, and they even enhance his professional advancement, whereas the Reservist must of necessity change his entire outlook when he makes the changes.

As a civilian-soldier, the Reservist must always be mindful of his responsibilities to himself, his family, and his community as well as to his country in the military service he is performing. So the individual reservist must have a dual psychological attitude without developing a split personality.

More than 700,000 members of the Ready Reserve change hats in this manner. The other categories of the Army Reserve—Standby and Retired—are not so directly affected, and will not be covered here.

There are 254,134 officers and enlisted members in the 3,608 Ready Reserve USAR units. These consist of combat, combat support and combat service support to the Army and to other services. The remainder of the Ready Reserve, about 500,000, are not assigned to troop program units. They form the Ready Reserve Mobilization Reinforcement Pool, which will be considered in more detail here.

The various Reserve units maintain preparedness through a program of well-planned training, energet-

MAJOR GENERAL W. J. SUTTON is Chief, Army Reserve, Department of the Army.

ically carried out all year long. Contributing to the success of such a program, obviously, is the dedicated spirit of those who participate in training assemblies, attend USAR schools and take part in annual active duty for training (ANACDUTRA).

ANACDUTRA activities this past summer set even more notable standards of success than any that went before. During the two weeks of this training, Reserve units brought into sharp focus the level of their military preparedness.

Some of the activities were more dramatic than usual—for instance, a Reserve Special Forces unit opposing an Infantry Brigade in certain phases of a tactical situation, including an airborne drop.

More routine activities, involving all types of troop program Reserve units, consisted as usual of just plain hard work. Tactical exercises, weapons firing, field training in maintenance, mess, march orders, motorized and mechanized convoys and other varied training activities kept the Army Reservists on the go for two busy weeks.

Field, command post and map exercises also were included. Every aspect of individual and unit training was carried out. From small arms firing to armor tactics, from guerrilla warfare to battalion-sized exercises, the Reservists on active duty for training made 1966 an unprecedented success.

An out-of-the ordinary activity for Reservists consisted of support of the National Rifle and Pistol Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio. General Creighton W. Abrams, Vice Chief of Staff, decided to continue the matches by relying on the Army Reservists who volunteered to carry most of the support load. Result —about 2,000 volunteers, from private to colonel, performed the engineer construction work, fire fighting details, garrison duties, and rendered all-around range support.

Reserve shooters taking part in the competition itself set two new pistol team records and won nine major trophies in the rifle matches. Many tributes and letters of appreciation, including one from General Paul L. Freeman, Jr., Commanding General of Continental Army Command, were received.

Annual active duty for training is not, however, the entire story of Army Reserve training—nor is the systematic program of 48 paid training assemblies annually. A balanced account must consider the 500,-000 Ready Reservists who are not assigned to troop program units.

These individuals who form the Ready Reserve Mobilization Reinforcement Pool stand ready to reinforce units of the active Army, the National Guard or the Army Reserve in the event of mobilization. Although the majority have active service experience, the extent of their training effort as RRMRP members depends in large part on the individual motivation and a sustained desire to be ready.

Many of the Ready Reservists contact active Army elements to perform special military assignments as mobilization designees, thus maintaining proficiency in their respective MOS category. Many take career correspondence courses from the various Army schools while still others seek opportunities for active duty assignments in their particular areas of training interest. Last year more than 12,000 individuals in this category were ordered to active duty for varying periods to support summer training programs.

Many Reservists not assigned to the various troop program units also perform military training without pay in the reinforcement training units. These units are organized primarily to provide training for Reservists who have no troop unit assignment.

There are 107 of these units, including such highly specialized types as Research and Development. Usually the individuals in such specialized units are engaged in professions that would be valuable in case of an emergency—law, journalism, research sciences, education and the like.

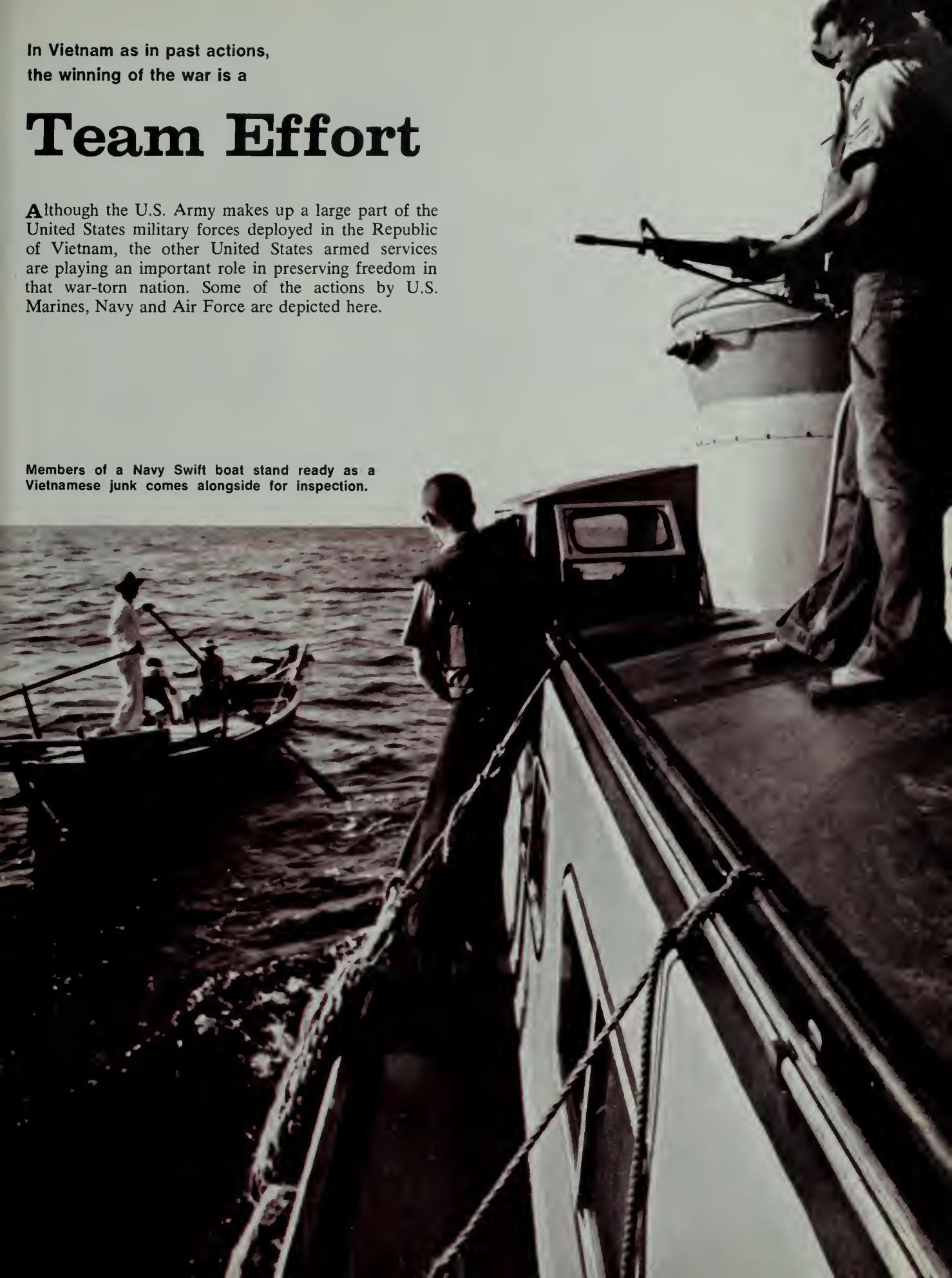
As they continue their military schooling throughout the year, Reservists find that the USAR school program prepares them for duties, responsibilities and promotion in many areas and certain grades. Last year 18,000 officers and enlisted men utilized the 357 USAR schools in the United States, Europe, Puerto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands. Courses parallel resident instruction at active Army service schools and at the Command and General Staff College. Many enlisted men also take common specialist instruction at these USAR Schools, the better to serve in troop program units of the Army Reserve.

Thus today, through organized units, or through individual efforts, through schooling and annual active duty for training, the Army Reservists who wear two hats carry out their dual duty as part of our American way of life. More than a million of them personify the Army Reserve motto—"Strength in Reserve."

In Vietnam as in past actions, the winning of the war is a

Team Effort

Although the U.S. Army makes up a large part of the United States military forces deployed in the Republic of Vietnam, the other United States armed services are playing an important role in preserving freedom in that war-torn nation. Some of the actions by U.S. Marines, Navy and Air Force are depicted here.



Members of a Navy Swift boat stand ready as a Vietnamese junk comes alongside for inspection.



"Boarding parties away" seems like an echo down the corridors of time.



The attack carrier U.S.S. Ranger cuts a swath in waters of the South China Sea.



Navy Swift boats patrol in Gulf of Thailand off the Republic of Vietnam.



Suspected Viet Cong are questioned aboard a Navy patrol craft.

SEA



Air cushion vehicles are the latest form of craft operating in Vietnam waters.



U.S. Air Force F-105 Thunderchiefs seek out targets in North Vietnam.

AIR



Airdrop of supplies is an important mission of the Air Force in Vietnam.



Last of four 2,000-pound pallet loads of ammunition goes out the door of an Air Force C-123 Provider into the Ple Mei drop zone.

LAND



A Marine and his scout dog investigate every likely hiding place for Viet Cong.



Ever alert is the way to stay alive in the jungles of Vietnam.



A battalion command post is set up on a Marine tank.

Don't make a move until you read this –

It's Your Move



Master Sergeant G. S. Schmidt, USAF

A WRONG MOVE can hit you where it hurts the most—in your pocket book. According to the averages, one out of three readers will receive a PCS assignment this year. The majority of these moves will be during the summer months of June, July and August. If you are among those on the move, you can save trouble, money, heartache if you read this article. Its preparation has been prompted by the belief that:

- No one can protect your personal belongings better than you, the owner, if you know how.
- A satisfactory move will save you and the Army money, troubles and heartaches, and will eliminate a major morale problem.

MASTER SERGEANT G. S. SCHMIDT, USAF, is assigned to Traffic Management Office, Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, D. C.

Not being fully prepared for your transfer often results in misdirected or fouled up shipments, unnecessary breakage, overweight shipments for which you have to pay the excess cost.

Anything placed into storage or shipped as baggage is included in your maximum weight allowance. A rule of thumb shows that the average room in your house will include 1,000 pounds of personal effects.

If your furniture is unusually solid and heavy, you must allow for more weight per room. Large rugs, deep freezes, the basement and the attic have to be estimated separately. If you think that you are close to your authorized weight allowance, you may be dollars ahead if you start your spring cleaning immediately. If you are overweight on your next ship-

ment, a stateside move will cost you an average of 10 cents per pound, an overseas move 30 cents per pound. Don't wait to dispose of all these items at the last minute.

You can do several other things to avoid last-minute panic and misdirected or mixed up shipments. First and most important, see your Army Transportation Office. You should know about four to six weeks prior to your move where you are going and when you want to get there, so act!

Just before the movers or packers arrive at your home, there are several things to be done.

Clearly mark those items which you do not want to ship. If you move stateside you probably have only one move, so all you need to mark are those items you intend to take along on the trip and those items which belong to the house or are not to be shipped. If you are going overseas, you probably will have to separate your shipments into several lots—baggage, storage and household goods for overseas, CONUS storage or hold baggage and the like. Proper advance separation and marking of your belongings is important. Costly and aggravating mistakes can be avoided by pre-planning.

Lock up your valuables or take them with you if possible.

You cannot supervise your children and the movers at the same time. Provide for care of the former.

Finally—and this won't be hard to take—have your farewell party a few days before the move and drink up any liquor. Federal regulations forbid the mover to pack or ship alcohol.

When the big day arrives, are you prepared? Are all your valuables locked up? How about those items you don't want packed such as passports, shot records, orders, Traveler's Checks or those clothes you intend to take with you?

Here are a few more helpful hints:

1. The packers are not allowed to pack flammable items, such as cigarette lighters, ammunition, alcohol, fuel or spray cans of combustible liquids. If such items are packed you endanger your entire shipment and both you and the movers are in violation of Federal Law—so plan ahead.

2. Use paper plates and cups for the last dinner and breakfast to prevent last minute washing and packing.

3. Perishable food cannot be shipped so plan ahead and eat all that you can at that farewell party. Half-empty bottles of catsup, oil or jam can break and more valuable goods can be ruined. Staple foods may be shipped, but are you willing to pay ten to 30 cents per pound for items which you can later buy for less than the cost of shipment? You may have to pay extra if these items bring your total weight above your authorized weight allowance.

4. Separating and marking belongings before the packers arrive is important—especially if you have to make several shipments, to storage, to storage pending overseas, unaccompanied baggage, and the like. The first rule in this connection—do not attempt to schedule these moves too closely together. If the schedule should slip, you will have two different carriers in the house at the same time, resulting in absolute confusion. Next, do not pack yourself. The movers are not liable for any damage to items packed by the owner. You should, however, attempt to arrange your dishes, clothes, linens, pots and pans, in such a fashion that all articles in this chest of drawers or cabinet are for this shipment. A note tacked or taped to your cabinets or chests saying "to be packed" or "do not touch" will assure a smoother packing day. If at all possible, try to reserve one room of the house for items you do not want shipped.

Now you are prepared for the packers. When they arrive, they will be in every room at the same time. If you have prepared for this time, you should be free to circulate through the house to spot check the progress. Normally the packer for your glassware and dishes is the most experienced of the crew and will be the man in charge. He will be your contact for any complaints.

The packers are required to mark every carton with a general description of the contents. Don't expect a packing list, but such descriptions as "Master Bedroom Linen" "Hats" "Girl's Bedroom" "Pots and Pans" will expedite the unpacking on the other end and help you to identify the content of missing cartons.

Silver when placed in storage must be protected by tissue paper to prevent tarnishing and you may insist that all silver be so wrapped. Lampshades need special protection. They are to be wrapped and placed into cartons with no other items, two or more in a carton. Your dishes and glasses are packed by several methods, most common being the clean or cell pack. On moves within the U.S. you may insist on standup wardrobes but not on overseas moves.

This is M-Day. The movers will pick up your household goods. Let's hope you are prepared. Perhaps a check list might be helpful.

Did you:

1. Mark your furniture, which items are to be moved or not moved?

2. Lock up your valuables?

3. Give away all of your plants or make arrangements through the Department of Agriculture for special permission to take them? Permission papers will have to be taken with you.

4. Defrost, completely clean and dry your freezer and refrigerator?

5. Pick up all items from the cleaners?

6. Drain the fuel and oil from power mowers and other machinery?

7. Dispose of all flammables, cleaning and lighter fluid?

8. Take down all appliances and fixtures permanently attached to the walls. The movers are not authorized to do this.

9. What about the TV antenna?



10. Are the washer and dryer disconnected from permanent gas or water connections?

If you are lucky, the movers will arrive between 7 A.M. and 9 A.M. but then again it may be late afternoon before they arrive. Be prepared for an all-day session that might last into the late evening. It is your responsibility to supervise the movers. The driver is normally in charge of the crew. If you point out to him those items you are most concerned about, he will normally take special precautions to prevent damage.

If an item can be dismantled the movers will take it apart for the move. You should insist on a safe place for the hardware. Many movers provide special bags which are tied to the largest piece of the dismantled item.

Keeping Tab. Your most important job on moving day is to go around with the man (normally the driver) who writes your inventory. The inventory is the most important document on the entire move. Your final act before signing the inventory and releasing the movers is a thorough check of the house.

"I did not receive my stereo set and my claim to the movers was disapproved. What do I do now?" "They lost half of my garden tools and refuse to reimburse me." "My bedroom suite was badly scratched up by the movers, but they say the damage existed prior to the move." These and many other similar complaints can be avoided if you read the inventory and understand its importance.

Any investigation for loss or damage claims will be based on the information contained in the inventory. The movers are required to write a fair and complete inventory, and by your signature you agree that the inventory contains a complete listing of all items shipped, and that the condition as listed is the condition at time of pickup.

Overseeing the writeup of the inventory is one of your most important jobs on moving day. There are a number of things to watch for. First, the movers are required to list the location and if necessary the degree of exceptions they take. "Small nicks on front edge", "marred and scratched on front legs" would be a correct description. "Scratched and nicked" would be incorrect. "Garden tools bundle (6)" would be correct, the six indicating six pieces; if the number of pieces was not designated, you might only receive two pieces at the destination. Any item written up as a bundle or consisting of more than one piece should be identified as such. For example, the number of cushions for a chair should be indicated. Cartons containing professional books, papers or equipment must be identified on the inven-

You and Your Household Goods

Lieutenant Colonel T. F. Dreisonstok

LAST YEAR, 330 thousand Army members and dependents shipped 300 thousand tons of household goods at a cost of $148 million. The Army's total bill could have been reduced by more than $8 million if each family had shipped one hundred pounds less.

Each Army member can contribute to an $8 million cost reduction savings next year, and at the same time, legally profit in the process with very little effort. Here's how—

First, make a thorough survey of your basement, garage, attic or storage room. This will undoubtedly reveal many items which, for one reason or another, you have been collecting. If the survey reveals items of no further use, sell or discard them. In doing so you will be eliminating fire hazards, straightening up your storage area, and reducing the amount of household goods to be shipped on your next move.

Second, sell all saleable items through the local installation Thrift Shop, or make a donation to the Salvation Army, Goodwill Industries or some other charitable organization. These charitable organizations will be happy to pick up your excess household goods and give you a receipt. The value of the donated items can be deducted as a charitable contribution from your income tax. (Of course, you cannot deduct the original value, but its estimated depreciated value.)

By this simple process, everyone profits. You will have more money in your pocket from the sale or a reduction in your income tax; the donated goods will be used to help the needy and at the same time foster good will for the Army; and the government will save much more on household goods shipping expenses than it will lose on revenue from income tax (which, ironically, is used to pay for the shipment of household goods).

Incidentally, here is another reason to trim down your household goods. By shipping more weight than allowed, Army and Air Force personnel paid over $3 million out of their own pockets last year. One out of ten colonels who shipped household goods had to pay excess shipping costs, and on the average, one out of every twenty-five officer and enlisted members had to pay out-of-pocket costs for excess household goods.

Following is a newly revised table which shows current weight allowance for Permanent Change of Station move. Why not check it against what you estimate your household goods weigh? It can save you and the Government dollars:

Officers	Allowance (lbs)	Enlisted	Allowance (lbs)
Colonel	13,500	E-9	9,500
Lieutenant Colonel	13,000	E-8	9,000
Major and W-4	12,000	E-7	8,500
Captain and W-3	11,000	E-6	8,000
1st Lieutenant and W-2	10,000	E-5	7,000
2nd Lieutenant and W-1	9,500	E-4 Over 4	7,000

And finally, hasn't your wife been after you for a long time to clean out that storage space?

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tory as "professional books," "professional papers," or "professional equipment," as appropriate.

The condition of your furniture will be indicated in code. A key to the code must appear on the inventory. Be sure you understand and agree with the inventory. You may not refuse to sign the inventory. If you cannot reach an agreement with the driver, you may make a notation above your signature, indicating your opinion of any specific item. For example: "I don't agree with item 247. This item should read 'very small dents on legs.' " You are completely responsible for all of your belongings until you receive a readable copy of the completed inventory signed by the driver. Until then, be sure, ask questions and you will have no trouble, or at least a minimum.

On arrival. One of the first duties upon arriving at your new station is to check with the transportation Officer. You may be able to save in-transit storage, thereby eliminating up to four extra handlings of your goods and decreasing the chances for loss and damage. Even if you don't have a house, it pays to alert the Transportation Officer and give him a telephone number.

Prior to actual delivery of your goods you should have a definite plan for placing your furniture in your new home. The carrier is required to place your furniture wherever you designate one time only. Upon delivery, the shipment should be checked into your new home on the inventory copy you received at pick up. Check each item as received and check its condition against the inventory.

It is wise to unpack immediately for two reasons. First, you can inspect and note any damage. Second, the movers are required to remove all packing debris. The movers are not required to place packed items back into cabinets or drawers, only to place those items within easy reach.

While unpacking, make notes of any damage. Any loss or damage not reported at the time of delivery may resulted in denial by the carrier. If not noticed while the movers are there, notify the company immediately by writing. You may not refuse to sign the required delivery documents; however, you are urged to read carefully every document presented for your signature. If you see any reference to clear receipt of your property you should indicate your losses or damages (especially on the Government Bill of Lading, the Inventory and the Accessorial Services Certificate) or at least make reference to the document (normally the inventory) on which you have listed your exceptions. If you have extensive damage or loss, notify your transportation Officer immediately. He cannot help you if he does not know about your problems.

Some of your entitlements in connection with a PCS, separation or retirement are now listed. Your entitlements are basically shipment of household goods from the old to the new duty station, shipment of unaccompanied baggage to and from overseas areas, storage of household goods during an overseas tour. The definition of duty station, however, can include any previous duty station or the home of an individual.

Under certain circumstances you may ship to any location in lieu of storage, or store in lieu of shipment. You are also entitled to 90 days storage in transit or any move other than a local move. This storage period can, if necessary, be extended to 180 days. You are also entitled to extra pick-up at origin, and one extra stop off at destination. You are also entitled to make a high value shipment. Counsellors at your local Transportation Office can fill you in on the details.

If you discover loss or damage in connection with your move, you should make written exception upon delivery, and request claims forms from the delivering carrier. Contact the local transportation officer and the local military claims officer as soon as possible. Since the liability of commercial carriers is limited, normally a maximum of 60 cents per pound per article for shipments and $50 per carton for storage, you will probably have to submit a claim against the U.S. Government in addition to the claim against the carrier. You will be compensated by the U.S. Government up to a total of $10,000 per PCS in addition to the carrier's liability.

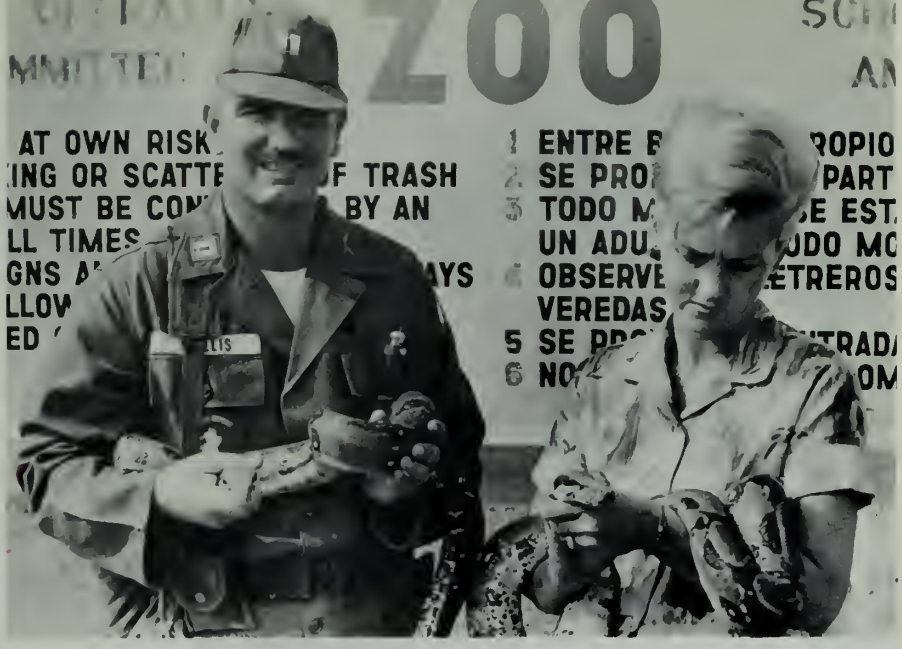
However, neither the carrier nor the government will take antique value into consideration. For such items, the normal use value only will be considered. Hobby items are covered by the Government up to $500 per hobby and only $1000 per entire claim. Extra high valued items such as expensive paintings or sterling silver, other than flatware, might not be covered by the government. Such items should be shipped as high value items and insurance should be purchased by the owner.

Insurance. A word of caution about private transit insurance purchased from the moving company on oversea and intrastate moves. These policies cost about five dollars per $1,000 coverage. However, all of these policies have a "Co-Insurer" clause. Briefly, this means that you are sharing risk with the insurance company. For example: If your shipment is valued at $10,000 and you purchase $2,000 coverage, you will be sharing the risk at a 2/10 ratio, two dollars coverage for every ten dollars damage or loss. You had more coverage before you spent the ten dollars for insurance.

The least accepted valuation is $1.25 per pound of estimated shipment, so if you purchase any insurance for a 10,000 pound shipment, you should purchase at least $12,500 insurance at a cost of approximately $65. For most normal household items, you are insured by the U.S. Government.

On interstate moves, recent changes permit the carrier to offer full valuation of your shipment, at a cost of 50 cents per $100 valuation. Again, $1.25 per pound is the least acceptable valuation.

MOS -- Zookeeper



Shades of Daktari—the eight men who maintain the zoo of the U. S. Army School of the Americas at Fort Sherman in the Canal Zone have the MOS of zookeeper. Purpose of the zoo is to provide live training aids to familiarize military members with animals they might encounter during maneuvers in jungle areas. They in turn, can teach their fellow soldiers which animals to avoid, and which species can be caught and eaten should it become necessary to live off the land.

As part of their training, students undergoing jungle familiarization courses learn the various methods of trapping, preparing and cooking wildlife of tropical forests. They learn, too, that almost any creature that runs, swims, crawls or flies may be eaten. Palatability may vary from delicious to merely nourishing, but a man who must live off the jungle can't be too particular about his food.

Job descriptions of the animal keepers make fascinating reading. Phrases such as ". . chases and catches lizards . ." and "collects termite nests for anteaters . ." are samples of the bizarre duties assigned to the men. But all of these jobs are necessary to keep the animals healthy. Each species requires a distinct diet, in the right quantities and at the proper intervals.

The men are skilled in diagnosing and treating their charges but when more professional aid is required, they call upon the Veterinary Division of the USARSO Surgeon's Office—SSG Stan Johnson.





OH BOA! Once she disliked snakes but now Mrs. Cecil Wallis, wife of captain in charge of zoo, finds boa makes a good pet. She also finds that Si-Si, the 90-pound puma, likes to have his head scratched. Below, Anne Gilley of Balboa, Canal Zone, makes friends with a young coatimundi, related to the raccoon.



International Law Protects PWs

Colonel George F. Westerman

ON 31 August 1965, in a harshly worded letter to the International Committee of the Red Cross, the North Vietnamese Foreign Ministry announced that American pilots captured during "pirate-raids" on the Democratic Republic of Vietnam were subject to trial as "major criminals" under the law of that country.

Approximately eleven months later, on 29 June 1966, the Soviet news agency Tass reported that North Vietnamese authorities drove a captured American pilot through the streets of Hanoi in an open car lit by searchlights, while angry crowds shouted, "Down with American imperialists!" Shortly thereafter, Japanese television viewers saw a film of this event on the screen of their TV sets. Subsequent news releases and photos emanating from Hanoi proved this to be only the first of a series of occasions on which our pilots were paraded before jeering mobs demanding their trial and punishment as "war criminals."

Our State Department rightly condemned these parades by the North Vietnamese as violations of Article 13 of the 1949 Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War. This article provides that prisoners "must at all times be protected, particularly against acts of violence or intimidation and against insults and public curiosity."

Ho Chi Minh could hardly have expected the results which followed. Pope Paul VI addressed to the North

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Vietnamese leaders "an ardent and respectful prayer to grant prisoners the safety and the treatment called for by international rules." Soon a great world-wide wave of public opinion demanded compliance with the Convention.

Wily old Uncle Ho, who is well aware of the strength and importance of world opinion, wasn't long in stopping the "war crimes" proceedings against the American pilots.

The widespread coverage by radio, television and the press of maltreatment of prisoners taken in the Vietnamese conflict has had at least one unforeseen beneficial effect: The world has been awakened to the importance of the Geneva Convention that deals with prisoners of war.

This publicity has focused world-wide attention on the Convention, which prior to this time, was known and understood by only a handful of people.

How much all the publicity has increased public understanding of the PW agreement is hard to gauge. But one thing is sure. Anyone who has followed the news from Vietnam now knows that this agreement adds up to something very important.

The Story Behind the Geneva Convention

The Convention takes its name from the city where it was signed—Geneva, Switzerland. There, on 12 August 1949, representatives from sixty-one nations, including our own, completed their work on four international agreements, called Conventions, designed to provide more humane standards of treatment for both military personnel and civilians in time of war. These four "Geneva Conventions for the Protection of War Victims" have been ratified or adhered to by most of the nations of the world, including Soviet Russia, Red China, and other countries of the Communist bloc. Both North and South Vietnam are also parties. In July 1955, the United States Senate gave its advice and consent to the President's ratification and the Conventions came into force for this country—and thus became binding on our armed forces—on 2 February 1956.

Three of these four Conventions are revisions of earlier international agreements dealing with the same subject. The most widely known is the "Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War." A second Convention deals with the protection of sick and wounded soldiers on land and the third concerns the protection of sick and wounded and shipwrecked at sea.

The fourth Convention, the "Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War," is a completely new treaty, the purpose of which is to minimize, to the greatest possible extent, the suffering of civilians caught in the turbulence of war.

This series of Conventions date back about 100 years —a short time compared with the long history of warfare itself. They mark mankind's first concerted effort to make warfare as humane as possible. They try to do away with as much bloodshed and suffering as can be avoided by warring nations without lessening the chances of victory or increasing the likelihood of defeat for any of them.

The basic principle underlying the Geneva Conventions is that persons taking no active part in the hostilities, including members of the armed forces who are "out of the fighting" because of wounds, sickness, shipwreck, capture or surrender, must be respected and humanely treated.

Some Misconceptions

There is a widely held misconception that since the United States has not formally declared war against North Vietnam, the Geneva Conventions of 1949 are not applicable to the Vietnamese conflict. Nothing could be further from the truth. Article 2, which is one of the articles common to all four Conventions, specifically provides that "the present Convention shall apply to all cases of declared war or of any other armed conflict which may arise between two or more of the High Contracting Parties, even if the state of war is not recognized by one of them." Therefore, we and our allies are applying the provisions of all four Geneva Conventions.

Another misconception is that the United States is violating the Convention by turning over prisoners taken by its forces to the custody of the South Vietnamese. This action is expressly authorized under Article 12 of the Convention. Transferring custody of prisoners to another power is nothing new. Such transfers took place in both World Wars, as well as during the Korean War. United States Army Military Police Advisors advise and assist Vietnamese personnel operating the PW camps to ensure proper care and treatment of prisoners.

Protecting Power and the ICRS

The Convention calls for the appointment, by each of the parties to the conflict, of a "Protecting Power." This is a neutral country chosen to look after the interests of the prisoners. The Convention provides that representatives of the Protecting Power are to make periodic inspection visits to the PW camps. Prisoners are to have the right to appeal to these officials for help in correcting violations of the Convention.

If for any reason a Protecting Power is not appointed, the Convention requires that the Detaining Power request a neutral state or impartial humanitarian organization, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), to perform the functions of a Protecting Power. (The ICRC is a committee of Swiss citizens in Geneva which deals with humanitarian problems of international magnitude and character). With the full agreement and cooperation of the Governments of the United States and South Vietnam, the ICRC is providing such services to prisoners captured by the Free World armed forces.

Neither North Vietnam nor the Viet Cong has answered ICRC requests to inspect prisoners of war camps and interview prisoners, as provided for in the Convention. In their public statements the North Vietnamese maintain that the Americans they are holding are not prisoners of war, but "war criminals" who attacked North Vietnam without provocation and therefore are not entitled to the protections of the treaties. However, they always add that captured American pilots are being treated humanely. The Viet Cong have informed the ICRC that since they are not a party to the Geneva Conventions, they are not bound by them. The VC declared, nevertheless, that they were observing a humane and charitable policy toward prisoners who fell into their hands.



Why Every Serviceman Should Be Familiar with the Convention

The Convention is important to the individual American fighting man for several reasons. First, because it is the law and he is charged with the duty of living up to its requirements. During hostilities when our armed forces capture enemy personnel, they must know the standards of treatment to which their prisoners are entitled, in order to abide by the terms of the Convention and thus uphold the dignity and honor of our country. Secondly, any soldier may become a prisoner of war and every soldier should have prior knowledge of his rights under the Convention; he should also know exactly what rules and regulations he is required to follow during his imprisonment by the enemy. This knowledge could have a lot to do with his own well-being and the security of his outfit.

In this discussion we can consider only highlights of the Convention's chief provisions. Take them for what they are—a set of rules that United States military men are required to observe, and a measure of their rights and obligations as prisoners of war.

Rights Cannot be Waived

One of the most significant provisions of the Convention is stated at the outset: "Prisoners of war may in no circumstances renounce in part or in entirety the rights secured to them by the present Convention" A PW may not be requested, induced, or forced to give up any of his rights. Even if he wanted to do so he cannot waive any of these rights. Furthermore, a party to the Convention may not lawfully deprive its personnel or the personnel of any other party to the Convention, by special agreement or otherwise, of the rights and privileges to which they are entitled under the Convention.

The Geneva Convention protects a prisoner of war from the very moment of his capture until his final release and repatriation. However, not every person falling into the hands of opposing armed forces can meet the qualifications for a prisoner of war set forth in Article 4 of the Convention.

In past wars this did not present a significant problem since most captives wore uniforms and were plainly identifiable as members of the armed forces of a party to the conflict. But this is not the case in Vietnam today. Troops conducting any given operation are likely to take a variety of captives—men, women and children alike, most of whom are dressed in the black pajama-like garb of the Vietnamese peasant and defy all attempts at easy classification.

These people may fall into several categories. They might be prisoners of war, or, under the directives of the Military Assistance Command, Vietnam (MACV), on this subject, they could be innocent civilians, returnees under the Chieu Hoi program (these are persons who voluntarily return to South Vietnamese control after having actively supported the Viet Cong in some form of political or military activities—even deserters from the North Vietnamese Army are accepted as returnees); or they could be "civil defendants" who are civilians suspected as spies, saboteurs, terrorists or common criminals and, therefore, not entitled under Article 4 of the Convention to treatment as prisoners of war.

A soldier in battle can hardly be expected to determine the precise categories in which his particular captives fall. He has too many other things to do. Furthermore, the heat and confusion of battle make the chances of error too great. It is for this reason that, in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention, United States forces in Vietnam have been ordered to accord prisoner of war treatment to all captives, irrespective of their suspected status, until such time as their actual status is determined by the interrogating officer or a competent tribunal.

Follow the Instructions on the MACV PW Card

The MACV instruction card on treatment of captives is issued to every member of the U.S. armed forces in Vietnam. (*See opposite page.*) Similar cards have been issued to the Vietnamese, as well as other Free World Forces, serving in Vietnam. While a card this size obviously cannot cover all of the provisions of the Convention, it gives the average combat soldier adequate

THE ENEMY IN YOUR HANDS

AS A MEMBER OF THE US MILITARY FORCES, YOU WILL COMPLY WITH THE GENEVA PRISONER OF WAR CONVENTION OF 1949 TO WHICH YOUR COUNTRY ADHERES. UNDER THIS CONVENTION:

YOU CAN AND WILL

DISARM YOUR PRISONER

IMMEDIATELY SEARCH HIM THOROUGHLY

REQUIRE HIM TO BE SILENT

SEGREGATE HIM FROM OTHER PRISONERS

GUARD HIM CAREFULLY

TAKE HIM TO THE PLACE DESIGNATED BY YOUR COMMANDER

YOU CANNOT AND MUST NOT

MISTREAT YOUR PRISONER

HUMILIATE OR DEGRADE HIM

TAKE ANY OF HIS PERSONAL EFFECTS WHICH DO NOT HAVE SIGNIFICANT MILITARY VALUE

REFUSE HIM MEDICAL TREATMENT IF REQUIRED AND AVAILABLE

ALWAYS TREAT YOUR PRISONER HUMANELY

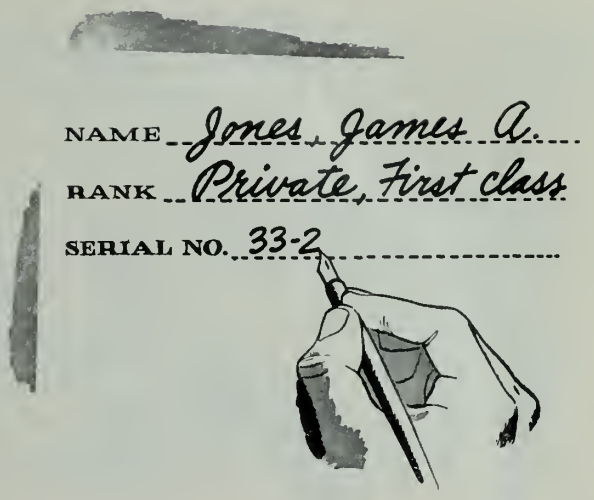
and realistic guidelines for the treatment of prisoners. Note particularly that the instructions apply equally to all captives without reference to whether they are actually entitled to PW treatment. Actual entitlement to full protection under the Convention will be determined later by properly designated interrogators and tribunals.

The MACV card tells a soldier what he can, as well as what he cannot do. Captives must be disarmed, thoroughly searched, and carefully guarded. Under all circumstances, they are to be treated humanely, without distinction founded on race, color, religious belief or similar criteria. Prisoners may not be murdered, mutilated, tortured, humilated or degraded in any way. They are to be protected against all acts of violence, insults, public curiosity, and reprisals of any kind. Women captives, who are not at all uncommon in Vietnam, are to have the benefit of treatment as least as favorable as that granted to male prisoners, and, in addition, must be treated with all regard due their sex.

A series of captured documents reveal that the Viet Cong have issued instructions to their forces concerning the treatment of prisoners, which, in many instances, are identical to, or closely approximate those of the United States.

Name, Rank, and Service Number

Sometime during the Crusades, the rule evolved that a captive knight was permitted to divulge his name and rank—admissions necessitated by the game of ransom. Almost the same rule holds good today. Upon capture, a prisoner is required by the Convention to give only his full name, rank, date of birth and service



number. That is all. He is obliged to give this information, however, and failure to do so may render him liable to a loss of privileges due him by reason of his rank or status.

No physical or mental torture, or any other form of coercion, may be inflicted on prisoners to obtain any kind of information from them and no unpleasant or disadvantageous treatment may be meted out for a refusal to answer. All prisoners of war must be questioned in a language which they understand.

A prisoner should have with him an identity card issued by his own state. He must show this card on demand by his captor but in no case may it be taken away from him.

All effects and articles of personal use, except arms, military equipment and military documents are to remain in the possession of the prisoner. Articles issued for his personal protection, such as gas masks, metal helmets and like articles, may also be retained by him. A prisoner's clothing and mess gear, his insignia of rank or nationality, and his decorations, as well as any articles of sentimental value may not be taken away from him. Only officers may order the removal of money or valuables from prisoners and receipts must be given.

Evacuation to Internment Camp

The memories of the horrors of the Bataan Death March and other fearful transfers were still fresh in the minds of the authors of the 1949 Convention and there was a solemn determination to outlaw any such catastrophes in the future. Articles 46-48, covering transfers and evacuation, are designed for that purpose.

Evacuation of prisoners from the battle area must be carried out as swiftly, safely, and humanely as possible. While they await movement out of the fighting zone, prisoners must not be unnecessarily exposed to danger. Whenever prisoners are transferred from one camp to another, they are to be permitted to take their personal effects with them and are to be supplied with necessary food, potable water, clothing, and medical attention during the transfer. All transit or screening camps

through which PWs pass on their way to permanent accommodations must meet the same general requirements as those for a permanent internment camp.



Internment Camps

At the time of the Romans, enslaved warriors rowed Caesar's naval galleys to North Africa and Britain, and were killed when they could no longer pull an oar. Eighteen centuries later, during the Revolutionary War, many American prisoners died aboard filthy and malignant British prison ships. It's little wonder that the Convention now prescribes that PWs "may be interned only in premises located on land and affording every guarantee of hygiene and healthfulness."

The Convention emphatically declares that no PW may be kept "in areas where he may be exposed to the fire of the combat zone, nor may his presence be used to render certain points or areas immune from military operations." The Detaining Power must let the other side know the location of PW camps. They are to be marked, when military considerations permit, with letters large enough to be seen clearly from the air.

PWs are to be assembled in camps or compounds according to nationality, language and customs, but they are not to be separated from other PWs from the armed forces with which they were serving at the time of their capture, except with their consent. Nor may the Detaining Power simply herd prisoners into a packed enclosure and forget about them. Many other guarantees come into play.

Quarters

The Convention says "prisoners of war shall be quartered under conditions as favorable as those for the forces of the Detaining Power who are billeted in the same area." It adds that allowance is to be made for "the habits and customs of the prisoners." In no case may camp conditions be dangerous to prisoners' health.

Food

Starvation of prisoners is, of course, completely out. The old standard of the 1929 Convention was that prisoners had to be fed the same rations as troops at base camps of the Detaining Power. Because of the difficulty American and British PWs in the Far East had with fish-head and rice diets during World War II, it is written into the 1949 Convention that the food be "sufficient in quantity, quality, and variety" to keep the prisoners in good health, without loss of weight. In addition, the Detaining Power is required to take account of the habitual diet of prisoners. Captured Viet Cong instructions on the feeding of American and other foreign prisoners reflect a particular awareness of this new requirement.

PWs must be provided with adequate mess halls and kitchens where they may assist in the preparation of their own food. The captor must also furnish prisoners with sufficient safe drinking water and allow them to use tobacco if they wish. Restrictions on food as a form of mass punishment are forbidden.

Clothing

The Convention instructs the Detaining Power to provide clothing, underwear and footwear, as well as for the regular replacement and repair of these articles. If possible, this clothing should be taken from stocks of uniforms captured from the PW's own forces. The captor also has to provide work clothing.

Canteens

Every PW camp is required to set up a "canteen" for prisoners. In them prisoners can buy "foodstuffs, soap and tobacco, and ordinary articles in daily use" at the prices no higher than those charged civilians in the area. Any profits are to be used "for the benefit of the prisoners."

PWs Entitled to Health and Medical Care

There are detailed provisions for the prisoners' health and medical needs. These are designed to assure at least a minimum standard of health and decency. Camps, for example, must include adequate latrines, shower, and laundry facilities. The captors "shall be bound to take all sanitary measures necessary to ensure the cleanliness and healthfulness of camps and to prevent epidemics."

Medical Treatment

"Every camp," says the Convention, "shall have an adequate infirmary" where ailing prisoners may be treated, preferably by captured medical personnel of their own forces. It also means a regular sick call so that PWs can obtain medical attention whenever they need it. The costs of treatment are to be borne by the captors. Also, there must be regular medical inspections—at least once a month. These are to include periodic X-rays for tuberculosis and other means of detecting contagious diseases, especially malaria and venereal disease.

Religious, Recreational, and Intellectual Activities

Prisoners are to enjoy the right to practice their own religion, including attendance at services of their faith. The Convention says that provisions must be made for taking physical exercise, including outdoor sports and games. It also requires the encouragement of intellectual and educational activities. In the UN's prisoner of war camps in South Korea regular periods of classroom instruction were held for prisoners who wanted to attend them. They may not, however, be compelled by the Detaining Power to participate in any of these activities.

Captured medics and chaplains, who are referred to in the Convention as "protected persons," are not considered prisoners and are to be allowed to carry on their normal work for the benefit of PWs. They're supposed to be free to visit PWs inside or outside enclosures and are to receive the same benefits as corresponding personnel in the captor's armies. While they remain subject to the discipline of the camp, medics and chaplains cannot be required to perform any work other than the usual duties of their professions. Chaplains, particularly, are guaranteed maximum freedom to minister to the religious needs of prisoners.

Prisoners May Send and Receive Mail

Recognizing that letters are the only link between the PW and his family, the Convention makes detailed provisions for the exchange of mail. As soon as possible after his capture, and in no case later than a week after he reaches camp, each prisoner must be allowed to send out at least a standard "capture card" informing his family of his whereabouts and his state of health. A copy of this card is also sent to a Central Prisoner of War Information Agency in Geneva operated by the ICRC. This agency serves as a clearing house for such information. A similar notice is to be mailed whenever the prisoner is transferred to another camp or if he is taken ill and placed in a hospital.

Aside from these routine notifications, the prisoner is entitled to free exchange of mail. He is to be permitted to write letters as frequently as his captor's censorship and postal facilities will allow, and to receive letters and relief packages as often as they are forwarded through neutral agencies.

Thus far, neither the Hanoi Government nor the Viet Cong has provided the Central Prisoner of War Agency with capture cards or lists of prisoners they have taken. Nonetheless, the ICRC regularly transmits to North Vietnam the names of U.S. servicemen missing and believed captured along with mail from their next-of-kin. The names of these men and mail from their relatives in this country are sent to the ICRC by the American Red Cross. No acknowledgement of these communications has been received from North Vietnam, but it is believed that some of the mail is being delivered to U.S. prisoners.

Discipline

Military discipline continues in a prisoner of war camp. Every prisoner, except an officer, must salute and show to all officers of the Detaining Power the same external marks of respect provided for by the regulations of their own forces. Officers who are prisoners must salute all officers of the Detaining Power of higher rank, and the Camp Commander regardless of his rank. Prisoners are permitted to wear their own insignia of rank and decorations.

Every camp is required to have a copy of the Convention posted in the prisoners' own language in places where the prisoners may read it. All camp notices, regulations, and orders, including orders to an individual prisoner, must always be in a language which the prisoner understands.

Penal and Disciplinary Sanctions

Prisoners of war are subject to the laws, regulations, and orders of the armed forces of the Detaining Power and may therefore be punished for violations thereof. But in all cases the Convention urges that the lightest possible punishment be applied against war prisoners if punishment is called for. If a PW commits an offense serious enough to require a trial, the court must be a military one—unless the crime involved is one for which the laws of the Detaining Power expressly permit a member of its own armed forces to be tried by a civil court. In fact, the trial must be held in the same court and according to the same procedures as are required for trial of a member of the armed forces of the Detaining Power.

Additional safeguards provided by the Convention include the right to counsel and to the services of a competent interpreter, ample time for the preparation of the defense, advance knowledge of the charges, and the right of appeal. Advance notice of the trial must be given to the Protecting Power which is entitled to have a representative present. No prisoner may be punished more than once for the same act or on the same charge. Regardless of the charge, the Convention declares that the prisoner may not be given a sentence stiffer than that a member of the detaining forces would get for the same offense.

Escapes

The Convention specifies that the prisoner who makes good his escape by rejoining his forces, or at least by getting out of the territory held by his enemy, must not be punished for having done so if he is later recaptured. Generally, as an additional safeguard, the United States armed forces try to transfer an escapee out of the theater to remove the possibility of his recapture.

If the prisoner commits some act during his escape attempt for which his captors may take disciplinary action, the fact that he was trying to escape at the time is not to be used as an excuse for punishment

more severe than usual. This covers such acts as forging identity papers, snitching civilian clothing, and the like. If he endangers anyone's life or limb, of course, things are different and he may be subjected to trial and severe punishment. Even if he has made previous attempts to escape, a prisoner who is re-taken before he makes good his escape from enemy territory can be subjected only to "disciplinary punishment." Similarly, prisoners who help fellow PWs escape are liable only to disciplinary punishment.

Disciplinary Punishment

The Convention, just to make sure, lists the forms of punishment that are to be considered "disciplinary" and suitable for minor offenses. They include (1) fines up to half the prisoner's pay for no more than 30 days; (2) withdrawal of any privileges granted beyond the minimum required by the Convention (but none of those required may be withdrawn); (3) two hours of fatigue duty a day; and (4) simple confinement. Concerning confinement, though, prisoners shall not be locked-up "in premises without daylight."

In general, the Convention limits any disciplinary punishment to 30 days. This limit can't be stretched even if the prisoner is found guilty of several offenses at the same time. If he is re-sentenced to another 30 days, there must be at least three days between stretches.

Under the Convention, no one except the camp commander or a camp officer named by him can sentence a prisoner to disciplinary punishment. In no circumstances can this power be given to another PW, no matter what his grade may be. The prisoner must be informed of the offense and given an opportunity to defend himself. He may also call witnesses to testify on his behalf. The camp commander is required to keep a record of all punishments handed out. That record must be available for inspection by representatives of the Protecting Power.

Even while he is undergoing punishment, the PW must be given medical attention when he requests it. He must also be allowed at least two hours of open-air exercise each day, and time to read and write if he wants to.

Convention Protects PW Workers

Most PWs can be put to work by the Detaining Power—but only as long as it observes a number of restrictions laid down in the PW Convention. Officers and "persons of equivalent status" may not be compelled to work. Noncommissioned officers "shall only be required to do supervisory work." Members of either group may request suitable work if they choose. In all cases they must be paid for their services. Above all, the work must not be injurious to the prisoner's health, and it cannot have any "military character or purpose." The Convention's more important do's and don'ts covering PW labor include the following:



The prisoner may not be required to perform any kind of "humiliating" work, or to remove mines or booby traps. He is not to work at all if he is ill or in poor physical condition. He may not be compelled to work a full day without at least an hour's break at noon. PW labor is limited to a maximum of six days a week.

Enlisted PWs can be compelled to do various kinds of work. These are listed in the Convention as: (1) administration, maintenance, and installation at the PW camps; (2) agriculture; (3) industries connected with raw materials and manufacturing (but not metallurgical, chemical, or machinery industries); (4) public works, and construction which has no military character or purpose; (5) transport and handling of stores that are not military in character or purpose; (6) public utility services having no military character or purpose; (7) commercial business and arts and crafts; and (8) domestic service.

The Convention applies to PW labor the standard yardstick it uses throughout: The prisoner must be employed under conditions at least as good as those allowed the detaining forces. In addition, he is to receive the benefits of such national legislation as the Detaining Power may have, if any, for the safety and protection of labor.

Pay

A PW's pay continues while he is in captivity, although he sees very little of it until after his release. The Detaining Power is required to grant him, as a "monthly advance of pay," a stated sum, which varies according to his rank.

Prisoners Have Right to Complain

The Convention sets up basic procedures under which violations of its rules are to be reported to the International Committee of the Red Cross or to the Protecting Power.

Under this system in all places except those where

there are officers, the prisoners themselves choose one of their group to be their "spokesman." He is elected by secret ballot every six months. In camps for officers only, or in camps where officers and enlisted men are imprisoned together—although generally this isn't the case—the senior officer must be recognized as the camp's prisoners' representative.

The spokesman is an important person. It's his job, says the Convention, to "further the physical, spiritual, and intellectual well-being of his fellow PWs."



As sort of "head man" among the prisoners he can, for example, preside at their meetings and gripe sessions. That doesn't mean he is given any authority to run the prisoners' affairs. But he cannot be required to work if that would interfere with his duties as spokesman, since he must be free to visit and talk with prisoners. He can also appoint assistants to help him carry out his job. He rates access to telegraph and mail facilities for communication with the ICRC or any Protecting Power.

An elected prisoners' representative holds his job at the pleasure of the Detaining Power, which can dismiss him as spokesman. If it does, though, it must file notice with the Protecting Power.

The spokesman's main job, obviously, is to carry complaints to the camp authorities—all the way to the camp commander, if necessary. If he fails to get satisfaction there, he is to be allowed to register the complaint with the Protecting Power. As a safeguard essential to this system, the Convention forbids the punishment of PWs who file complaints, even though the complaints may prove to be unfounded.

Importance of Making the Convention Work

Like any other international agreement, the PW Convention depends for its effectiveness on the willingness of governments and their citizens to abide by its provisions, and on the strength of world opinion as



an influence on those who violate it.

The United States and its allies follow the Convention closely because it sets forth generally accepted international law and because we believe in its humanitarian principles. We ask others to judge us on the record of our deeds, and to judge the Communists the same way. Our careful observance of the Convention therefore becomes important ammunition in the continuing war of truth against Communist ideology.

In no prior armed conflict has the plight of prisoners been exposed so broadly or rapidly to public attention. This glare of publicity gives us a significant opportunity to help our own people who are captured. In this connection, the Communists have shown themselves quite sensitive to world opinion on the treatment of prisoners. You have seen how Ho Chi Minh, recognizing the strength and impact of international public opinion, was quick to stop "war crimes" proceedings against our pilots when voices throughout the world spoke out against the proposed trials.

In spite of their continued refusal to acknowledge the formal applicability of the Convention to the Vietnamese conflict, there are strong indications that the current Communist policy is to insure the proper treatment of American prisoners. Under such conditions, it is undoubtedly in our best interest to do everything within our power to carefully carry out every provision of the Convention. Only then can we continue legitimately to encourage world demand for humanitarian treatment of prisoners. When news of our meticulous compliance with the Convention finally filters down to the other side, it should give added motivation to the Communists to provide better care for our soldiers who are taken captive.

Compliance with the Convention is not always easy, especially amidst the heat and passion of armed conflict. It requires vigorous comand leadership and a genuine attempt on the part of all servicemen to fully understand the practical, as well as humanitarian, significance of the Convention.

Reprints of this article are available upon request to the Editor.



The fire fight at Dau Tieng was a

Six-Hour "Mad Minute"

PFC Doug Kearney

"WHAT did it sound like when it first started?"

"Well, the only thing I can compare it to is the 'mad minute.' The Infantry School at Fort Benning has a problem where we try to tell young lieutenants coming into the Army just what firepower an infantry company has. Every weapon in one whole company is fired at the same time for one whole minute and the din of all those weapons at once is deafening. All I can say is, when it started, it was at least as loud as the mad minute, only it didn't let up for about five or six hours."

Major Guy S. Meloy III, of San Antonio, Texas, was describing the action his battalion saw during Operation Attleboro II on 4-5 November 1966 which left the battlefield littered with 157 VC dead. Major Meloy is commander of the 1st Battalion, 27th Infantry "Wolfhounds," the unit which first made contact with a suspected Viet Cong battalion hiding in the dense jungle along the Saigon River about 60 miles northwest of Saigon.

The Wolfhounds were embroiled in some of the bitterest close combat in the Vietman conflict against an enemy force determined to protect its base camp area from reinforced wooden and concrete bunkers.

Major Meloy continued, "The 1/27 was alerted on 1 November and that same day we had established a camp at Dau Tieng. The next day we spent eagle flighting along the fringes of this jungle canopy never before entered by allied forces. On the 3d we were to enter the jungle about two-thirds the way up this particular section, and establish a blocking force across it on the east-west trail.

"We would trap VC flushed by two battalions of the 196th Brigade—the 4th Battalion, 31st Infantry, coming up east of the main north-south trail, and the 3d Battalion, 21st Infantry, coming up the west side. I dropped my Bravo Company way up in the northeast with 20 'Hueys' and watched to see what would develop. Nothing happened so I went ahead and put my Charlie Company in up in the northwest, holding Alpha Company in reserve. Pretty soon, Charlie Company was in one hell of a fight.

"I still didn't know what I had in there and I was reluctant to call in my reserves. One of the worst mistakes an infantry commander can make is to call in his reserves prematurely. If you do, you've shot your bolt—there's nothing left. I finally determined I was facing about a reinforced company so I called in my reserves and drove the VC back. Both of my companies were tired and we had a lot of wounded but my battalion surgeon was out there doing a simply magnificent job.

"We had Alpha Company of the 2d Battalion, 27th Infantry, coming in to provide security while we evacuated our wounded. We got the wounded out all right and then spent a sleepless night watching our perimeter. The next morning we brought the 4/31st down from the north, some other companies of the 196th Brigade in from the east and dropped Company C of the 2/27th in the middle of our little box. I hoped to move this box in toward the center and trap the VC.

"But problems kept popping up. As soon as I started to move, my four company force ran into an estimated VC regiment. We had the Infantry School solution of point and flank security, and I'm sure if we hadn't, we would have been wiped out. The VC opened fire at a range of less than 20 yards with a

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higher proportion of automatic weapons than I've ever heard of a VC unit having before.

"At the same time, C/2/27th, in the middle of our little box, was cut off and pinned down in a savage fire fight. The other elements of our box each had its own fire fight. I knew I had to rescue this stranded company so I started maneuvering my companies. Every time I sent a company out, they took casualties from the numerous machine gun bunkers and I had to pull them back. I tried the direct route; I tried going a three-quarter circle route the other way; and I tried again at night.

"Finally at noon the next day, the 5th, I got this stranded company linked up with the forces I had up in the northwest corner of the box. Getting them out to my location was another problem. The path they eventually took, instead of directly southwest, was a circuitous route north, then west, then south.

"Again we hadn't had any sleep that night. I had spent the whole night talking to a young Specialist Four whose name I didn't know. He had taken charge of the isolated company. He was scared out of his wits, but he kept that company organized and followed my instructions.

"All night long on the 4th, the VC were probing his perimeter trying to find his exact location. I told him to pull his perimeter in tight and not to fire at all unless I gave the OK. Because he kept his men from returning fire, the VC were never able to pinpoint his location and therefore didn't attack in force. He had a lot of guts, that fellow, for taking on all that responsibility.

"It was time to break contact and bring in all the firepower we could get—airstrikes and artillery. I grouped my companies together and started withdrawing slowly around 1645 on the afternoon of the 5th. I left my Bravo Company up front because they had suffered the least casualties and started moving back 25 meters at a time, always keeping the artillery 25 yards away covering our withdrawal. When I was finally ready to withdraw the last company, I didn't tell Bravo Company to move until the artillery rounds had already been fired just on top of their location. Then we called in the air strikes and artillery barrages and blew hell out of the place.

"At the end there, I was commanding 11 rifle companies on the ground."

Of the personal bravery of the men involved, the major said, "There were a lot of examples, but the one I had the most contact with was that young specialist who led that company. I talked to him on the radio all night long. I didn't know his name then, but I intend to go out of my way to meet him and I'll personally recommend him for the Silver Star." When Major Meloy returned to Cu Chi, he discovered that the young soldier, SP4 William H. Wallace, had been awarded the Silver Star a few hours earlier.

Major Meloy himself was awarded the Silver Star by Brigadier General George C. O'Conner on 6 November.



The MACV Commander—

A tribute to General William C. Westmoreland, commander of U. S. forces in Vietnam, in a recent issue of *Life* magazine, describes a typical day's activities, the General's relationship to his staff and his philosophy of waging war under the conditions prevalent in Vietnam.

"Since taking over in June 1964, Westmoreland has reorganized the entire military establishment," Don Moser, author of the article states. "He has got the various service branches to function smoothly together and in the last year, given the freedom and the troops that he needed, he has reversed the tide of war . . ." Other excerpts:

Fundamentally, Westmoreland's strategy is aimed at exploiting weaknesses in Vietcong tactical doctrine. One of these doctrines is expressed by a Vietcong slogan called "one slow, four quick": the notion a guerrilla unit should plan and prepare slowly (the V. C. customarily run through elaborate rehearsals before an operation) and then (1) assault quickly, (2) open fire quickly, (3) clear the battlefield quickly and (4) withdraw quickly.

"The weakness that we exploit is that first slow step," Westmoreland explains, the deliberate nature of the Vietcong preparation. "It gives us an opportunity to acquire intelligence. And once we've ascertained where the enemy is, we go after him. We launch a spoiling attack. This puts the enemy in a tailspin and he has to start all over again." Many of the big U. S. operations of recent months have been spoiling attacks of just this kind, and because of them, the Vietcong have failed to get their much-vaunted monsoon offensive off the ground . . .

He will sit down over tea with a Vietnamese province chief and make a little set-piece speech, sounding rather like a wise uncle addressing a favorite nephew.

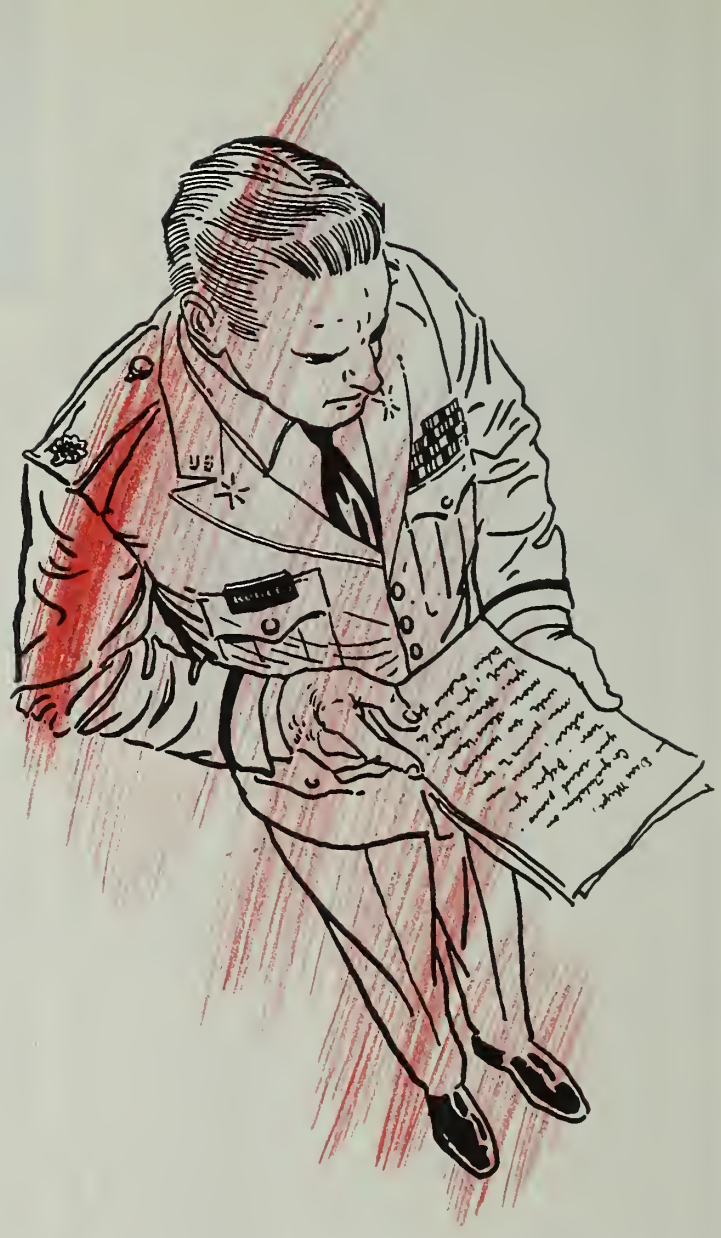
"This is your war and we are here to help support you in fighting your war," he begins earnestly "During the last year I think we've learned a lot. We Americans have learned how to work better with you Vietnamese. Now this war has three important parts. First, we have to take the fight to the Vietcong and destroy them. Second, emphasis must be placed on revolutionary development so people can have peace and prosperity. The third problem is our air campaign to the North, and this is being waged. Hanoi is going to have great difficulty. But the war is not going to be won by this bombing alone, but more significantly by the province chiefs and district chiefs and military men working closely with the revolutionary development teams.

"We're going to out-guerrilla the guerrillas and out-ambush the ambush," he recently told a line of troops. "And we're going to learn better than he ever did because we're smarter, we have greater mobility and firepower, we have more endurance and more to fight for."

He stopped and looked over the men, seeming to rivet his eyes on each in turn, then added huskily: "And we've got more guts."

Old Soldier
to Field Grader

Letter To A New Major



Brigadier General Lynn D. Smith, USA-Ret.

Dear Major:

Congratulations on your recent promotion. Before you retire, some men now junior to you will be wearing more stars than you. More important, you will be taking orders from men in civilian clothes who are schoolboys today.

That is one of the reasons for this letter. When the men making the big decisions are older than you, their domain seems far removed, and you do not lie awake nights quarreling with their judgment. Later, however, the destiny of the Nation will be in the hands of men who are your contemporaries or juniors rather than your elders. It is then that you may think you can do a better job than they, particularly as it concerns national strategy.

Even though you wear the uniform, you are as much a laymen in the sphere of national strategy as the man in the gray flannel suit. When you have learned to live with this fact, you will have taken a long step toward professional objectivity.

As a starting point, consider the nuclear weapon. Before you retire, there may be devices which can effectively ward off the awesome destructiveness of this weapon. As of the moment, however, the existence of the nuclear-tipped ballistic missile drastically limits the ability of armed forces to perform their traditional role of interceding between the enemy and the homeland. This has created a situation which demands an understanding of the difference between a calculated risk and a gamble.

Field Marshall Erwin Rommel defined that difference in layman's terms: "It is my experience that bold decisions give the best promise of success. But one must differentiate between strategic or tactical boldness and a military gamble. A bold operation is one in which success is not a certainty, but which

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in case of failure leaves one with sufficient forces in hand to cope with whatever situation may arise. A gamble, on the other hand, is an operation which can lead either to victory or to the complete destruction of one's force" . . .

As a professional soldier, you must understand the difference between national strategy and military strategy. Military strategy is defined in the *Dictionary for Joint Usage* as: "The art and science of employing the armed forces of a nation to secure the objectives of national policy by the application of force, or the threat of force."

If you master this art and science, you will earn all the stars and decorations your country can bestow. You will be so occupied that you will not have time to concern yourself with debates on the fine points of the political, economic, and psychological aspects of national strategy.

You learned the basic national objectives of our country when you were still in grade school. These objectives were stated in their simplest and most enduring terms in our Declaration of Independence as "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

The attainment of those objectives is in the sphere of the professional politician, using the term politician in its proper and honorable connotation as "one versed or experienced in the science of government." Today, the science of government encompasses the population explosion, the effect on people of scientific and technological breakthrough, the great and compelling effort to eliminate racial discrimination, the incalculable wealth of a few nations in a world where millions are still starving to death, and the demand for a place in the sun by dozens of nations so new their names are not yet in the atlas. Under such conditions, the attainment of such apparently simple objectives as life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness requires the leadership of the most professional of politicians.

As a personal checkpoint—to be noted periodically in the effort to maintain your objectivity—I urge you, therefore, to remember that although you wear the uniform, you are a layman in the field of national strategy . . .

In the postgraduate part of your schooling, you will have the intellectual freedom to explore many concepts. You will be tempted to take your eye off the ball and become a dilettante with words and theories, rather than a practitioner of facts as you were when you comanded a company. If tattooing were still in vogue, I would suggest that on the back of your right hand there be indelibly inscribed the words, *"I am an Army officer, not a politician,"* and on the back of your left hand, *"Words have no meaning in themselves."*

As a company officer you used words, usually in a direct exchange of ideas with Sergeant Jones or Private First Class Doe. As you became proficient in your job, you did not worry too much about the words themselves. Rather, you formed your judgment by the expression in Private First Class Doe's big blue eyes, or the slightly cynical droop of Sergeant Jones' mouth. They, in turn, did not worry as much about your choice of English as they did about the set of your jaw when you asked, "Do I make myself clear?"

Communication between you and the men of your command was loud and clear, even though it might have been unintelligible to a psychologist studying motivation. Now, your end of that channel of communication is disconnected. In the future, you will deal with those men through others. Usually, what the others tell you will be in written form, or in a stylized oral presentation. Before it is too late, I hope you learn that "words have no meaning in themselves." . . .

In this environment, reality can become obliterated in a plethora of verbiage. Staff "positions" can become idols to be defended at all cost by words rather than ideas. Even pragmatic officers who should know better can sometimes forget that a "position paper," which cleverly and devastatingly cuts the ground from under the opposition across the hall, does not usually do much for an infantry platoon engaged in a search and destroy mission in some far off jungle.

Before long, Major, you will find yourself in that arena. As you deal with problems far above the company level, your recommendations will be based on judgment and logic more than on specific experience. Your ideas will be useful only if they can be communicated to others.

Remember, too, that the nuclear weapon and its fantastic delivery systems will require most bold concepts to be judged as risky gambles by the men in civilian clothes who must make the final decisions. As you become older and tend to look on your fellow beings with a more jaundiced eye, cheer yourself by recalling the fine things you learned about men when you were a company officer. Finally, do not despair when others fail to agree with your papers. It could be that the words you used have a different relationship to the problem in the minds of your readers than they do to you.

Affectionately,
Lynn D. Smith
Brigadier General, USA, Ret.



Communications – Vietnam

is the business of USARV's 1st Signal Brigade, STRATCOM's largest field command

Specialist 5 Charles A. Betterton

DUSK spreads a blanket of darkness and silence over Vietnam's steaming jungles—an uneasy silence occasionally shattered by the sounds of war, heralding the time of the listening post, the night patrol and the stealthy enemy who works best in the shadow.

But at more than 100 sites through South Vietnam, tall microwave towers, massive billboard antennas, dishlike parabolas, or the familiar "bedsprings," defy the isolation of the night, pulsing their messages over invisible beams to their unseen counterparts beyond the horizon.

At the bases of these antennas, in sandbag-protected olive-drab shelters, soldiers of the 1st Signal Brigade are at work. Maintaining the communications lifeline around the clock, they pierce the darkness with electronic signals to Vung Tau, Phu Lam, Monkey Mountain, and other exotically named focal points of the electronic network that spans Vietnam's rugged terrain.

This is Communications-Vietnam—a chain of command that can reach thousands of miles to Washington—maintained and operated by the United States

SPECIALIST 5 CHARLES A. BETTERTON is assigned to Information Office, 1st Signal Brigade.





Army Vietnam's 1st Signal Brigade. The Brigade is the Southeast Asia action arm of the U. S. Army Strategic Communications Command. Its highly trained men operate more than 200,000 miles of telephone and teletype circuits, linking sites as large as Cam Ranh Bay or as small as the loneliest Special Forces outpost.

Under command of Brigadier General Robert D. Terry, the Brigade has yet to celebrate its first birthday but it has already achieved the feat of electronically overcoming some of the most difficult terrain in the world. For Communications-Vietnam means dense jungles that choke electronic signals, corroding climate that ruins sensitive signal gear, and enemy-infested areas which deny high terrain to radio repeaters.

With the quick build-up of U. S. military power in Southeast Asia, the need arose for a specialized organization—one that could control thousands of miles of circuits, hundreds of signal units and provide swift, efficient, responsive support to both civilian and military agencies.

In April 1966 all Army Signal units above Field Force level and all existing STRATCOM elements were merged into the 1st Signal Brigade, only unit of its kind in today's Army. Under operational control of the U. S. Army Vietnam, the Brigade's Commanding General is also the Signal Officer, USARV. The Brigade is the fifth and largest of STRATCOM's major field commands.

From its hub at Saigon headquarters the Brigade provides vast in-country networks that mesh with strategic, tactical, and out-of country links to Thailand, Okinawa and the Philippines.

Using satellite communications via the SYNCOM II and III space relays, it can reach Hawaii and Asmara, Ethiopia—major stations in the strategic belt-line network known as the Defense Communications System (DCS).

In Thailand, communications are provided by the Brigade's 29th Signal Group, while Vietnam operations are divided among three other groups.

Headquartered in Saigon is much of Vietnam's military and political activity including the Military Assistance Command-Vietnam (MACV) and the U. S. Army Vietnam. Providing the Saigon entrance to the DCS is Phu Lam—the largest fixed relay station in Vietnam. From Phu Lam—the hub—extend the spokes: an in-country backbone system, operationally directed by DCA for MACV, that connects all major U. S. enclaves and troop units, major additions of which are currently nearing completion. Technically known as the Integrated Wideband Comunications System (IWCS) it is operated by the Brigade's Regional Communications Group, and extends into Thailand, hopping Cambodia with the longest tropo "shot" in the world.

Tropo (long range tropospheric scatter) skips enemy-infested areas by bouncing signals off the troposphere layer of the earth's athosphere. Ideally suited



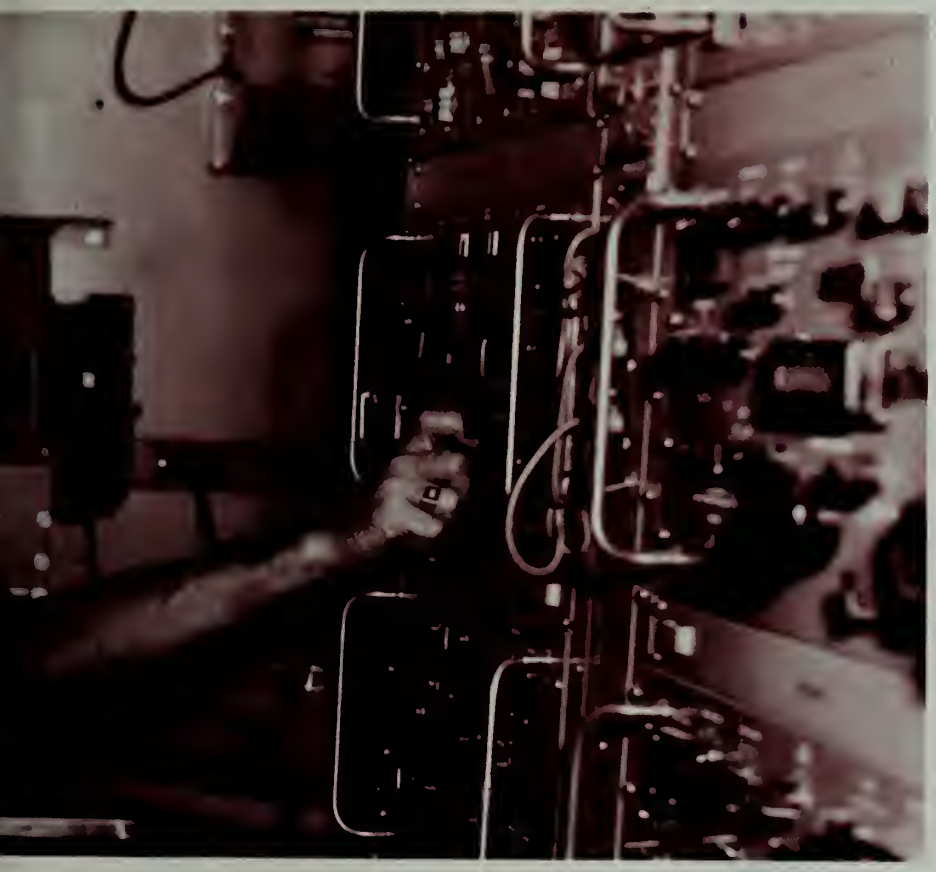
to Vietnam's terrain, it provides more circuits, at better quality and with fewer installations, than conventional microwave radios.

From this mainline network, the command chain extends toward the tactical level by medium-range tropo nets and shorter-range VHF and microwave radios. This subsystem, operated by the Brigade's 2d and 21st Signal Groups, reaches from Ca Mau in the Mekong Delta, to Dong Ha, near the Demilitarized Zone. It provides area communications in support of Field Force units from sites often shared with division signal troops. Its landmark stations include Lang Bian Mountain, a lofty peak where nightime temperatures often drop into the 30's, and Monkey Mountain overlooking the South China Sea.

"Getting the message through" means leveling and clearing mountain tops before antennas can be erected. Some 1st Brigade soldiers spend entire tours on these lonely jungle outposts, often smaller than a football field. Their only companions are the hum of generators, the sounds of the jungle, and monotony.

Constant vigil must protect the all-important radios both from electrical and mechanical failure and from the human enemy in the jungle. Security is vital to success and to provide it, Infantrymen and Military Police from the 1st Brigade's Security Company are teamed with Signalmen at each site. Their local defense plans are carefully related to the defense plans of larger U. S. and Army of Vietnam units.

Supplying and controlling the growing United States



Highly trained men operate the more than 200,000 miles of telephone and teletype circuits in addition to radio networks.

commitment in Vietnam means a growing volume of supply requisitions, administrative traffic and command control messages. Staggering loads of information must pass through the signal system—and fast, for delay can often be measured in lives.

In one day alone, Phu Lam relays 25,000 teletype messages and some 150,000 data cards, while one Saigon long-distance switchboard processes as many as 17,000 calls. These comunications facilities are larger than many serving some American cities; they are growing daily, and improvements will soon multiply their capabilities.

To oversee this staggering array of men and machinery requires several specialized management agencies. The Communications Electronics Engineering and Installation Agency coordinates construction and installation of major fixed communications projects and insures that each is completed and tested before being turned over to its operators.

The IWCS Management and Engineering Office supervises the development and construction of the long-haul system.

The Command Communications Control Center Agency (CCCCA) immediately responsive to the DCA-Southeast Asia Mainland Office (DCA-SAM) keeps the giant signal complex at maximum performance level. Besides monitoring nearly 1600 telephone trunking and teletype circuits, CCCCA keeps day-to-day performance figures and makes recommendations for improving the entire Vietnam system.

Telecommunications make up the bulk of the business, but there is much more. Some 70 percent of all Army photo support comes from the Brigade cameramen who follow combat units through jungles on combat or other operations. The Brigade's Audio Visual Support Centers provide film and equipment for training, and through Brigade installations the Armed Forces Radio and Television Service entertains troops throughout Vietnam.

Along with these official and technical tasks, there is time for a personal touch through MARS—the Military Affiliate Radio System which provides message service to hometowns in the U. S. for thousands of troops each month.

Adding increased dimension to these accomplishments is the construction and expansion still in progress. The creation of a Southeast Asia Pictorial Agency will combine photo and film support under a single manager for faster and better service. AUTODIN (Automatic Digital Network) will bring the computer to Communications to automate message routing and processing. IWCS—only partially operational now—will provide the finest communications system in the Far East.

Supported by the engineering skills of the American electronics industry, STRATCOM and the men of the 1st Signal Brigade are making Army communications in Vietnam as modern, as reliable and as responsive as possible.

Airborne Sick Call

Advertising may be frowned upon in the code of ethics of the medical profession in the United States. But in Vietnam it has proved of considerable value in breaking down initial resistance of the populace as at least one unit found in its civil affairs program. Seems that three young medics of Company D, 2d Battalion, 8th Cavalry, 1st Air Cavalry Division, found the natives somewhat reluctant to take advantage of the dispensary they had set up. They had repaired a hut, fixed a roof with bamboo and ponchos, installed three tables to hold the syringes, needles, bandages, ointments. To advertise the availability of the clinic, they commandeered a Birddog airplane equipped with a loudspeaker. Montagnard villagers soon were flocking in. During one three hour period the three medics attended to 300 patients. The three are SP4 George Fisher, SP4 Peter Paul Malazik III and PFC Peter Youngblood, who often gets tips on medical practice from his father who is a doctor who does not advertise.

Spotted Sampan — Sank Same

Master Sergeant Richard T. Allen of Watertown, New York, is a successful sampan seeker. Armed with M16 rifle and a sniperscope, he boards a medium helicopter every night for his hunting. Allen is the intelligence sergeant in the Big Red One's 1st Battalion, 18th Infantry.

Once the helicopter enters a free fire zone, Allen starts searching with his sniperscope. "The sampans stay close to the river bank," he says. "That is where we spot them most of the time. When we do, I fire two or three spotter rounds, then the machine gunner next to me opens up. Then we turn the show over to the two helicopter gun ships who finish the job."In two nights of hunting, four sampans were spotted and sunk, and nine VC killed.

FACES OF COMBAT

Brush Hats for Jungle Wear

Officially they're referred to as Test Project 70323201 but the first batch of bronco-bustin, "Aussie"-style bush hats planned for test use by some 300 1st Air Cavalrymen may one day replace the division's "baseball" cap for day-to-day wear.

The half-gallon headgear "could replace the baseball cap at the 1st Aid Cavalry base camp and may have possible field applications," according to Major Leo P. Hobbs, at the division's Combat Developments Office.

"They come in three slightly varying styles. We refer to one as Smokey the Bear, another as an Australian Bush, and the last as the St. Pat's Day style," he said.

Already, the hats are a permanent part of the uniform of cadremen at the division's Replacement Training Center.

An infantry battalion will test-wear the new hats to determine if they are "more comfortable, easily washable, and offer better protection from sun and rain."—*IO, 1st Air Cavalry Division.*

Swarming of the Choppers

On the way to the base camp a funny thing happened to SP4 Lewis Bozarth, of Nashville, Tennessee, a member of Company B, 2d Battalion, 28th Infantry, who had spent seven days in the jungle and was returning to headquarters.

The return trip was to be made by helicopter. As he moved into the center of a rice paddy he discovered that the flight of copters apparently was aiming at his head. He frantically waved his arms to let pilots know that he did not want to become a one-man landing zone, but still the choppers came. Bozarth pulled his feet from the rice paddy muck and sloshed to a safer location, only to discover that more helicopters had joined the party, and were still "after" him. Panting, he threw himself on the ground, resigning himself to his fate.

The choppers landed, leaving Bozarth unscathed. On the way to Lai Khe the lead pilot revealed that he thought that Bozarth was the ground controller for the chopper flight.

"Should I be so honored?" was Bozarth's only comment.—*IO, 1st Infantry Division.*

Underwater Search

Four "sky troopers" turned "undersea troopers" and fished 24 Viet Cong out of the South China Sea recently when members of Co. A, 2d Battalion, 8th Cavalry Regiment, sighted movement on a rocky island off the coast of Vietnam, 30 miles north of Qui Nhon.

Hopping to the island by helicopter, the cavalrymen found a complex cave and tunnel system with underwater entrances. The company commander CPT Charles E. Getz, a former scuba diving instructor, called for volunteers to help him find the underwater entrances. SGT Colin K. Hall, SP5 Anthony D. Camarda and PFC Louis G. Pomponio—all expert skin divers—stepped forward.

Armed with knives and diving masks, the four began the search for the holed-up Communists. Although hampered by swift currents and razor-sharp coral, the sea-borne cavalrymen found the underwater entrances and captured 24 Reds.
IO, 1st Air Cavalry Division.

Thoughts on Patrol

"Taking the point" means walking approximately 10 meters in front of the patrol. It is a job that requires agility, alertness, a mind capable of quick reactions.

It's not easy. I walk along looking for danger spots, for vines that could lead to a booby trap, or maybe a little turned up earth that hides another booby trap. Ants nibble on my neck, angering me, and I knock them off by slapping them.

I'm following an azimuth, machete in one hand, M-16 in the other, and I look out there and see I have to go down into a valley, possibly follow a river bank, or go up the side of a hill. I keep awake. I know if Charlie is there, we're in trouble. I brace myself, turn the old senses on high volume and try to watch every leaf.

The sun bears down; it's hot and raining and muddy. I don't mind the full pack so much; the bugs and heat you get used to; but what I really hate is that salty sweat. It gets into my eyes and it burns. I find myself wiping my eyes every few steps while I'm trying to watch out for an ambush or a booby trap.

When we first start out it's not hard to keep alert, but after Mother Nature goes through her softening up process, I find myself thinking of my girl or somebody I know back in the States, and all of a sudden I'm daydreaming. But I wake myself up. I realize what the life expectancy of day dreamers in Vietnam is.

Often you get back and open up a beer and start to think. If the patrol lost somebody I wonder if it could have been my fault, but if it hasn't lost anyone, no one has to walk up to me, slap me on the back, and tell me I've done a good job. I know it—

SP4 Jerry Forken, 1st Infantry Division.





"The Army's constantly changing requirements for weapons, equipment and supplies—whatever, whenever and wherever—must be met with maximum flexibility and speed." General Frank S. Besson, Jr., Commanding General, Army Materiel Command.

Hot Off the Drawing Board

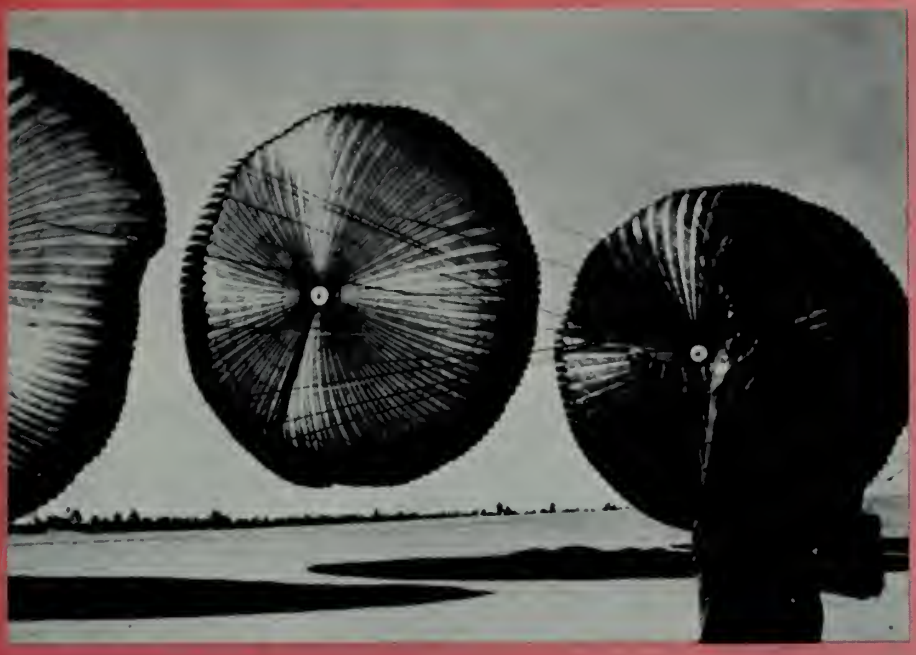
Following are some items of materiel now being tested before being turned over to troops in the field. If the new items don't measure up to rigid and demanding standards, it's back to the drawing board for them, because a first class soldier can not excel with second rate equipment.



INSTANT ROUND-THE-WORLD COMMUNICATION is possible via the Army's Satellite Communications Agency's global satellite system demonstrated here. In background is the Mark 1B ground link terminal housed in an inflatable, cocoon-like radome. Hughes Aircraft Company is building the ground terminals for the Army.



PROTOTYPE MODEL of the Army's new Medium Assault Weapon (MAW) has already been fired successfully. In operation, the gunner sights through the telescopic sight; the launched missile automatically follows his line of sight until impact. The weapon is under development by McDonnell Aircraft Corporation.



PARACHUTE TESTS, part of continuing tests of "minimum altitude airdrop" evaluation program, are being conducted at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Cargo weighing five tons was dropped from an altitude of 700 feet; three of the 100-foot cargo canopies opened fully and landed the cargo without damage.



XV-5A JET, VERTICAL-SHORT-TAKE-OFF-AND-LANDING (V/STOL) research aircraft hovers over a technician in a simulated rescue operation. The aircraft hovers overhead for pickup and then can leave the area at jet speed. Lift is provided by two horizontal fans, one in each wing. XV-5A was designed and built by Ryan Aeronautical and General Electric Companies under contract with the Army.



TEST INSTRUMENTATION MISSILE (TIM) makes a successful flight at Redstone Arsenal, Alabama, demonstrating the application of advanced fluid technology to missile control systems. The fluid control system used in TIM differs from conventional hydraulic and pneumatic controls in that it has no moving parts except the working fluid which performs functional operations. The basic simplicity of the fluid components is expected to result in low cost, highly reliable systems for future Army missiles. The missile is recoverable by parachute and is reusable.

What's New In Field Equipment

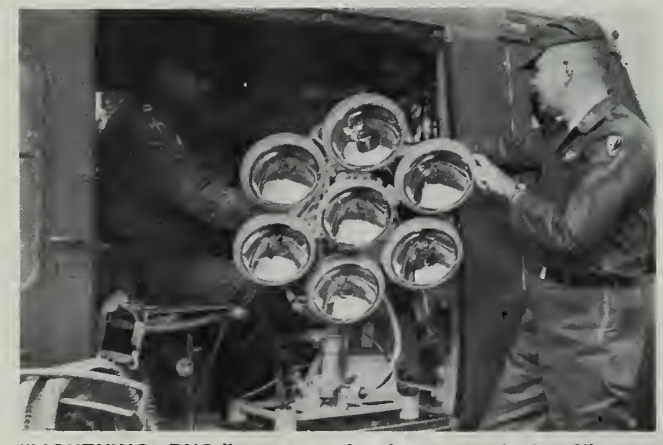
General Frank S. Besson, Jr., Commanding General of Army Materiel Command, recently declared: "Man for man and weapon for weapon, the U.S. Army today is the most effective and the most versatile in our Nation's history. It is a modern, efficient, professional fighting force that gives unprecedented emphasis to get the best weapon for the job without sacrificing simplicity, ruggedness, and economy." Here are some recent developments in the materiel field.



M17A1 PROTECTIVE MASK DEVICE, developed at Edgewood Arsenal, enables soldier to drink from canteen even though surrounded by lethal chemical agents. The device permits an airtight hookup between canteen and voicemitter. Another attachment enables wearer to administer mouth-to-mouth resuscitation to chemical attack victims without risking contamination himself.



INDIVIDUAL WATER FILTRATION DEVICE was designed by the Limited War Laboratory at Aberdeen, Maryland, to make water more potable in regions where supply is heavy with silt and sediment. The device fits on the mouth of the canteen, pumps the water through filters to remove all particles larger than 10 microns.



"LIGHTNING BUG," a new development of the Vietnam war, enables helicopters to light up the landscape with 1½ million candlepower.

HASTY STORAGE RESERVOIR for petroleum products was developed by the U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Laboratories. The 420,000-gallon capacity reservior can be folded into a 14-foot roll, five feet in diameter. Two of the units, fabricated from synthetic rubber coated on nylon cloth, have been sent to Vietnam. A trapezoidal-shaped pit supports the reservoir.



MAINTENANCE
Around the World

Tanks in Germany

GO TO Kirch-Goens, Germany, and you can find a swinging place. But the only music you'll hear is the throb of Detroit's craziest power plant, playing not for dancers, but for a capacity crowd of turning, twisting and driving soldiers. It's what is called "the largest tactical motor park in the U. S. Army."

Situated about 20 miles from Frankfurt, this is the home of the 3d Battalion, 33d Armor, 3d Armored Division. The "swinging" outdoor pad is the heart of the Spearhead Division unit and its M60 and M60A1 tanks —52 tons each of deterrent destruction, geared to rock 'n roll around the clock.

CPT Richard T. Bussiere, assistant adjutant of the 3d Bn, leads the way through clusters of men who are at work keeping their share of the NATO shield in rolling readiness.

Pinpointing finer aspects of tank lubrication, he points out that more than 100 technicians in an armored battalion have maintenance as a primary duty.

One driver, SP5 Jacquette E. Butler, was checking a tow hook, vital in case a tank becomes disabled. He has confidence to spare, saying, "This tank steers just about like a car and can really stop on a dime. It'll go anywhere."

Training, according to MSG Alvin W. Ferneyhough, battalion motor sergeant, is the spark that " keeps 'em rolling." This 19-year veteran of tank tending was telling the class how to spot trouble on tracks. This supplements the schooling received by mechanics at the U. S. Army Armor School, Fort Knox, Kentucky, and at schools in USAREUR.

Paperwork also plays a role in keeping the division's power on the go. PVT Carl Cunniff is one of several records clerks manning the parts supply and maintenance records section of the 3d Battalion motor pool. Each tank, made up of some 3,400 parts, has a maintenance "history."

Oddly enough, Cunniff points out, in the age of higher prices, if you are in the market for a tank, prices have come way, way down. Currently, one late model, sure to impress your neighbors, goes at a modest $155,-000 from a previous $225,000.

In motion or standing still, the M60 tank inspires awe. It is armed with an accurate 105mm gun, which can score first-round hits, day or night. It has a big thirst, taking two gallons of diesel fuel to go one mile, but has a king-sized 250-gallon tank capacity.

So important is maintenance that one battalion directive states in part, "companies returning from the field will restore vehicles to a combat-ready posture before anyone takes a bath. . . ."—*Jack Holden, Staff Writer, European Stars and Stripes.*

Floating Repair Shop

SHE LOOKS like a destroyer without guns that wanted to be an aircraft carrier and wound up as the world's largest maintenance ship.

She's the *USNS Corpus Christi Bay,* nee *Albemarle.* This is not an aircraft carrier nor a ship of the usual Navy variety. It is an Army ship that repairs helicopters and parts for helicopters—not an aircraft carrier but an aircraft fixer.

She has helicopter landing pads on front and back (Army talk for fore and aft), numerous maintenance cubicles between those pads and the surname of "Floating Aircraft Maintenance Facility." Her friends call her FAMF.

When known as the *Albemarle,* she was a Navy Seaplane Tender with a December 1940 birthday and a job in the Atlantic Ocean supporting patrolling submarines. When she was decommissioned in 1962 she was loaned to the Army by the Maritime Commission for conversion to FAMF for a special project known as Operation Flat-Top, under Army Materiel Command.

Renamed *Corpus Christi Bay* in March of 1965 she had her first sea trial in November and was pronounced ready last February for the job of providing aircraft maintenance support to strike forces with a flexible, mobile unit deployable to any part of the world on short notice.

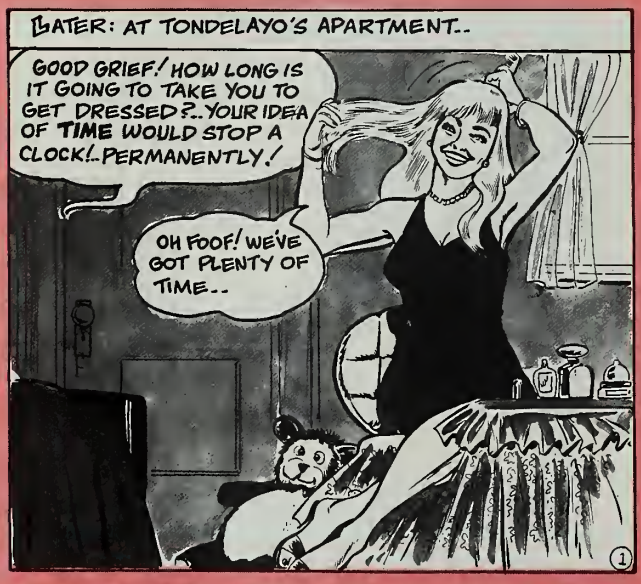
She is manned by men of the first seagoing Aircraft Maintenance Battalion who call themselves the "Busy Bees" for good reason. They put in six days of 16 hours each. Operation and Maintenance is carried on by civilian members of the Military Sea Transport Service (MSTS). In her 538 feet from stem to stern, there are about 67,000 square feet of shop space and 112,400 square feet of storage area.

Stored in her depths are such things as an IBM controlled inventory of $2.4 million in parts and bar stock metal from which to forge or stamp necessary parts which have been depleted, a lathe shop, sonic cleaners, a library of closed circuit still television frames to show blueprints on screens in all the shops to workers when they have to know the intricacies of a helicopter engine, an engine tester and the usual facilities for mess and recreation.

Throughout this honeycomb of shops, shops and more shops, the Busy Bees are turning out repaired helicopters for commanders in the Western Pacific Area, thus increasing availability of operable aircraft through timely return to service of repairable component parts.

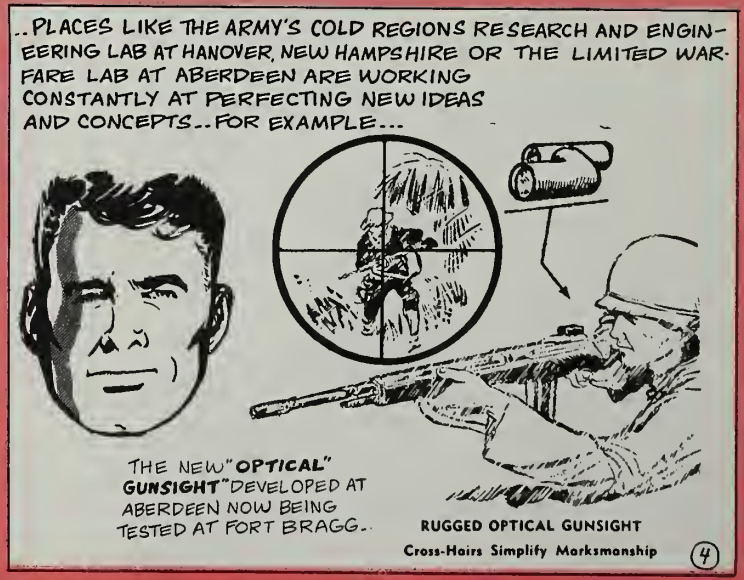
—*Hawaii Army Weekly*


SPECIALIST
Seven ZERO
CASE #
TONDELAYO AND THE "TIME FACTOR"
WHILE GETTING A MASSAGE AT THE HEALTH CLUB, ZERO DISCUSSES AN ASSIGNMENT WITH TONDELAYO...
SLAP!
THUMP!
THWACK!
UH!..STRICTLY..UH! ...ROUTINE!..WE'LL JUST -UH! WATCH THE TESTS OF SOME NEW..OOF! WEAPONS AND REPORT TO THE OLD MAN! PICK YOU UP..UF! IN AN HOUR!
EASY TINY! I THINK YOU JUST BROKE MY SPINE!
BY SP6 BILL DOLAN


LATER: AT TONDELAYO'S APARTMENT..
GOOD GRIEF! HOW LONG IS IT GOING TO TAKE YOU TO GET DRESSED?..YOUR IDEA OF TIME WOULD STOP A CLOCK!..PERMANENTLY!
OH FOOF! WE'VE GOT PLENTY OF TIME..
1


SEE!...YOU'RE CAUSING ME TO BREAK THE SPEED LIMIT!.. WHAT TIME IS IT NOW?
TIME FOR YOU TO STOP TALKING TO ME AS IF I WERE YOUR WIFE!..ALSO TIME TO FILL ME IN ON THIS WEAPON TESTING BIT!..
ROAR-R-R-R!
2


OH.. NOTHING SPECIAL REALLY!.. IT'S JUST THAT THE OLD MAN LIKES TO KEEP UP ON THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS...Y'KNOW THOSE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PEOPLE REALLY DO A FINE JOB!
OH..YES
3

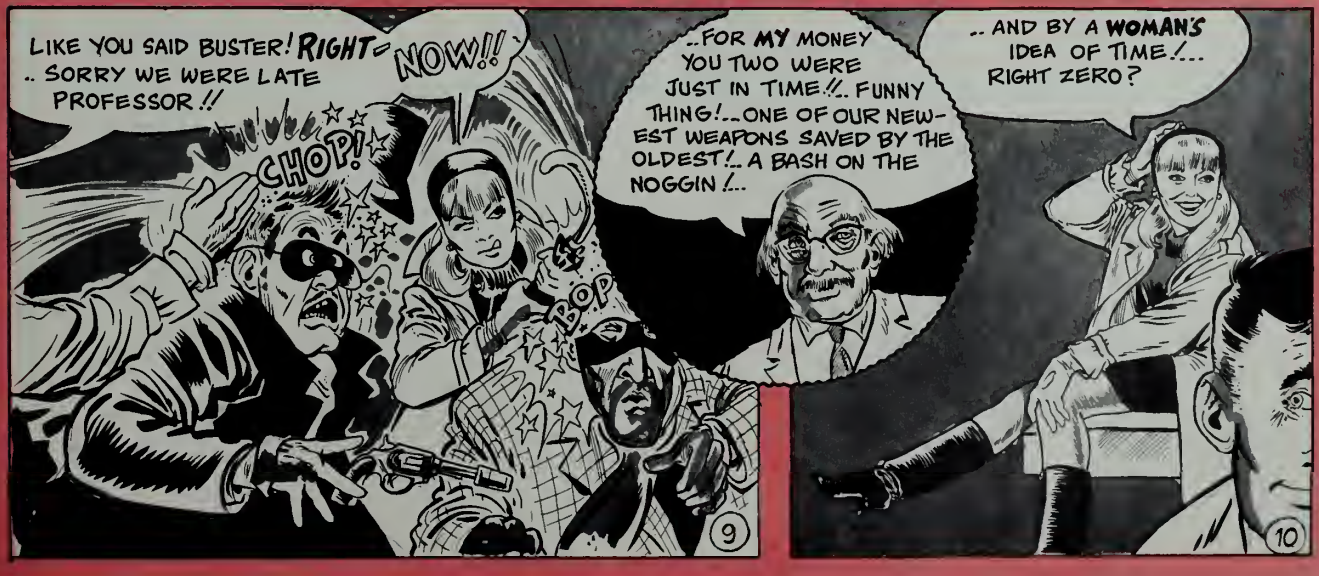

..PLACES LIKE THE ARMY'S COLD REGIONS RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING LAB AT HANOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE OR THE LIMITED WARFARE LAB AT ABERDEEN ARE WORKING CONSTANTLY AT PERFECTING NEW IDEAS AND CONCEPTS..FOR EXAMPLE...
THE NEW "OPTICAL" GUNSIGHT" DEVELOPED AT ABERDEEN NOW BEING TESTED AT FORT BRAGG..
RUGGED OPTICAL GUNSIGHT
Cross-Hairs Simplify Marksmanship
4


..WELL HERE WE ARE! I HOPE WE HAVEN'T MISSED TOO MUCH OF THE TESTING..HI DAN!
GO RIGHT AHEAD SIR!
5


NO ADMITTANCE
THATS ODD!..TONDELAYO, I DON'T SEE ANY SECURITY GUARDS IN THE CORRIDOR!
??
..WELL LET'S GO AND FIND THE PROFESSOR!
6


CRASH! THUD! OOOH!!
ALLRIGHT!! LETS NOT HAVE ANY MORE FOOL-HARDY STUNTS LIKE THAT!
7


PROFESSOR! BEFORE ANYBODY ELSE GETS HURT.. JUST HAND OVER THAT "FOUNTAIN PEN LASER" MODEL AND I MEAN NOW!
OO-OOH!
8


LIKE YOU SAID BUSTER! RIGHT NOW!! .. SORRY WE WERE LATE PROFESSOR!!
CHOP!
BOP
..FOR MY MONEY YOU TWO WERE JUST IN TIME!!.. FUNNY THING!..ONE OF OUR NEWEST WEAPONS SAVED BY THE OLDEST!.. A BASH ON THE NOGGIN!..
.. AND BY A WOMAN'S IDEA OF TIME!... RIGHT ZERO?
9
10



The USO in Vietnam



USO marks the spot for welcome relaxation. At Saigon USO SP7 Donald Sullivan, left, phones wife in North Carolina. Below, PFC John B. Talian gets head-to-toe treatment with haircut, shoe-shine, manicure at Di An USO barber shop.



They may be far from "the land of the big PX" and they may be involved in combat, but soldiers in Vietnam can still find a place to grab "the biggest milkshake in the South Pacific" and a good old American hamburger.

The ten USO (United Service Organization, Inc.) clubs in Vietnam also offer a protected shelter where soldiers can meet their buddies, use writing and reading rooms, listen to tape recordings and tape messages to send home.

At USO clubs servicemen also listen to the Armed Forces Radio, develop their own pictures in photographic dark rooms, watch a flick or listen to hi-fi.

One of the most popular USO innovations in Vietnam is its Saigon-to-Stateside telephone service. Servicemen can place calls to any of the 50 states. The "heartlines" are located in the USO building in Saigon, where a GI who wants to phone home puts who and where he's calling on a waiting list. The information goes by teletype to Oakland, California, where an operator puts the call through as if it had originated there. An average of 75 calls per day are made at $7.60 for three minutes.

More than 300 Vietnamese employees and two dozen USO professionals staff the ten clubs in Vietnam. Five more clubs are slated to open as soon as conditions permit.

The oldest club is in Saigon, where the USO opened two years ago on a street level location in the downtown area. It now has taken over the second floor, previously occupied by the British Consulate. The club in Tan Son Nhut is at the busy International Airport, outside of Saigon. At Cam Ranh Bay, the USO occupies six Quonset huts, just as it does in Chu Lai on a Marine base.

The USO club at Da Nang East that opened in December became the third in this northern city. Da Nang #1 is in the heart of the city, serving the tri-services, and Da Nang #2 is located on a Marine base.

The USO caters to the men of "Big Red One," the 1st Infantry Division in Di An and to Army personnel in Qui Nhon. The tenth club is at Nha Trang, former resort city on the South China Sea.

Five additional clubs are planned for Hue, An Khe (for members of the 1st Cav Division), Long Bien, Tung Tau and Bien Hoa.

Actually, the clubs in Vietnam are a little known facet of the USO program to the folks back home, who generally associate the USO with the sponsorship of the personal appearances of sports and show business stars for servicemen all over the world.

But to the soldier in Vietnam the USO club is an important part of his life. While it's not *exactly* a "home away from home," it is perhaps the closest thing to it.

The waves roll in, the waves roll out but Pamela Rodgers remains high and dry on the beach, content in the rays of the sun, waiting for perhaps a sail on the horizon, or a note from someone. Perhaps on Valentine's Day someone will write her. Perhaps, but that sun still gives off plenty of heat. She appears on NBC's comedy: "Hey Landlord."

Army Sports Roundup



Colonel Raymond P. Murphy of Alexandria, Virginia, is one of 26 men honored by *Sports Illustrated* magazine for extraordinary achievement in the 25 years since they played their last college football season.

One of four military men to be selected for the *Sports Illustrated* Silver Anniversary All-American Awards, COL Murphy was West Point's nominee. He played his last football game for the U.S. Military Academy just eight days before Pearl Harbor against another Silver Anniversary All-America Awardee, Captain William S. Busik, who was in Navy's gridiron line-up.

Both went on to distinguish themselves in World War II service and both later served simultaneous tours of duty as athletic directors of their respective alma maters.

COL Murphy went to West Point as a three-sport letterman from high school in Anaconda, Montana. As a sophomore at West Point he earned his place in the line of the varsity football team and held the position throughout the remainder of his cadet career. He also starred as a letterman in basketball and lacrosse.

When Earl "Red" Blaik was brought to the Military Academy to salvage its floundering football fortunes, he relied on Ray Murphy for team leadership. Murphy was the team captain.

After Army's previous two disastrous years, the Blaik-Murphy combination was a winner, including a tie with Frank Leahy's vaunted Notre Dame. In addition to the football captaincy. Murphy ran off with the highest honors in athletics when he graduated. He was awarded the Army Athletic Association Trophy for outstanding contribution to sports as a cadet.

After V-J Day, Major Murphy returned to the Academy as a physical education instructor. Shortly after arrival, he took advantage of the Army's new program of graduate schooling for officers and attended Springfield College where he earned a Master's Degree in Physical Education.

In 1963 he was reassigned to the Military Academy as Director of Athletics. He took over the reins of the Army Athletic Association which finances the Academy's intercollegiate athletic program. During his tenure Murphy placed the Academy's intercollegiate athletic program on a sound financial footing, produced a staff of outstanding coaches and brought Army its best three years in intercollegiate athletic competition.

For his achievements, he was awarded the Legion of Merit.

The December 19 issue of *Sports Illustrated* carried the story of COL Murphy and the others honored. Two of the 12 judges were Paul "Bear" Bryant, Athletic Director of the University of Alabama and Barry Goldwater, former Senator from Arizona.

COL Murphy was also included in a small and distinguished group of his class who were featured in the May 1966 issue of *Fortune* magazine as the up-and-coming leaders of the Army.

He has been nominated by the President for promotion to Brigadier General.

Army Outmaneuvers Air Force

Army grounded the defending Armed Forces Chess Champions, the Air Force, 30½ to 27½, to win the 1966 event at Washington. The Sea Services (Navy, Marines, and Coast Guard) finished with 21½ points.

Army Specialist 4 Chester T. Wozney of Parma, Ohio, winner of the Eighth Army Chess Championship in Korea, bested three rated masters, who were finalists during the ten rounds of play. He finished with a winning score of 8½.

The ten-round match was scored on the Swiss system of elimination with each round averaging four hours.

Placing third and fourth in individual ratings were two other Army players, Private First Class Asa Hoffman of New York City, and Lieutenant Ralph A. Cayton of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.



1967 Sports Program

The Army's 1967 sports program has been designed to directly support athletics in international competition in six sports: basketball, boxing, softball, track and field, volleyball and wrestling.

This means that the six sports have been authorized for play through major command and inter-

Service level, giving officials the criteria to select Army participants for the upcoming Pan American Games trials and other international events. However, soldiers who are potential candidates in any of the other 17 sports on the Pan American Games agenda can still be selected to represent the United States in international competition. They should submit applications for consideration in accordance with Army Regulation 28-52, Army Sports Program, dated 25 February 1966.

The Pan American Games sports events not directly supported by the Army Sports Program are: baseball, canoeing (men and women), cycling, equestrian, fencing (men and women), field hockey, soccer, gymnastics (men and women), judo, rowing, shooting, swimming and diving (men and women), synchronized swimming (women only), water polo, weightlifting, yachting and archery (non-competitive).

Trials for the Pan American Games are set for 1-15 July at Minneapolis, Minnesota. The games are slated for 23 July to 6 August at Winnepeg, Canada.

Additional information about the Army's participation in international sports for the year can be found in the current DA Circular, Army Sports Program.

While the Army supports the United States effort in certain international sports events, primary emphasis is still being placed on intramural and company-level sports programs.



1968 Winter Olympics

Army selections for the 1968 Winter Olympics are expected to be named this month. Events in the Olympics will include figure skating, speed skating, ice hockey, skiing, bob-sledding, luge (small sledding) and the biathlon, a grueling shooting-while-skiing event.

Accuracy Counts



Twelve members and former members of the famed "Golden Knights", the U.S. Army Parachute Team, have been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for achievements between 6 March and 31 March 1965, when they set 60 world records in world parachuting accuracy competition at Lincoln, California.

Decorated by Brigadier General O. A. Leahy, XVIII Airborne Corps Chief of Staff at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, were Sergeants First Class Gene Thacker, Raymond Duffy, and Coy McDonald and Staff Sergeants Richard Harman, Gary Ocenas, and Robert Buscher.

The other six medal winners have since departed from the Golden Knights. They are: Captain Jack Helms, Warrant Officer (formerly SFC) Gerald Bouquin, Sergeants First Class Bobby Ledbetter and Joe Norman, former Sergeant James Lewis and former Sergeant Charles Hornsby.



Photo by SP5 William Humke

Six of the Golden Knights parachuting team members who received the Distinguished Flying Cross are, left to right, Sergeants First Class Gene Thacker, Coy McDonald, Raymond Duffy and Staff Sergeants Gary Ocenas, Richard Harman and Robert Buscher.

Names:
Once Over Lightly

A Berg By Any Other Name Would Be As Swingen

Staff Sergeant Robert E. Jones

Here in Germany, Bad Homburg is not an inferior hat, although the hat style does take its name from the town. Furthermore, there is no sister city named Gut Homburg.

Since both the English and modern German languages got many words from the same source, some place-names in Germany are like or similar to English equivalents. Not always, however, for as Confucius pointed out in the 5th Century B.C. (known as the "Age of Confusion"), "One must be on one's toe."

To give new arrivals in Germany an insight into place-names, a short combined list of German prefixes and suffixes follows, along with some that may also be found in the middle of a name. Moreover, prefixes (such as *wald*) may be used as suffixes and vice versa. This is done in the interests of Confusionism.

Prefixes and suffixes such as *althe, neue, unter, ober, gross, nord, ost,* and *west* are self-explanatory and found mainly in smaller towns and villages. Unterflockenbach, for instance, is a name nearly larger than the village described. Unterflockenbach is located below Oberflockenbach.

Heim, similarly, is home; *salz,* as in Salzburg, is salt and *sand* is sand. For as the Romans maintained, "Schnapps is Schnapps and *dienst* is *dienst,* and never the twain shall meet."

Frankfurt is named for the *furt* or ford in the Main River where Frankish tribes once crossed. Many German place-names are connected with water. *See* means lake, and Wannsee and Chiemsee are just that. *Bad* means bath or spring and towns with a *bad* prefix or suffix, such as Bad Kreuznach and Wiesbaden, are sometimes also health resorts.

There is a slightly suspect story about Baden-Baden, Germany's Walla Walla, concerning the time that Emperor Charlemagne asked a local churl to settle an argument. "Is it one Baden or two?" he inquired. "Baden-Baden." "Thank you," said Charlemagne. Churl replied, "You're welcome-you're welcome."

Rivers give many towns names as well: Neckargemuend, Rheinau, Mainz, and a host of smaller towns. Although at one time there was a popular American drinking song called "Down where the Wurzburger flows," if there is such a stream it is too small to be on most maps. The City of Würzburg *(mit umlaut)* is on the Main River.

Other words associated with water are *bach* or brook, *muehle* or mill (water ran many an old mill), *bruecke* or bridge, *bronn* or fountain, and *haven* or harbor. Hence, Butzbach is on a brook, Muehlhausen was once a mill house, Saarbruecken has a bridge across the Saar River, Heilbronn means holy fountain, and Bremerhaven is a harbor.

Common are names for other objects, natural or man-made. *Berg* in a name suggests a mountain or hill (not to be confused with *burg* or castle designed as a fortress, which in turn is not be confused with *schloss* or castle designed only for residence. It is possible, however, to have a *burg* on a *berg*).

Hof is an enclosed area and can be a courtyard. *Vogel* is a bird and so Vogelweh is Deutschland's Birdland but lacks Thelonius Monk. *Wald* is forest and the Odenwald Mountains are named for the forest of Odin, one of the old Norse gods. Schwarzwald is Black Forest; ask Horst Jankowski.

Religion figures in naming towns such as Muenchen (Munich), which literally means monks, and becomes a prefix in Muenchweiler or monks' hamlet. Neuerkirche means new church, and Pfaffenheim a home of priests.

More than one American has come to his destination by train and complained about the number of towns named "Ausgang." If still confused, remember than many Germans have lived in Sinn for years with no ill-effects, while others have gone from *bad* to *wurst* in Bad Essen without losing their appetites.

STAFF SERGEANT ROBERT E. JONES is assigned to North Baden District, Area Command, USAREUR.



The LONG and the SHORT of it

If Private Richard J. Flaherty (Stanford, Connecticut) of Company B, 9th Battalion, 2d Training Brigade, Fort Jackson, South Carolina, and Specialist Five John L. Wykstra (Denver, Colorado) of Headquarters Company and Band, Support Command, 1st Infantry Division, Republic of Vietnam ever got together, they could form a Mutt and Jeff act. Flaherty is four feet ten inches tall and Wykstra is six feet nine inches. Authorities waived minimum height requirements to permit Flaherty to enlist.



HUMOR IN ARMY GREEN



"I'm Duncan C. Schwartz!"

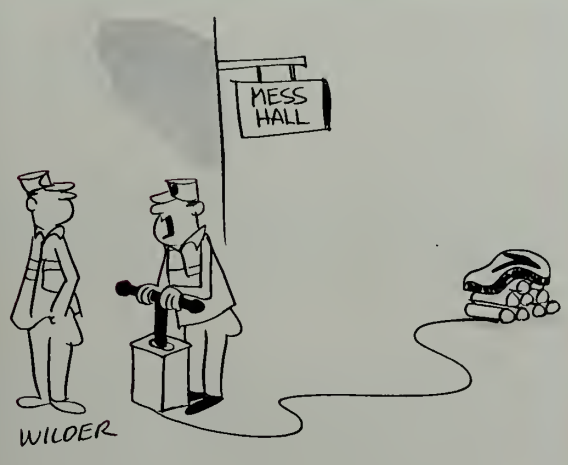
Cracking the Quip

In the dim days of the cavalry two recruits were each assigned a horse to train and groom. They wondered how they could tell their horses apart. First Joe cut off the mane of his horse, but it grew out again. Then Tom cut off the tail of his horse, but it too grew out again.

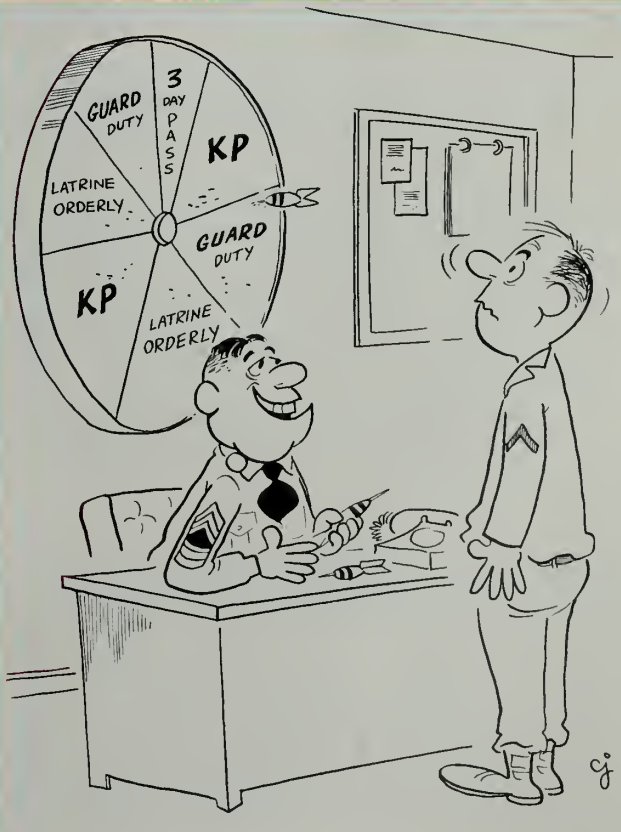
One day Joe said, in sheer desperation, "Why don't we measure them? Maybe one horse is larger than the other?"

So they did, and sure enough, Joe's black horse was three inches taller than Tom's white horse.

Send your humorous onecdotes, stories from Army life to "At Eose" Editor, ARMY DIGEST, Comeron Stotion, Alexondrio, Virginia 22314.



"—Beefsteak's a little tough tonight."



"Rumor has it that you'd gamble on almost anything, Henderson."

AD LETTERS

On the Spot

Letters! The Pentagon staff gets lots of letters. Gripes, questions, problems, requests. Most are reasonable. Some are Way Out! The ARMY DIGEST is in a good spot to find out what's going on and give you a sampling of the types of letters received by the D/A staff—with the straight answers. Sorry, the DIGEST isn't staffed to answer individual letters.

Q. I was downtown on pass in civvies last week when a parade came by. I took off my hat with my right hand and held it at my left shoulder when the American Flag passed. My buddies just stood at attention. They said that was proper. Who's right?

A. You're right, soldier.

Q. I'm a fairly new soldier and I've been studying the different stripes for NCOs and Specialists. I don't see any insignia for SP8 and SP9. Are there any soldiers in the Army who hold these grades?

A. No. When the supergrades were created in 1958, the assumption was and remains that persons elevated to these levels would be NCOs.

Q. I'm not getting along with my first sergeant. My squad leader is on my back night and day. I feel I can serve my country better in the Peace Corps. How can I arrange this?

A. When you have completed your enlistment, you will be free to offer your services to the Peace Corps.

Q. My husband is a World War II veteran. We have been married six years. My mother-in-law, who drives a Cadillac and never misses Happy Hour, is listed as sole beneficiary in his $10,000 G.I. insurance. Is there anything I can do about this? Can I get the VA to change it? I am unable to work anymore.

A. The VA must pay the proceeds of G.I. insurance to the beneficiary named by the veteran. Suggest you talk to your husband.

Q. I'm a Specialist Fifth Class and my last two tours have been in USAREUR. My wife has a medical problem which has been confirmed by Army doctors. They have given me a 12-month deferment for medical compassionate reasons. All of a sudden I received orders for Korea. My wife became really upset. Fortunately we got the orders changed because of my deferment. But I wonder how this happened after I had already gotten my deferment?

A. When the Army makes an error, it admits it, and corrects it. This was done in your case. It is regrettable that a certain amount of anguish and upset was caused. It happened because a personnel specialist of your organization failed to submit a timely change in the FSA (Foreign Service Availability) code which would have shown your deferment. This is a big Army and sometimes mistakes are made, but it tries to take care of its own.

Q. How can I be certain that my pay is right each month? I feel I should be getting a lot more money?

A. See your unit clerk and have him explain the various items on your monthly pay voucher.

Q. Saw an unusual badge on a soldier the other day. "Is that something new?" I asked. "No," he replied. "It's the Distinguished Rifleman Badge. Been going since the days of Pershing." So here's my question: how many of these badges have been awarded?

A. Here is the breakdown, according to the Director of Civilian Markmanship as of November 1966:

SERVICE	Rifle	Pistol	Hold Both
Army	1955	642	180
Marines	603	195	288
Navy	97	101	33
Coast Guard	45	19	16
Air Force	90	151	10
Civilians	193	232	19
	2983	1340	546

The Distinguished Rifleman Badge has been awarded since 1884. The Distinguished Pistol Shot Badge since 1891. General of the Armies John J. Pershing and General Lyman L. Lemnitzer have both won the Distinguished Rifleman Badge.

Q. That Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife painting of the eagle on page 47 of the December issue looks like a natural for our orderly room wall. Where can we get a copy?

A. Full color 11½ x 15½ print, ready for framing, is available from Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, at 50 cents each. Ask for Catalog Item No. I 49:14:Ea 3. The same painting, incidentally, is the frontispiece for the 576-page handsomely illustrated "Birds in Our Lives," just issued by GPO, clothbound, at $9 a copy. (Catalog I 49.66:29)

IT'S A MUST. First inflatable hospital dental clinic and laboratory in Vietnam was a MUST (Medical Unit, Self-contained, Transportable). A new concept in field hospitals, MUST is used by 45th Surgical Hospital to support 196th Light Infantry Brigade. Inflatable shelter can be transported by truck, trailer, transport carrier or helicopter and contains up-to-date dental equipment. More MUSTs on the way to Vietnam.

BEING TESTED in Vietnam is newly developed self-contained, man-packed, position locator, which enables friendly forces to locate themselves geographically in environments where there are few landmarks. Weighing in at 5 and 3/4 pounds, mechanical position locator provides operator with continuous indication of his local grid coordinates without requirement for electromagnetic radiation, observation or computation.

ONE BLOW by TOW may enable infantrymen to knock out an enemy tank. A wire-guided missile, TOW is being tested by Army under field conditions. High speed missile can follow a tank's maneuvers, destroy it even though it is dodging at top speed. Missile receives steering signals through two hair-thin wires while in flight, needs no estimate of range, speed or angle of its target. Light enough to be carried by three men, the 200-pound weapon system can be mounted on jeeps, other vehicles, or placed in areas where vehicles can't go. During initial testing at Army Missile Command's Redstone Arsenal, Alabama, TOW scored center hits on tank-size targets traveling at speeds up to 30 m.p.h. at ranges of more than a mile. Developed by Hughes Aircraft Company.

IT FLOATS! Army's Limited War Laboratory has developed attachment to make a smoke or chemical grenade float on water or soft mud. Attachments being evaluated by 1st and 25th Infantry Divisions and 173d Airborne Brigade.

ZAP! A CLEARING. More jungle clearing systems set for use in Vietnam. New system, mounted on standard military tractor cab, cuts down brush, trees just above ground level. One advantage over bulldozing procedure is that blade system doesn't uproot trees and brush, causing dust, other hazards.

PENEPRIME is name of temporary solution to dust-raising problem caused by choppers at heliports in Vietnam. Among other things, dust was reason many helicopters were deadlined. Through cooperation of several agencies, asphaltic solution has been developed to hold down dust at heliports.

CORRECTIONAL TRAINING FACILITY. Army build-up during 1966 has brought an increase in the number of prisoners held in confinement at the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks and at installation stockades. Army sees the need for and has made preparations to operate a correctional training facility. This facility will provide a program of individual infantry training and correctional treatment for military prisoners including military fundamentals, infantry tactics, moral responsibilities, and related subjects. Stress is on the return to duty of well-trained, highly-motivated personnel for assignment to Army units. Such correctional training is not currently provided. At present the USDB holds prisoners convicted of civil-type offenses, primarily those involving a punitive discharge. Stockades confine offenders with less than 90 days remaining on sentences to confinement. DA is developing a training program, selecting a location. Upon final approval, the facility should become operational by June 1967.

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF ON FUND-RAISING. General Johnson has spoken out on the subject of fund-raising and the savings program. It is his wish that the following points be brought to the attention of commanders and senior staff officers:

a) Dollar goals for offices, units, or commands may be established; however, this does not mean they must be established.

b) Commands or offices will not report the amount given by each individual participant.

c) Custom of assigning dollar quotas or goals for each of the ranks and grades of personnel participating has been eliminated as tending toward pressure-exerting device.

d) Judiciously limit presentation of awards, etc., by commanders to preclude generating competition which may result in direct or indirect coercion.

Chief of Staff recognizes that application of these limitations may produce less favorable, short-run results than the Army has in the past enjoyed in its fund drives. However, in the long run, attitude of Army participants will be far better.

FOR THOSE RETIRED. Entitled to the 3.7 percent adjustment increase in retired pay are those servicemen retired before December 1966 for physical disability, and those with non-disability retirements effective on or before 1 November 1966. The increase relates to the Consumer Price Index by which device retired personnel get more money as the cost-of-living rises.

GOING OVERSEAS? Better consider making a will. A will is merely a written statement of how a person wants his property distributed after death. Before going overseas see your civilian attorney or legal assistance officer to discuss details.



YOU

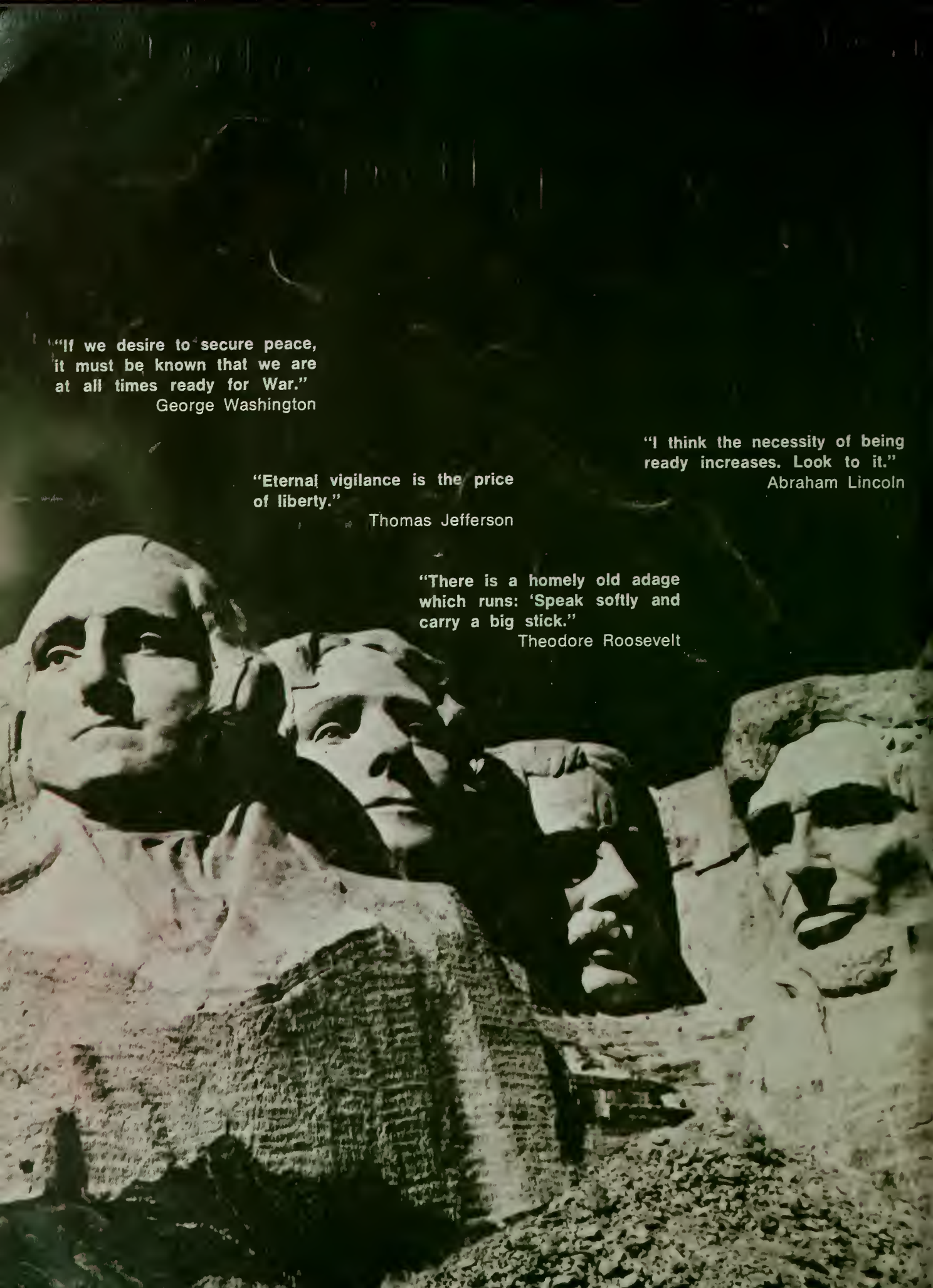
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"If we desire to secure peace, it must be known that we are at all times ready for War."
George Washington
"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."
Thomas Jefferson
"I think the necessity of being ready increases. Look to it."
Abraham Lincoln
"There is a homely old adage which runs: 'Speak softly and carry a big stick."
Theodore Roosevelt

ARMY DIGEST

THE OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE, MARCH 1967

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Symbol of Service



Department of the Army decal—"We Serve Proudly"—is available for issue to Army members under requisition procedures outlined in par. 7, AR 601-280.

"Above and beyond the call of duty" is not only a prerequisite for any notable act of heroism—it is a rule of life in the military service. It marks a point in the performance of duty where excellence begins to pull away from that which is merely good. Striving for it makes fine soldiers out of men from every walk and station of life.

General Harold K. Johnson,
Chief of Staff, United States Army.

ARMY DIGEST

THE OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

MARCH 1967 VOLUME 22, NO. 3

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The mission of ARMY DIGEST is to provide timely, factual information of professional interest to members of the United States Army. The DIGEST is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely and authoritative information on policies, plans, operations, and technical developments of the Department of the Army to the Active Army, Army National Guard, and Army Reserve. It also serves as a vehicle for timely expression of the views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff and assists in the achievement of information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of general interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to: Editor, ARMY DIGEST, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Virginia 22314. Unless otherwise indicated, material may be reprinted provided credit is given to the DIGEST and the author. ■ Military unit distribution. From the U.S. Army AG Publication Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland 21220, in accordance with DA Form 12-4 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions: $3.50 annually to Stateside and APO addresses; $4.50 to foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscribers should address inquiries regarding new subscriptions, renewals or change of address to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402. Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of Army, 30 March 1966.

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SHAPING UP is the first step toward individual readiness. The requirement is all too evident in the cover painting of two recruits on the target range—and some ways for them to Sharpen Up are described in articles on Physical Fitness and Proficiency Pay, in this issue. The cover painting is the handiwork of the artist at left—Sergeant First Class William J. Walton, Sr., an E-7 with 18 years of service, now NCOIC of Training Aids Branch at The Engineer School. A veteran of Vietnam duty whose hobbies include painting, photography and collecting old books, he lives on post with wife and six children at Fort Belvoir, Virginia.

BOOST IN SEPARATE RATION ALLOWANCES. Higher allowances approved for troops receiving Basic Allowance for Subsistence (BAS) effective 1 Jan. BAS rates for enlisted men upped from $1.17 a day to $1.30. Service Academy cadets and midshipmen get increase from $1.30 to $1.50 per day.

ANOTHER CHANGE IN PAY across the board is result of additional Social Security deductions which began 1 Jan. Deductions raised from 4.2 percent to 4.4--increase of .2 percent. In 1966, maximum deductions for year could not exceed $277.20. In 1967-68 yearly ceiling will be $290.40.

STRATCOM HQ RELOCATES. Headquarters, US Army Strategic Communications Command (STRATCOM) is moving to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., from Washington, D.C. area. Move will consolidate elements which have been at several different sites in D.C. vicinity. Hq has combined strength of about 150 military and 650 civilian employees. Move to be completed by 30 June 67.

11,900 TO GET ARMY 'GREETING'. DOD has requested Selective Service System to supply 11,900 inductees for Army in March. Draft call is for 1,000 less than last month.

ARMED FORCES EXPEDITIONARY MEDAL cut-off date for service in Dominican Republic set at 21 Sep 1966. Those who meet criteria outlined in AR 672-5-1 as changed, and served there between 28 April 1965 and cut-off date are authorized to wear award.

LEAVE YOUR GUNS AT HOME if going to Vietnam. Privately owned firearms may not be imported into the country according to regulations. Guidance contained in Appendix III, AR 55-71.

MINIMUM STANDARDS for on-base bachelor quarters set by DOD. Standards must be met for on-base occupancy by officers and senior enlisted personnel. Conditions required for grade 0-3 and above are unshared bedroom living room and bath and access to kitchen. For 0-2s and below--unshared combination sleeping-living room, and bath. Minimum standards for E-7, E-8, and E-9 are private sleeping-living room. Beginning FY 68, grades E-7 through 0-3 will be permitted to live off-base and draw allowance where minimum standards are not met.

ARMY'S POLICY OF PROMOTING certain active duty E-5s and E-6s with critical skills and 20 or more years of active service ended 31 Dec 1966. Program began shortly after offering one-grade promotions to retirees with critical skills who voluntarily returned to active duty.

VIETNAM COUNTEROFFENSIVE is the designation approved by the Secretary of the Army for the third U.S. Army Campaign in Vietnam. Period covered by this title is from 25 December 1965 to 30 June 1966 inclusive. A campaign streamer will be added to the Army Flag. Previous campaigns and periods designated for actions in Vietnam are: Vietnam Advisory--15 Mar 62 to 7 Mar 65; Vietnam Defense--8 Mar 65 to 24 Dec 65.

PROFESSIONALISM AND THE SOLDIER is the subject of a new Troop Topic, DA Pamphlet 360-226. It deals with the professional standards of conduct and performance required of every soldier.

ARMY TO ADMINISTER DEPENDENT MEDICARE for all uniformed services as executive agent for DOD and HEW (Department of Defense, and Department of Health, Education, and Welfare). The program was expanded by Public Law 89-614, 30 September 1966. Administrative responsibility has been extended to also include dependents and retirees in Canada and Mexico. The previous program, also administered by the Army, had been established in 1956.

PERSONNEL SYSTEMS DIRECTORATE established within Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel. Mission: to determine major areas for the application of automated systems, establish overall objectives, and assign priorities for the development of new systems to support recognized needs. BG L. H. Walker, Jr., Director.

ADVANCED PUBLIC RELATIONS COURSE will be held under Army auspices for the ninth consecutive year at the University of Wisconsin from 19 June through 12 August this year. The graduate-level program covers the principles and techniques of public relations. Approximately 30 students will be selected from applicants in the grades of captain or above, and GS-9 or above. Application deadline is 1 April. Individuals desiring further information may write directly to the Chief, Policy and Plans Division, OCINFO, DA, Washington, D.C. 20310.

GI INSURANCE DIVIDENDS will be paid by VA to 196,000 veterans of WW I and 4,222,000 veterans of WW II on the anniversary date of policy. Dividends will average $76 for WW I men and $46 for WW II men. Policy dividends have been paid each year since 1950.

GRADUATE LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT PROGRAM for eminently qualified members of the Logistics Officer Program to attend the Air Force Institute of Technology (AFIT) at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. DA personnel accepted pursue a Graduate Logistics Program of twelve months duration leading to a Master of Science degree in Logistics Management. Interested parties may consult para 9d, AR 614-132, 31 October 1966, and the Defense Logistics Management Training Catalog.

NEW POSTMASTER, Air Force LTC Johnnie V. Haselby, heads up the Army and Air Force Postal Service, headquartered in Washington, D.C. Operating under the staff responsibility of The Adjutant General, DA, it establishes policy for the worldwide military APO postal system. System now includes 401 APOs in 56 countries. Army and Air Force rotate directors every two years.

NAVY CHOOSES SEA, Master Chief Delbert D. Black, as its first Senior Enlisted Advisor. This equivalent position corresponds to the post of Sergeant Major of the Army, now held by SGM William O. Wooldridge. Chief Black was at Pearl Harbor on the fateful day.

SP5 CAROL A. HOWLAND, Fort Dix, N.J., has won the coveted Defender of Freedom Award of $1,000 and encased George Washington Honor Medal for her letter on 'Defending Freedom Safeguards America.' The award is given annually by the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge.

LTG LEWIS B. HERSHEY, Selective Service System Director since 1941, was given the Distinguished Service Award of the Military Order of the World Wars. At the same time, retired BG Louis J. Fortier was elected commander-in-chief of the patriotic national group.

RICHARD W. PERSHING, grandson of General of the Armies John J. 'Blackjack' Pershing, enlisted in the Army in October 1966 under the OCS college option program. He took his basic training at Fort Dix, N.J. Candidate Pershing said at one point during basic training: "I want to be an officer because I feel I can lead. I want to put my education and background to good use for my country." He seeks a commission in the Infantry.

CPT LINDA A. BOWMAN was honored as the 1966 Army Nurse of the Year on 1 February in Washington, D.C. She is assigned to the 34th General Hospital, Orleans, France. Award was established by The Surgeon General. Army Nurse Corps marked 66th anniversary on that date.

✪ VIETNAM BIBLIOGRAPHY has been published by The Army Library Program. Comprehensive, 41-pages long, it lists leading books on Vietnam. Useful for military and civilian scholars and students.

✪ ALSO NOW IN LIBRARY system is quarterly kit of Military and World Affairs, a service of The Army Library Program to keep readers up to date on Military Science and World Affairs. Kits are sent to large Army Libraries. On order is first kit for 1967; should be in library system by April.

✪ WEST POINT Cadets of the first and second classes will be able to volunteer for airborne training prior to graduation. Training will be conducted during summer leave period.

The U.S. Army Sergeant Major Visits the Troops in Vietnam

The Army Faces Up To the Year Of the Ram



Sergeant Major of the Army William O. Wooldridge

I went with General Johnson, our Chief of Staff, to spend Christmas in Vietnam. When we arrived at Tan Son Nhut, I was greeted by Sergeants Major McCoy and Ramsey of MACV and USARV. That afternoon we had a two-hour session with all the major unit Sergeants Major in Vietnam. I reported on our worldwide November conference. They had some interesting things to report which I passed to the proper staff agency here in Washington.

I spent the 22d at the 90th Replacement Battalion at Long Binh which is the major entry and exit point for Army troops processing in and out of Vietnam. Having been there before, I must comment on the great improvement in accommodations. Although about half of the messes and barracks are still in tents, the other half is housed in sturdy buildings. The processing routine is efficient with an absolute minimum of delay.

That afternoon I dropped in at the 93d Evacuation Hospital. Not only was I encouraged by what I saw there, but the patients were enthused about the fine medical care they received from doctors and nurses.

Next day, the 23d, the 1st Aviation Brigade gave us an excellent briefing and a fine lunch for which I must commend the mess steward. When informed that the Army Chief of Staff and the Sergeant Major were eating dinner, he was asked if he didn't want to change the menu and perhaps add some frills.

The mess steward said he was serving a dinner from the prescribed menu and it was the one the troops were eating and he didn't plan any substitutes. General Johnson and I enjoyed our tuna fish and rice. We knew who was running that mess hall.

On the 24th we toured II Field Force, and met with personnel from the 9th Infantry Division. We spent some time with troops of the First Australian Task Force who have tremendous pride in what they are doing. They are marvelous allies and it was a pleasure to be with them.

We went to the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment where we were given a first-class briefing by Sergeant Major Hawthorne. This is one of our top units in Vietnam with a marvelous esprit in all they say and do.

Christmas Day was like a homecoming to me. I spent it with the men of The Big Red One, my old home. Seeing Major General William E. Dupuy, the CG, I enjoyed visiting my old buddies and talking with newly assigned troops. It was a memorable holiday.

The following day we went to the Delta where advisor teams work with the RVN IV Corps. These Special Forces teams and other advisors are working hand in glove with the South Vietnamese Army.

On 27 December, I paid calls on members of support commands in the Saigon area and I was most impressed with the tremendous administrative and logistical support job being done.

There's an old Army saying which is truer than true in Vietnam: "A busy soldier doesn't have many problems."

I wish that every American could have gone to Vietnam with me and seen our men working long, hard hours, giving their time, sweat, and blood to aid comrades in arms. We have in Vietnam the most professional Army ever fielded in our history. They are the finest soldiers I have known in my 26 years of service, and I'm proud to be one of them.



The Challenges of Leadership

General Harold K. Johnson, Chief of Staff, United States Army

From an address by General Johnson upon being awarded an Honorary Doctorate at North Dakota State University, Fargo, North Dakota.

WHEN it comes to our aims in life, I like to think of people taking a little "Kentucky" elevation—holding a bit above the mark. While no one can blame us for failing to reach our goals, we will all live to regret low aims. I mean this in terms of both personal and public effort. President Kennedy had this same thought in mind when, in pointing to some lofty and difficult objectives for this Nation, he said in his challenging Inaugural Address: "All this will not be finished in the first one hundred days. Nor will it be finished in the first one thousand days, nor in the life of this Administration, nor even perhaps in our lifetime on this planet. *But let us begin.*"

How do we begin?

Once we identify the ends we seek, we begin by adopting means to these ends; and I for one, believe that our means must be as legitimate as our aims are lofty. Our personal and public integrity can never be sullied or sacrificed in the interest of achievement. We must set high standards for ourselves and demand them of our public officials, of our professionals, of our businessmen—all the way through the structure of our society. To condone the practice of bad ethics is to accept and encourage wrongdoing. To stand idly by while evil runs its course is just as wrong in my book as active participation with the evil doers.

This point of ends and of proper means to achieve them is illustrated by an examination of our present efforts in South Vietnam. Our goals there have been defined many times, but never more clearly than in these words of our President:

"It is first of all, a war of limited objectives. It is a war fought, not to gain territory or dominion, but to prove that despots cannot work their will by spreading the fires of violence.

"In this war, the battlelines are not clear. But our goals are very clear. We intend to prevent the success of aggression. We intend to make it possible for a young nation to begin its experiment with democracy—without staring down the barrel of an aggressor's gun."

MAny of our citizens are questioning our moral right to take this stand. They question the means we are using to achieve the lofty aims President Johnson proclaimed. Some of them, exercising their right to public dissent and debate, protest loudly and demonstrate against our Nation's policies. They profess to be shocked by the intervention of American armed forces in South Vietnam, decrying the sacrifice of our young men; they point an accusing finger at the suffering inflicted on Vietnamese civilians caught in the path of war.

They seem to forget that the blessings of liberty must be purchased over and over again, whatever the cost. They refuse to acknowledge the terrible alternatives if we did not live up to our commitments to the struggling young government of South Vietnam. They

shut their eyes to the calculated use of terrorist tactics by the Viet Cong and their northern allies—to their indiscriminate torture and murder of women, children, and civilian officials. They imply by their protests that the best way to combat aggression—this evil—is for all of us to turn our backs on it.

Wanted or not, the mantle of free world leadership has fallen on our shoulders. I heard America's stewardship described in a most thrilling way this past September when President Marcos of the Republic of the Philippines addressed a Joint Session of the Congress during his official visit to our country, as he said: "America, the time has not yet come for you to lay down the heavy burden of leadership . . . For America by the inscrutable judgment of destiny has become the trustee of civilization for all humanity. And America cannot escape this role."

Stewardship and trusteeship both imply leadership, and I want to say something about that. However, before I do, I want to insert a word about this matter of public dissent, not just because it is such a popular pastime around some college campuses today, but because it is important.

Public dissent and debate have always been at the heart of the American political process. As a people we do not blindly follow, nor do we admire blind obedience. We reserve the right to examine the basis of a decision. We encourage and are thankful that the voices of dissent can be heard. As long as dissent and debate do not convey the impression of a nation irresolute and deeply divided, but rather reflect an open-minded public, responsibly participating in the democratic process, then they distinguish our open society, where freedom is a fact, from closed societies, where freedom is merely fiction.

But I would emphasize the point that criticism of any sort must come from the mind before it leaves the mouth. As educators and students, you have probably heard the old injunction to "Learn all you can and question all you learn." You will notice that "learn" comes before "question" in that adage. The irresponsible critic not only does an injustice to the object of his criticism; he also handicaps the constructive and creative critic. I would say, then, that a critic must be competent before he becomes vocal.

Being a good critic is a tough and responsible task, but I can think of one that is tougher and more responsible—being a leader. The leader does not have to stick his neck out—it is already out, or he would not be a leader. He's already out on a limb when he takes office or steps in front of the crowd. I have seen the framed dollar bill that President Truman used to have on his desk in the White House with the inscription: "The Buck stops here." And that's where the leader must always be—where the buck stops.

A leader is many things. Entire books—even complete libraries—have been written on the subject. But above all, a leader is a man of courage. If you were to ask me for a credo that would work for leaders in every walk of life, I would go back to a group of leaders whose necks were out pretty far. You recall their names—John Hancock, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Robert Morris, John and Samuel Adams, fifty-six of them in all—who wrote these lines at the end of a document called the Declaration of Independence: ". . . with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor." Those men—competent to begin with and faced with an intolerable state of affairs—sized up the situation, reached a decision, made plans—trusted in God—and stood ready to answer in any way for the consequences.

If you can think of a better platform for a leader to stand on, please let me know.

A prerequisite to everything we aspire to as individuals and as a country is our national defense. Our Armed Forces form the shield behind which all else operates. If you will look at a map of the globe and then remember where our forces are—in Europe, in Southeast Asia, in Korea and in our own outlying states—you will see that they are positioned to dissuade the forces of aggression while we work by other means to achieve a just and lasting peace. They are there to help establish an environment of stability under which free men can determine their own course. They are there to make the world safe for diplomacy. Our motives are not entirely altruistic. Freedom is on the line for America, too. In his well-known address at Johns Hopkins University last year President Johnson said: ". . . we will always oppose the efforts of one nation to conquer another nation. We will do this because our own security is at stake."

The Army is and will continue to be the basic military force around which this global effort to defend free men is built. The tasks involved in the Army's many missions will multiply, as they have been doing for several years now, and as a consequence, our young men and women will be called upon to carry their share of the burden. We will need leaders—many of them—and whether they come to us for a few years or for a full career, the Army will offer them many opportunities for truly rewarding service. Right now we have more than 1.3 million men and women serving in 99 countries—and every one of them has an important job to do.

I am convinced that there is no more important vocation or profession than serving in the defense of the Nation—not just any nation, but a nation that is prepared to provide the dignity to man that God intended—our Nation. All the benefits that our citizens enjoy exist behind the defense barrier that is manned by the members of the military establishment. No greater honor can be given to any man than the privilege of serving the cause of freedom.


Army Aviation

Then and Now

Army Aviation—inheritor of a proud tradition now entering its seventh decade—is not a separate branch such as Artillery, Armor or Infantry. It is employed throughout the Army by the various branches in a wide variety of missions as part of the overall effort to gain battlefield superiority. The ever-expanding role of Army Aviation is a product of the nuclear age, and the employment of mobile forces, both large and small, in land warfare. To accomplish his mission, the commander must have at his disposal a means of rapid mobility for troops and equipment. This is provided, on many occasions, by Army Aviation.

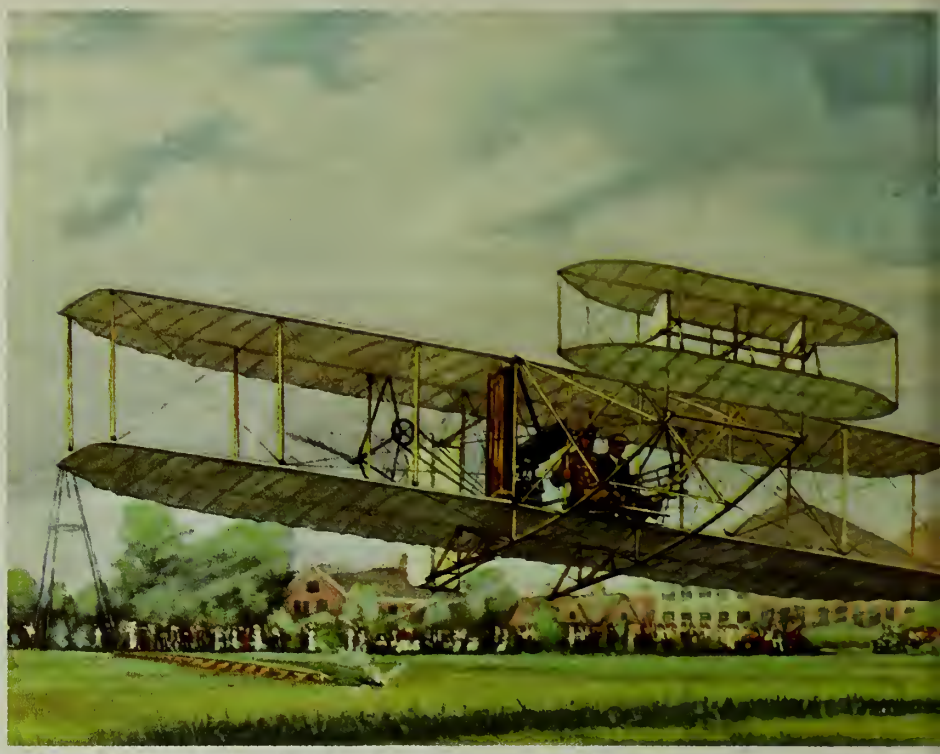
The sophisticated equipment of today is a far cry from the first Army aircraft flown back in 1909. An artist's rendition of this historic event leads off the following pages of historic paintings.

A crew chief opens fire upon a Viet Cong position.



Sixty years ago, in 1907, the U. S. Army established in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer, an Aeronautical Division to "study the flying machine and the possibility of adapting it to military purposes."

Army Aviation has come a long way since those humble beginnings, evolving through World War I, World War II, the Korean War and now the conflict in the Republic of Vietnam. Charles H. Hubbell of the Thompson Aviation Museum of the Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, Ohio, has chronicled the high points of what has become one of the greatest success stories of the 20th Century —the development of aviation.



FIRST U. S. MILITARY PLANE—1909. The Model "A" Wright Flyer was piloted by LT Frank P. Lahm and Orville Wright.

FIRST TWO FOR AMERICA—WORLD WAR I. (Right)

FIRST U. S. AERIAL MILITARY OPERATIONS—Mexico, 1916.





ROAST SAUSAGE—WORLD WAR I. A German Kite observotion balloon is shot down by o SE-5A piloted by MAJ George A. Vaughn.



STANDARD MAIL PLANE—New York to Chicago—1918 (Above). The plane could carry 180 pounds of moil at a speed of 94 miles per hour.



FIRST BATTLESHIP SUNK BY AERIAL BOMBING—1921 (Right). The squadron of Martin MB-2 Medium Bombers was commanded by Brigadier General William L. "Billy" Mitchell.

The paintings presented here first appeared as illustrations on calendars of TRW Incorporated, Cleveland, Ohio. Many of these paintings now hang in such distinguished museums as the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. and the Truman Library, Independence, Missouri.



FIRST ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT—1924. Douglas "Cruisers" were piloted by Army Aviators LT Lowell H. Smith and LT Eric H. Nelson.





COLIN KELLY—WORLD WAR II (Above). The Boeing B-17C piloted by Colin Kelly was shot down over Luzon, Philippine Islands, in December 1941.

BOEING B-17G FLYING FORTRESSES—U. S. Army Air Forces—WORLD WAR II (Left). They could carry 10 tons of bombs over 3,500 miles.



THE NEW BURMA ROAD—WORLD WAR II. Douglas C-47 transports piloted by Army Aviators flew the Hump from India to China during World War II.



SHANGRI-LA TO TOKYO—1942. In April 1942 B-25 bombers commanded by Brigadier General James H. Doolittle made their famous raid on Tokyo.



FIRST U. S. RAID OVER EUROPE—1942. Commanded by Army CPT Charles C. Kegelman, Douglas A-20A Light Bombers bombed Valkenburg, Netherlands, on 4 July 1942.

THE U. S. ARMY has the mission of "conducting prompt and sustained operations incident to land warfare." Army Aviation assists these operations by providing continuous aviation support to the Army's five major functions of ground combat—command and control, intelligence, maneuver, firepower and logistics. Authorized in eight branches—Artillery, Infantry, Armor, Corps of Engineers, Military Intelligence Corps, Transportation Corps, Medical Service Corps and the Signal Corps—Army Aviation enables the Army to perform its basic combat mission more effectively. It complements, rather than duplicates, the tactical air support mission. The Army continues to look to the other services for the performance of the missions of air supremacy, air transport, and close air support to assist its land warfare operations.







The same helicopters that carry men into action, above, are often pressed into service to evacuate the wounded, upper right, and to recover disabled aircraft, lower right.







Workhorses of the Vietnam War—the Huey, Flying Crane and Chinook can carry almost anything anywhere.











Out the aircraft door—"Fancy meeting you here!" Nope, it's not a hotfoot—just smoke to dramatize a free fall. On target before a throng—and they do it all for fun.

With smoke trails arcing through the blue, they put their men on target to maintain the record of the

Golden Knights—Tops in Parachuting

Ed Laborwit

A TARGET on the ground, dates on a calendar and the magical, mystical world where a man soars through the sky like a bird —this is the United States Army Parachute Team, the "Golden Knights," who call themselves the "best of the airborne."

Theirs is the story of men who like to jump from planes—men who test and perfect tactics, equipment and techniques for the skilled paratroopers of today's U. S. Army, men who fall thousands of feet for the pure enjoyment and exhilaration of it.

It all started in October 1959, when thirteen men were brought together at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, home of the Airborne and the 82d Airborne Division. This was the Strategic Army Corps Parachute Team.

Their dual mission—to promote Army esprit and recruiting, and provide a nucleus of highly skilled free-fall parachutists for participation in demonstrations and competitions on a national and international scale.

By the end of 1959, the new team had given seven free-fall demonstrations. Today the U. S. Army Parachute Team has performed before more than 44 million spectators in 47 states and 15 foreign countries. With five officers and 34 enlisted personnel on its roster, the team has made 4,065 static-line and an amazing 22,259 free-fall jumps. Every location—from Las Vegas to Scotland, from Chicago to the Dominican Republic —means another "date" for the team, and every "date" means that there's a target to be hit dead-center.



LTC Alfred E. S. Burkhard, is Commanding Officer, U.S. Army Parachute Team.

The unit formed in 1959 was recognized as the United States Army Parachute Team in 1961. The nickname "The Golden Knights" was adopted in 1962. The team's colors, black and gold, are symbolic of the Army's fighting spirit, and the nickname and colors are carried out in the team's equipment.

Men of the U. S. Army Parachute Team are recognized as some of the world's finest in the kingdom of parachuting competition. At the end of 1966, The Golden Knights claimed 43 of the world's 128 free-fall records established by the Federation Aeronautique International (FAI). And in the past seven years, the Golden Knights have produced two world champions, five national champions and one Helms Foundation Sport Parachute Athlete of the Year.

The Golden Knights' parachuting milestones are many:

☐ In 1960, a year after the unit was formed, the world's first five-way baton pass was effected 30,000 feet above El Centro, California, and later that year, a member of the team made the first dead-center landing in a World Championship.

☐ During 1960 and 1961, the Golden Knights trained free-fall parachutists from Brazil and Venezuela.

☐ In 1963, delay techniques were developed and small teams were deployed operationally. That

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year, the Golden Knights participated at the International Air Salon in Paris, and took all team and individual honors at the first European Cup meet in Leutkirch, Germany.

☐ In 1964, the team captured 70 world records, and took second place in the Conseil International du Sport Militaire (CISM) meet. One of the team's members placed first in the World Championships, and the team took the first three places in the initial Armed Forces Interservice Invitational Parachute Meet.

☐ In 1965 came the high-water mark—90 world records, followed by the crowning of another team member as the National Parachuting Champion.

☐ In March 1965, twelve Golden Knights set 60 world jumping records at Lincoln, California, a performance that earned them the Distinguished Flying Cross. Of the 12 men, four were still with the team at Fort Bragg—Sergeants First Class Gene Thacker and Raymond Duffy, and Staff Sergeants Robert Buscher and Gary Oceanas.

What are they like, these men who float through the skies? Why do they do it, the long free-falls, the acrobatics? Is it because they are attuned to the whole idea of making the Army image a little brighter in the minds of the civilian spectators thousands of feet below?

They are all this and more:

One of every three is either Ranger or Pathfinder-qualified, and most carry an infantry MOS, meaning that any man could be deployed tomorrow into combat.

The U.S. Army Parachute Team is the only unit that has live-tested the "Ballistically Deployed Reserve Parachute," a device that literally explodes the reserve parachute into use if the main chute malfunctions.

The Golden Knights have also worked with a helmet light worn by the leader during a tactical jump. Because it shines upward it cannot be seen from the ground, assuring perfect assembly of a group before it lands in the drop zone. The device has also been incorporated into the parachute canopy of the leader.

At Fort Bragg, the research and development of the HALO (High Altitude Low Opening) technique has been part of the Golden Knights' curriculum. The team has exchanged airborne knowledge with the HALO unit at Fort Bragg, testing this tactical maneuver as a means to air-drop small groups behind enemy lines from high altitudes, usually around 25,000 feet. In a combat situation, the chute is deployed normally under two thousand feet.

They call themselves "The Best of the Airborne." A World War II anecdote gives some indication why.

Prior to the invasion of Europe in 1944, General Eisenhower spoke to the troopers of the 82d and 101st Airborne Divisions. He spoke to one soldier who appeared to be nervous, and admitted that he didn't like to jump.

"Don't you think you're in the wrong outfit?" General Eisenhower asked.

"No, sir," the paratrooper replied, "I don't like to jump, but when the shooting starts, I like to be with men who do."

Unlike that soldier of World War II, today's team members like to jump, and they also "like to jump with men who like to jump." As one says, "It's the finest example of camaraderie you'll find anywhere."

Who are these comrades in black and gold who live in a world of their own, surrounded by their own legend?

The commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Alfred E. S. Burkhard, is a 1952 graduate of the U.S. Military Academy and a former English professor, who took command of the Golden Knights early in 1966.

There is Captain Larry Sitter, a 26-year-old "Army brat" who graduated from the University of San Francisco in 1963, and came to the Golden Knights via the 82d Airborne Division and Vietnam.

Also there are Staff Sergeant Robert E. Buscher and Sergeant First Class Gene P. Thacker. Together they have made 3,085 free-



falls, either for demonstration purposes or for sheer enjoyment.

There is Sergeant First Class Joe Gonzales, the 37-year-old "elder" of the team, the official photographer, a job he's held since joining the unit in 1960.

And there are others who have moved on:

Staff Sergeant Dick Harman, who placed second in the 1966 National Parachuting Championships.

Staff Sergeant Dick Fortenberry, the National Champion in 1961, 1962 and 1963 as a member of the Golden Knights. He is now a Warrant Officer and helicopter pilot, assigned to the 82d Airborne Division.

Sergeant First Class Bobby W. Ledbetter, whose name appeared on 73 World Parachuting accuracy records. He placed fourth in the 1965 National Championships. He was killed in Vietnam while leading a platoon of the 1st Cavalry Division.

Sergeant First Class Phillip J. Vander Weg, a member of the U.S. Parachuting Team in 1962, 1963 and 1964, and the first-place winner in the accuracy category in the 1963 European Cup Cham-



If you were in another plane, start of a dive would look like left page. Above, three team members are, left to right, SSG Dick Harman, SFC Raymond Duffy, SFC Bobby Ledbetter, who lost life in Vietnam last November.

pionships. He left the Golden Knights in May 1965 and was killed in Vietnam in November 1965.

Sergeant Robert T. Turner, the Golden Knights' first photographer, was killed in September 1961 when an aircraft, carrying team members, crashed on takeoff.

These are model soldiers, the finest in their chosen vocation. It is what you look for when you visit the headquarters of the Golden Knights.

It's a difficult chore to find the best. But pick one man to illustrate comradeship, the model member of the U.S. Army Parachute Team, the one they pattern the others from and they will say, "He's your man . . . talk to him."

Your "man" is Sergeant First Class Raymond T. Duffy, 30 years old, a native of Yonkers, New York, the father of a two-year-old daughter, a Navy veteran who joined the Army in January 1958, and became airborne qualified a year later. Since early 1958, he has jumped 1,550 times, and all but 90 were free-falls. He plays football, baseball, and golfs in the mid-80s. He also enjoys scuba-diving.

Because he likes to jump, something he does very well, considering he placed first in the 1965 National Championships, there has to be a reason why men like Sergeant Duffy do what they do.

"When I was a boy back in Yonkers," he recalls, "my impression of a paratrooper was a big, tough guy, who wore a special hat, ate steak every day and was let out of his cage just once in awhile."

So the boy from Yonkers, who had to "look for excitement somewhere," thought more and more about being one of those tough troopers.

"I joined the airborne because I felt it would further my military career," Sergeant Duffy says. "This is the thing. I worked for three years to get into the airborne, and I haven't any regrets. The enjoyment I get from jumping is an added bonus."

Sergeant Duffy brings up another good point. After so many years in the airborne, does a man think about the danger involved in falling 20,000 feet before opening the parachute?

"No," he says sharply. "There is danger, of course, but I don't think about it. The only people who have to worry are the careless ones, the ones who forget what their training taught them. These are the people who forget the rules, and you can't get away with it."

And while Sergeant Duffy doesn't worry, neither does Regina Duffy, his wife of three years. She watches her husband jump on occasion, and Ray Duffy calls it "a family affair."

"Regina is my right arm," the sergeant says. "She helps me get my gear ready, and she knows what my job is. I really think she'd like to jump, too. But when I'm home after a demonstration or a practice jump, she's the first one to praise or criticize. I guess you could say jumping out of airplanes is just a part of our lives."

To men like Sergeant First Class Raymond T. Duffy, the U. S. Army Parachute Team is something "above and beyond."

These men free-fall at the rate of 174 feet per second, or 110 miles per hour, dropping from a height of 13,500 feet to 1,800 feet in 60-70 seconds. Then they open the black and gold canopy of their "Paracommander" chute to slow to a speed of 10-13 feet per second or about six miles per hour, as they descend on target.

There is no room for mediocrity in the Golden Knights. The men are future leaders, and the letters of appreciation and commendation at the unit's headquarters rivals a New York City phone directory in size.

There is dedication here and "improvement" is a basic element in their work. Techniques and performances are constantly watched.

And the little things are checked:

Is your jump suit wrinkled after landing?

Have your boots lost their shine after a jump?

Do something about it!

It is dedication on a professional scale, and it is the magical, mystical world of the Golden Knights—the United States Army Parachute Team.

PT Versus The Laundry Run

**or,
will Sergeant
Bendover switch
to exercise?**



Specialist 5 Duke Richard



AS WE strolled across the company street, a noise erupted from the general direction of a messhall. Further investigation revealed the sounds were coming from behind the messhall (known now as a dining hall, if you will), where a basic training company, in extended formation, stood panting.

Towering king-of-the-mountain-like on top of a tiny platform was a tall, muscular creature, sweat glistening from his skin. He was bellowing, "Second exsa-cise of Army Drill One is Bend and Reach. What is it, class?"

The reply cracked like thunder: "Bend and reach, Sergeant!" King-of-the-mountain continued, "Itsa four-count exsa-cise done at moderate cadence—designed to strengthen the thigh, abdominal, back and shoulder muscles . . ."

Just then another company went tramping by in front of us, drowning out the sergeant's oratory. The passing company was double-timing, rifles poised at high port, chanting a familiar tune, "Up t'hill, down d'hill . . ."

After they passed, the voice of the PT sergeant came booming back, "I'll count the cadence, you count the exsa-cise. Reeaaddhup, exsa-cise! One, two three, ONE. One, two, three, TWO. One, two, three, THREE . . ."

Suddenly feeling faint, we hurried on to our scheduled appointment.

Our destination was a small wooden building on the next block. We stepped into a dark hallway, at the end of which another door said simply, SUPPLY. To the right was another door with signs declaring OFFICE and KNOCK BEFORE ENTERING. We did, venturing onto a thick grey carpet into a huge office. Against one wall were two vending machines, candy and ice cream. Hugging the opposite wall was a large soda cooler, no coins required.

Directly below the big propeller fan at the rear of the office was a gigantic mahogany desk, upon which were propped, among other things, a pair of combat boots. Visible above the upright soles of the boots was a fat, repulsive-looking cigar.

In front of the boots, on the near end of the desk was a carefully engraved nameplate which identified the owner of the boots, cigar and soda cooler: Staff Sergeant Willy Bendover.

Selected at random for our ARMY DIGEST interview, Sergeant Bendover can't live up to his name. The 36-year old father of five and bearer of 15 years of Army service possessed a perfectly proportioned pot belly, which protruded grotesquely from his five-foot-five, 187-pound frame. After exchanging pleasantries during which Sergeant Bendover devoured two candy bars and an ice cream sandwich, we began our interview:

ARMY DIGEST: Sergeant Bendover, as you know, the topic of our conversation today is what physical fitness means to you, a typi . . .

SERGEANT BENDOVER: Knowin' that's right up my alley. I'm practically an expert on physical fitness. Did you know that all five of my kids have Presidential Physical Fitness Awards from the President's Council on Physical Fitness?

ARMY DIGEST: That's swell, but we wanted to talk about your physical fitness. How old are your children?

SERGEANT BENDOVER: Oh, they're all between 10 and 17 somewhere. Actually, I'm sort of a nut on this physical fitness business for kids. In 1958, the average 15-year-old American boy, y'know, could run 600 yards in two minutes, 19 seconds and do 45 situps. Today's average 15-year-old can do 600 yards in two minutes and do 73 situps, according to the Council on Physical Fitness.

ARMY DIGEST: Right. But, since you're in the Army . . .

SERGEANT BENDOVER: And I move a lot, do I know how the Council's doing in other states? Well, 20 states now have Governor's Physical Fitness Councils and 13 have, y'know, other state physical fitness councils or commissions. Hey, would you like an ice cream?

ARMY DIGEST: Well . . .

SERGEANT BENDOVER: Just drop a dime in the slot and help yourself.

ARMY DIGEST: Thanks anyway. Now about your own physical condition.

SERGEANT BENDOVER: Y'know, I guess you're not too familiar with the council, since you keep avoiding it. Let me fill you in a little. It was started in 1956, y'know, by President Eisenhower, only then it was called the President's Council on Youth Fitness. Then President Kennedy had it changed to the Council on Physical Fitness. You recall all that 50-mile hike jazz. Y'know, my whole company had to take a 50-mile hike. Luckily, I had to make the laundry run that day. Anyway, Charles "Bud" Wilkinson, the ex-University of Oklahoma football coach, was his consultant on physical fitness. In 1964, President Johnson made Stan "The Man" Musial—you know, the great ex-St. Louis Cardinals' baseball star—his consultant. And did you know that the council recommends that everyone get at least 15 minutes of concentrated exercise every day?

SPECIALIST 5 DUKE RICHARD is a staff writer with ARMY DIGEST.



Back in 1949, this sort of thing was part of the Army's physical training program—it was called "Battle Down" at Camp Hood, Texas.

ARMY DIGEST: How many minutes a day do you get, Sergeant?

SERGEANT BENDOVER: Say, are you sure you don't want an ice cream?

ARMY DIGEST: The Army's physical fitness experts recommend that every soldier get at least 15 minutes a day of concentrated exercise, too. Since you're serving with a support-type unit, rather than a unit training for combat, how much PT do you get every week?

SERGEANT BENDOVER: Well, the company has a couple of hours a week set aside for PT activities, but, ahhh, that's the day I make my laundry run. Besides PT is for the younger troops.

ARMY DIGEST: Not according to your Bud Wilkinson. He once said, "People in age bracket, roughly over 35, can get into shape more rapidly than many people between the ages of 20-35. This is because most people over 35 did develop adequate muscles in their youth. The skills and strength come back to a person more rapidly than they can be built up from scratch." Incidentally, how much do you weigh?

SERGEANT BENDOVER: You really know how to hurt a guy, don't you? I'll have you know I've been watching my weight. Since I've been Supply Sergeant of this outfit, I've watched it go from 160 to 187.

ARMY DIGEST: Studies made by the Harvard School of Public Health show that one-half hour of proper exercise a day can keep or take off up to 26 pounds a year.

SERGEANT BENDOVER: But I don't have time for that kind of stuff. I'm treasurer of the NCO club, y'know, as well as a member of the Unit Fund Council and organizer of our weekly cake sale.

ARMY DIGEST: And there are plenty of daily opportunities for exercise that many people fail to take advantage of. Like walking up and down stairs, instead of using elevators and escalators, walking short distances instead of using a car, and exercising along with, or instead of, coffee breaks. Even rubbing down briskly after a shower helps. That's exercise too. And physical fitness advocates appreciate that many soldiers and outfits simply can't fit a lot of PT time into their schedules. In fact, they're doing something about it, but more about that later. First, do you know any of the background of the Army's PT program?

SERGEANT BENDOVER: Say, would you like a candy bar? I'll buy!

ARMY DIGEST: Well, in World War I the Army was pretty poorly prepared for conditioning men for war and it was during World War I that competitive athletics to supplement training were first used. However, since PT instruction still left a lot to be desired, the Army called on military and civilian specialists to help organize a new conditioning program during World War II. As a result, obstacle courses were used extensively and the first PT circular was written. After World War II, the time for PT was increased and athletics were substituted for many conditioning activities. The CO was, as he still is, made responsible for the promotion of intramural sports as well as the programmed conditioning of his unit.

The latest twist is that in 1964 and '65 the Army made a study of its physical training program. One of the things it found was that many of today's units just can't allot the proper time to PT because of the diversity and importance of their missions.

According to James Dawson, the Army's foremost expert on physical fitness at Fort Benning, Georgia,



"The eight-count pushup is done at moderate cadence, designed to strengthen abdominal muscles and shoulder. . . ."

the current manuals on physical fitness are being revised to reflect the results of the 1964-65 study. FM 21-20, Physical Training, and TM 21-200, Physical Conditioning, are being re-written into a single manual, FM 21-20, and will probably be called Physical Readiness Training. Have you ever heard of interval or circuit physical training?

SERGEANT BENDOVER: This sure is a funny interview.

ARMY DIGEST: According to Mr. Dawson, interval and circuit training will be an important part of the new concept of Army PT. An example of circuit training is an area with a number of specified stations, with or without equipment, set up with a certain drill or exercise to be done at each station. Each soldier goes to a station, does the drill or exercise at his own fastest speed and not in any cadence. Then everyone rotates, goes to another station and goes through the same process. When the circuit is completed all the essential body parts would be exercised in minimum time. Interval training means that exercises or drills would be done in short bursts rather than an extended manner. For instance, instead of a group doing the airborne shuffle of a mile or two, it would do a series of 200-yard sprints at full speed, resting after each sprint. This would get better overall results in a shorter period of time.

SERGEANT BENDOVER: So what does all this mean?

ARMY DIGEST: Well, for one thing, the new field manual—when approved—will offer the PT instructor several groups of drills, mostly in packages of 15-minutes or less. Thus PT will be able to be given anytime, anywhere, whether the unit has a training or support mission. Also of interest, the good old Army Drill One calisthenics may be reduced in repetitions

PHYSICAL FITNESS TEST QUESTIONS

Q Isometric exercises are a shortcut to physical fitness.

A FALSE. There are no shortcuts. Isometric exercise programs that promise fitness in a few minutes a day usually concentrate only on a few "showcase" muscles—biceps, pectorals, abdominals, etc. To exercise all of the body's 600-plus muscles by the isometric method would require tremendous time and effort. Even then, it is doubtful there would be much benefit to circulatory and respiratory fitness, items which are of much greater concern to most adults than the development of muscular strength. Isometrics also contribute little to coordination and other aspects of fitness.

Q Students who score well on physical achievement tests tend to get better marks in school.

A TRUE. This is borne out by studies in many schools and colleges. Although there is no evidence that any amount of exercise will increase native intelligence, there is abundant evidence that regular exercise improves mental alertness and the ability to work effectively over a period of time, even at mental tasks.

Q Physical coordination can be taught.

A TRUE. Although the degree of coordination possible varies from individual to individual, anyone can improve his ability to execute physical movements and skills through practice. This is true even though coordination between the various senses—sight, hearing, touch, etc.—is involved. Throwing, catching a ball and riding a bicycle all are examples of coordinated movements that have to be learned.

Q How many calories does the average person burn per minute when walking briskly?

A Approximately five, according to the experts. However, most energy expenditure tables are based on measurements taken only while subjects actually were exercising. There is evidence that prolonged exercise speeds up the metabolic rate, so that the body continues to burn fat long after activity is discontinued. It is important to remember that most people gain weight at the rate of only a few calories a day (perhaps only 10 pounds in 10 years). A brisk 15- or 20-minute walk daily can take off—**or keep off**—10 pounds in a year.

(Continued)

Q Running is the best way to become physically fit.

A TRUE, but with reservations. Running is perhaps the most natural form of vigorous exercise, and it tends to completely occupy the efforts and attention of the participant. Swimming, cycling and other activities can be equally strenuous, and may even exercise more muscles, but they allow more opportunities for "cheating" or "loafing." Example: In an hour at the pool, a casual swimmer may spend only four or five minutes actually swimming and the rest of the time sunning himself, floating, girl-watching, etc.

Q The athlete's enlarged heart, caused by strenuous exercise during youth, becomes a health hazard in later life.

A FALSE. The heart is a muscle—one of the strongest and toughest in the body. Hard work helps it grow and develop properly. The greatest health hazard in America today is "loafer's heart" or "office heart"—the heart which does not have the reserve power to ward off or recover from an attack.

Q Among women, slimness is a good indication of fitness.

A FALSE. It may only indicate a mild case of starvation. Many girls and women skip breakfast or avoid nourishing foods in the mistaken belief that this will keep them trim and attractive. It is far better to eat properly and get plenty of exercise. Remember—there's a muscle behind every curve!

Q Do you have more than a one-inch pinch of fat at any of the following places:

1. The waistline?
2. The lower abdomen?
3. The back of the upper arm?

A If so, you are—like approximately one-fourth of the total population—overweight. The pinch test correlates well with more sophisticated methods of determining obesity. Layers of fat in the areas described detract from your appearance and your chances of living to a ripe old age.



Stan Musial, former St. Louis Cardinal star, served as President Johnson's Consultant on Physical Fitness.

from 12 to 7, but given at a faster pace. What do you think of that.

SERGEANT BENDOVER: Did I tell you about the Presidential Physical Fitness Award for kids from 10 to 17? It seems that despite the gains made over the last eight years in the physical condition of our youth, less than 4 out of 10 schools have daily physical education classes for all pupils, and 40 percent do not offer organized physical activity even three times a week. Anyway, the new award program is designed to encourage good testing programs in the schools and motivate kids to maintain a high level of fitness by honoring students who demonstrate exceptional physical achievement. Y'know, the program is administered by the President's Council on Physical Fitness and the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation (AAPHER). Those who score above a certain percentile on the AAPHER test get a certificate signed by the President and the school is required to purchase an award emblem for the student. The emblem has a white numeral on a red field which indicates the number of times the student has won the award. A new number will be added each year until 1974, when a distinguished group will become eligible to wear the first Presidential Physical Fitness Award emblems on which the number "8" will appear. All my kids are shooting for that.

ARMY DIGEST: Hey, isn't that a whistle blowing outside?

SERGEANT BENDOVER: Yeah, you'll have to excuse me. I've got to get ready to make the laundry run.

Personal Readiness Pays Off—In Dollars

Lieutenant Colonel Stanley W. Arnold



"SORRY 'bout that," grinned Staff Sergeant Bill Schmidt to fellow squad leader Mack Miller as they checked the message announcing proficiency pay cut scores which had just been posted on the company bulletin board.

Bill and Mack are a sort of present-day Willie and Joe combination—they both made PFC on the same company order, there had been overseas tours and CONUS tours for both, promotions had come in stride, and now they were together again in the same company and the same Friday night bowling league.

"I'll tell you, Bill," retorted Mack, "I just don't understand the system. I run as good a squad as any in this man's Army, yours included—and you know it! So I blow this evaluation bit for a big, fat 96 while you haul down a rosy 122. I'll match you any day, any place, and let you pick your subject—gunnery, squad tactics, commo procedures, anything. I don't know much about this so-called evaluation system, but I thought I did OK on the written test. With 125 questions on the quiz I don't figure I dropped many points. And I *know* I got a good commander's evaluation report. I'm convinced that the computer DA uses to score the test is all fouled up or something is wrong with the system."

"Old buddy," shot back Bill, "the record speaks for itself! I feel sure the old man will recommend me and I can already taste that thirty bucks a month superior performance pro pay. What's more, that platoon sergeant position in 3d Platoon is due to open up. If we can get a cancellation from DA, and a promotion allocation all in the same month, I should be in a real good position."

"Get a load of that!" roared Mack, "You're not satisfied with your thirty clams a month—now you're promoting yourself! Well, you're going to have a little competition, and it starts right here with old Mack

LIEUTENANT COLONEL STANLEY W. ARNOLD, Adjutant General's Corps, is Chief, Operations Branch, U. S. Army Enlisted Evaluation Center, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana.

Miller. When they get around to platoon sergeant vacancies, the Brigade Promotion Board gets pretty selective, and with my record I'll be right in there."

"Sorry 'bout that, too," grinned Bill, "I know I'll have a little competition for promotion, and I know the brigade board is tough, but ever hear of the mandatory promotion score?"

"The what?" queried Mack.

"Boy! I'm getting the idea that maybe that squad of yours probably isn't as informed and razor-sharp as you make it out to be. Anyway, it takes an evaluation score of 110 to make it to the promotion board these days, which is why they call it a mandatory promotion qualification score. The battalion CO may waive the 110 in exceptional cases but, if he does waive it, that is all that can be waived. No gratis time in grade or time in service can go along with it."

"What a crock that is! After nine years in this man's Army, I'm as qualified as they come. Where do you get all this smart soldier stuff you're handing out?" asked Mack.

Bill had that answer, too. "Remember about seven months ago when Captain Bolton gave a Command Information Hour on the Enlisted Evaluation System? Well, I figured if he was giving the class himself, it must be important. What he said sounded like a lot of work and bother, but the more I thought about it, the more sense it made, particularly with all you hear nowadays about technological progress and quality soldiers. One thing he said was that qualifying for superior performance pay paid a cash dividend almost equal to having $9,000 in savings bonds, so I decided to invest a little time and get in on that bundle of cash.

"Say, I have to run along now. Why don't you and the wife come over to the house tonight and while we split a jug of coffee, I'll give you a long clue on what this Enlisted Evaluation System is all about."

"Well," said Mack, "I remember that Captain Bolton gave an hour on the evaluation program, but that was a rough Saturday morning for me and I don't remember any of the details. I'll take you up on tonight. Looks as though I could use the orientation. How's about 1930 at your pad?"

"Fine, see you then."

Staff Sergeant Bill Schmidt knew his subject. What he outlined for Mack Miller was right down the line.

The Enlisted Evaluation System began in 1959. First it was used only to determine who could be selected by the unit commander to receive proficiency pay. Now the system includes those qualifications and also—

Evaluation of eligible soldiers' primary MOS on an annual basis. To be eligible for evaluation a soldier must be Regular Army, E-3 or higher, and have completed 18 months of an initial four-year enlistment or have completed two years of active service. Yearly evaluation indicates how well a soldier is maintaining his proficiency in our changing Army.

Determination of basic promotion qualifications. An evaluation score of 110 or higher indicates that a soldier is in the upper one-third of all those evaluated in his grade, MOS, and skill level. This indicates that the soldier who receives 110 or better will probably do very well if promoted to the next higher grade.

Evaluating a soldier's skill in his secondary MOS every other year. This can provide the Army more leeway in making assignments and using effectively the manpower it has.

Measuring the capabilities of Army National Guard and Army Reserve enlisted personnel in their duty MOS. This is particularly important during periods of international stress when citizen-soldiers may be called to active duty with their units.

Assisting in determining enlisted grade and MOS for those officers and warrant officers who are released from commissioned or warrant status and enlist in the Regular Army. This protects both the existing NCO corps and the individual joining the enlisted ranks.

Next, he explained that the system uses three devices to measure a soldier's job knowledge and ability to perform on-the-job—

Written test questions which are prepared at the branch service schools. From these questions a 125 multiple-choice question examination is developed by experienced test specialists at the U.S. Army Enlisted Evaluation Center, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. The test makes the soldier apply actual job knowledge, rather than memorizing regulations and manuals. Tests are re-written every year to keep them up-to-date, and they cover all the varied functions of the MOS job description, not just what a soldier may be performing in his job at the time.

Performance tests which are used in connection with written tests for some MOS which lend themselves to this type of testing, such as clerk typist and bandsman. When performance tests are used, the score becomes a part of the overall evaluation score.

Commander's evaluation reports which indicate how the immediate supervisors feel the individual performs his job and how he stacks up in personal qualities. His rating supervisor must be one grade higher and in the grade of E-6 or above. The rater's supervisor will be the indorser. In exceptional cases the rater or indorser may be a civilian. The report must be reviewed by a commissioned or warrant officer to insure that the individual has been fairly and squarely rated. The rater and indorser's portions of the report are weighted equally.

Bill went on to explain that written tests have not been developed for all MOS, as in cases where there are very few individuals in an MOS; or in the scientific and engineering MOS, for which a college degree is required; or where there are no DA publications covering the subject; and occasionally when last-minute changes in MOS take place. Under these circumstances a soldier's MOS evaluation score is based on his com-



Computer at Enlisted Evaluation Center speeds handling of Information on Evaluation Data Reports.

mander's evaluation report only.

There is one thing each soldier should know—the test he takes is exactly the same that will be taken by everybody in his MOS and skill-level Army-wide.

How do you prepare for the test?

The best advice is to obtain the test aid for your MOS and review it carefully. These aids are distributed one per man at least 90 days before the test. If you do not receive a test aid, take steps to get one through the chain of command. The test aid contains an outline of subject matter to be covered and it lists specific references in available DA publications. It also lists non-resident training courses available from Army schools.

After a soldier is tested, his answer cards and his commander's evaluation report, with results of performance test where applicable, are forwarded to the Enlisted Evaluation Center at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, for scoring. The Center's computer develops an evaluation score using a scale similar to the one used in the Army standard scoring system. Top score is 160 and the bottom score is 40, which is equivalent to zero.

Minimum standards or "hurdles" have been set for test results and commanders' evaluation reports. A soldier must exceed these minimum standards on each part of his evaluation to receive an evaluation score above 40. This procedure is known as the "multiple hurdle"—the soldier must clear all hurdles or the race doesn't count.

Another standard has been set at a point which represents the minimum knowledge and performance level which a soldier must demonstrate to be considered satisfactory in his MOS. This standard is pegged at an evaluation score of 70, which indicates the soldier has verified his MOS. A score less than 70 means that the soldier is not MOS-qualified. Failing to achieve this score may result in reclassification. If an unsatisfactory score is repeated for three years, elimination from the Army could result.

After scoring the evaluation documents, the Enlisted Evaluation Center provides each soldier and his commander with an evaluation data report. This shows the soldier's total evaluation and also indicates how he did in the broad subjects on the test—Very High, High, Typical, Low or Very Low. If the soldier was evaluated by performance test, this rating will also be shown. The report card is a good point of departure in preparing for the following year's test, since it pinpoints any area in which the individual is weak and needs further study.

While most soldiers will be evaluated during the month designated by the Department of the Army for evaluating a particular MOS, this is not always possible. If, through no fault of the soldier, he is unable to be evaluated during the regularly scheduled period, a liberal make-up policy exists, and the soldier receives the same consideration as those tested during the regularly scheduled evaluation month. However, he must be sure to inform his commander as early as possible that he is unable to take the test at the normal period, so proper scheduling of early, late, or special make-up testing can be made. Any failure by the soldier in making this requirement known could jeopardize or delay his proficiency pay status.

Because each test is separately developed and scored, comparison of scores can be made only among those who were tested in the same grade, MOS, and skill level during the same year.

"Mack," said Bill, "that's about it, in a big nut shell. The system really measures your personal readiness to perform in any job within your MOS. I went through all the DA references in the test aid and I was surprised—not at what I didn't know, but how much had just slipped my mind. Next year I'm going to get a better jump on the test, as I've just enrolled in a non-resident course from The Infantry School. Now that I'm in the superior performance pay circuit I intend to stay, and there is still plenty of room for improvement of my score. I just don't want to take any chances!"

"Bill, old buddy, I've just seen the light and thanks for turning it on brightly," said Mack. "Maybe I didn't do as well as I thought on my CER and test. I've never been much for cracking books but it looks as if I'd better start to get back in the horse-race. I know that if you can do it, so can I! Look, we've got to run. Reveille comes early around here. See you at First Call —or should I say, 'see you at Education Center?' "

On the Spot

Letters! The Pentagon staff gets lots of letters. Gripes, questions, problems, requests. Most are reasonable. Some are Way Out! The ARMY DIGEST is in a good spot to find out what's going on and give you a sampling of the types of letters received by the D/A staff—with the straight answers. Sorry, the DIGEST isn't staffed to answer individual letters.

Q. Does the Post Office's new two-letter state abbreviation system for official mail also apply to other areas?

A. Yes. The areas and their abbreviations are: Canal Zone, CZ: District of Columbia, DC: Guam, GU, Puerto Rico, PR and the Virgin Islands, VI. Remember to use the ZIP Code with the abbreviation.

Q. What is the procedure for placing a telephone call to my home from an overseas station through MARS facilities? And what's the cost?

A. Check with the local MARS (*M*ilitary *A*ffiliate *R*adio *S*tation) for station policy in the country where the station is located as well as the best time of day for broadcasts. (Some host countries do not allow this type of free service to U.S. troops serving within the country's boundaries.) When placing the call, supply the overseas operator with the Area Code, telephone number and name of the person you wish to call. Once contact is established with the stateside station, the call is relayed through commercial telephone channels to the number you gave the overseas operator at the beginning of the call. Whoever answers the telephone must accept the long-distance charges. Tolls are figured between the stateside MARS receiver and the number called. Example—A call is made from a MARS station in Vietnam to a party in Sacramento, Calif. The overseas operator contacts the Army MARS station at The Presidio of San Francisco which is closest to Sacramento. Cost—about $1.15 for the first three minutes.

Q. I am a DA civilian. My boss, an Army colonel, is recuperating from surgery and I would like to make an office collection to buy him a radio for his hospital room. I've been told that regulations prohibit this. Is it true?

A. It's true. See AR 600-50, Paragraph 9.

Q. I'm stationed in Europe. I received a letter from my parents saying that they had a phone call from someone who made off-color remarks about me being in the Army. He said I should be home and not meddling in another country's business. I feel that I'm doing the right thing by serving my country where I'm needed and would like to know if the military is doing anything to stop these calls?

A. It certainly is. Members of the military departments have met with officials of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company (AT&T) to outline ways to detect, identify and prosecute those who make abusive calls to dependents of the military. You should tell your dependents and relatives to report calls of this nature to the business office of the telephone company servicing their area. Abusive or obscene calls coming through military switchboards should be reported to the installation signal officer. The signal officer forwards these reports to the local telephone company, and a copy to the installation Provost Marshal. AT&T has trained representatives at each central office to process these complaints.

Q. Enjoyed your article "The Medal of Honor" in December issue of ARMY DIGEST. It brought up a question around the barracks. Has the Army ever awarded the Medal to a soldier more than once?

A. Sure has. Five soldiers have won the Army's highest award twice. They were CPT Frank D. Baldwin for separate actions in 1864 and 1874; 2LT Thomas Custer for separate acts of heroism in the year 1865; 1SG Henry Hogan for action in 1876 and in 1877; SGT Patrick Leonard for action in 1876 and in 1877; and SGT William Wilson for separate acts of heroism in 1872. A change in legislation in 1918 now limits the award to one Medal of Honor to any one individual.

NATO SOFA isn't a soft berth for

Families Without A Sponsor

International agreements restrict the extent of permissible logistic support

Major Stanley Ebner



SCENE: Office of Judge Advocate at a U. S. Army base in Germany. Mrs. James Smith, wife of a soldier now in Vietnam, talks with the Legal Assistance Officer. Although the name is fictional, the problem is real.

MRS. SMITH:
Captain, my husband told me to go to the nearest Judge Advocate's office if I had any difficulties or problems, so that is why I asked to see you.

CPT:
What seems to be the problem, Mrs. Smith?

MRS. SMITH:
When my husband was assigned to Vietnam, we decided I would spend the time here in Germany with my relatives. We arrived a week ago and yesterday I was most embarrassed by being refused entrance to the Commissary—then at the Post Exchange.

CPT:
Your problem isn't unusual. A good many other families are finding they are in the same boat.

MRS. SMITH:
But how can the Army permit such a thing to happen? I came to you thinking this was all a big mistake and you could straighten it out.

MAJOR STANLEY EBNER, Judge Advocate General's Corps, is assigned to Headquarters, United States Army Europe.

CPT:
Unfortunately it is not a mistake, and I can understand that you are upset. But let me explain. I can understand your feeling that the Army is depriving you of privileges to which you are entitled as the wife of an active duty serviceman. The Army must abide by the NATO Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) which was entered into by the U. S. and other NATO countries covering the rights and duties of visiting forces and their dependents while in a host country. In this case—and that of the others I mentioned—the U. S. Army is the visiting force and the Federal Republic of Germany is the host country.

MRS. SMITH:
But what has this to do with me and my children? My husband is a member of the U. S. Armed Forces just like you. Isn't your wife allowed to shop at the Commissary and the PX?

CPT:
Yes, but you have pointed up the answer to your problem with that question. You see, I am serving a tour with U. S. forces in a country having a NATO SOFA. But your husband is not. You are here voluntarily. You really are a tourist. The agreement between the countries permits the United States Forces to operate commissaries and post exchanges free of customs duties and taxes for those people who are present in the host country for purposes of the Status of Forces Agreement. These agreements actually provide the serviceman and family with real privileges.

MRS. SMITH:
Then if my husband were reassigned here I would be able to use these facilities?

CPT:
That is it exactly. As a dependent you would be entitled to share in the tax exemptions.

MRS. SMITH:
I'm beginning to understand. From Germany's point of view I am here voluntarily so I am no different from any other tourist. I suppose it would be unfair to avoid taxes when I am not here on official business.

CPT:
Exactly—and it would really be illegal, too. When the United States enters into these international agreements, they are just as binding as if they were laws passed by our Congress. However, you should understand that

you are still entitled to other benefits as the family of a serviceman. You and your children may receive medical care at military hospitals. You can enroll the children in the dependent schools system on a space-required tuition-free basis. You may attend military motion picture theaters. Right now, I might point out, you are using another privilege —consulting a legal assistance officer.

MRS. SMITH:

Well, all this makes it seem not so upsetting. You say there are many others like myself?

CPT:

Yes. Many, of course, knew about the Status of Forces Agreement affecting them and came here anyway. But many others, just like yourself, didn't and probably they are also puzzled. If you know of any, we'd appreciate your explaining it to them. We have no way of reaching all of them, so advise them to consult a legal officer if they do not understand. That is why we are here.

MRS. SMITH:

I certainly will. Perhaps I can save somebody else the embarrassment of being turned away from a PX. And I thank you for your time.

CPT:

You are welcome. I only hope that I have been of some help to you.

IF Mrs. Smith had pursued the matter further, she would have found that the problems of providing logistical support in oversea commands are even more complicated than those she herself faced. Under the NATO Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA), there are three basic categories of persons who are entitled to use commissaries, post exchanges and other military facilities selling duty-free items—first, members of the Armed Forces; then members of the civilian component; and then dependents of either of those two categories.

A member of the civilian component must be in the employ of the visiting force. He cannot be a stateless person, a national of a non-NATO state or a national of (or even ordinarily resident in) the country where the force is located.

It is in this category that problems become complicated. U.S. Forces may employ many different categories of civilians— regular Department of Defense civilians; non-appropriated fund employees; local national employees; continental wage scale employees; and other "third country citizen employees" which means non-U. S. citizens normally hired outside the country in which they may actually be employed.

Although all are in the employ of U. S. armed services, not all qualify as members of the civilian component for SOFA purposes. Those who do not qualify are not eligible for support involving tax or custom privileges.

As for the third category, not every member of a family is automatically entitled to use all the facilities. In the case of Mrs. Smith, for example, even had her husband been contributing more than half of her parents' support—or had he even brought his own parents with him—they would not be eligible for logistic support by the Army. Regardless of degree of actual dependency, parents, parents-in-law, nephews or nieces and other relatives are not entitled to tax and customs free benefits. Only spouses or dependent children are so entitled.

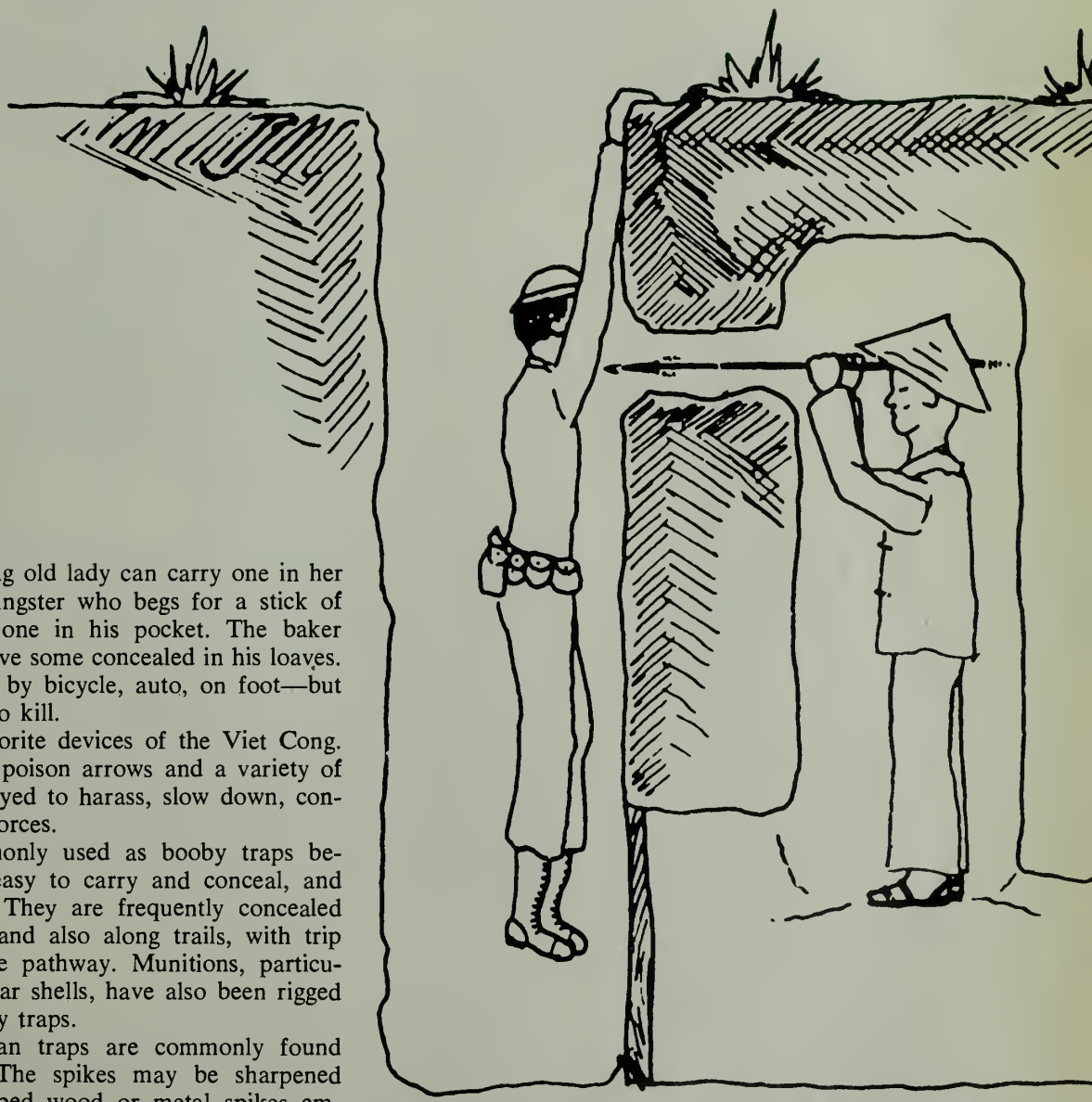
Commissaries and Post Exchanges are not the only activities that involve customs and tax free benefits. Some of these activities are Class VI outlets, open messes, Army post offices. When unauthorized individuals avail themselves of such tax free facilities, the host nation suffers an unjustified financial loss.

There are still other factors involved in this discussion. Special agreements have been worked out between the United States and several NATO members who are parties to SOFA agreements which permit categories of persons other than those defined in the NATO SOFA (such as retired military, technical representatives of companies under contract with United States, and employees of non-commercial organizations serving the U. S. Forces) to buy commodities at military outlets, in some cases subject to payment of duties to the host country. The agreements may vary from country to country.

Military personnel who may expect to see service in Europe or other foreign areas, or who contemplate locating their dependents in a foreign country while they serve elsewhere, would do well to understand the essentials covered here. Such an understanding can help avoid the problems and difficulties that beset Mrs. Smith. Particularly, encourage your family members to consult a Legal Adviser if they plan to stay in a foreign country while you are serving elsewhere.

In this war a crafty and dangerous foe has developed to a deadly art the use of mines and booby traps—

The Hidden Enemy



AN innocent appearing old lady can carry one in her market bag. A youngster who begs for a stick of gum can be carrying one in his pocket. The baker delivering bread can have some concealed in his loaves. They can be delivered by bicycle, auto, on foot—but booby traps can and do kill.

Booby traps are favorite devices of the Viet Cong. Grenades, spike traps, poison arrows and a variety of other means are employed to harass, slow down, confuse and kill friendly forces.

Grenades are commonly used as booby traps because they are light, easy to carry and conceal, and are readily adaptable. They are frequently concealed in trees or on fences and also along trails, with trip wires strung across the pathway. Munitions, particularly artillery and mortar shells, have also been rigged for detonation as booby traps.

Spiked foot and man traps are commonly found throughout Vietnam. The spikes may be sharpened bamboo sticks, or barbed wood or metal spikes emplaced in wooden, concrete or metal blocks. Carefully camouflaged, the spiked devices are placed in holes along traveled routes or they may even be placed on top of the ground.

The VC also employ crude but effective trip wire type devices along trails and paths to release arrows, bamboo whips and other swinging, barbed, or club

Reprints of this article are available upon request to the Editor.

type objects. Barbs are often dipped in poison to compound the casualty effects.

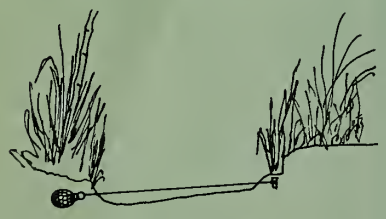
Explosive pens and cigarette lighters have been put in obvious hiding places for the unsuspecting soldier to find.

Antipersonnel and antitank mines are used extensively in VC operations. They may be crude homemade types or similar to those in the U.S. inventory. Antitank (AT) mines are placed on roads and trails, while antipersonnel (AP) mines are employed on defensive terrain against soldiers taking to the high ground to protect a disabled vehicle. AP mines also are used to defend entrances to underground hiding places and along trails.

Antitank mines are commonly placed in hollowed-out places on bridges or in holes dug in roads. In order to camouflage the hole, the Viet Cong may scatter dirt across the road for several hundred meters. They may dig several dummy holes for deception or for placement of mines at a later date. Water buffalo dung is also used for camouflage. Shoulders along roads are often mined.

Occasionally the Viet Cong tunnel in from the road shoulders to plant electrically controlled mines in the center of the road, for "selective targeting" of vehicular traffic. On some occasions, the VC will bury firing wires to a location but will not emplace the mine. If friendly troops fail to discover the wires, the crafty Viet Cong then emplace a mine to destroy the next target that comes along.

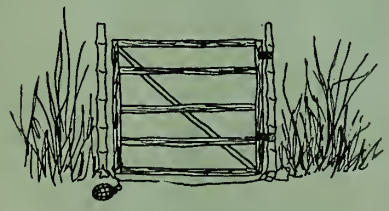




Most common type of booby trap consists of a trip wire stretched across a trail, anchored to a small bush or tree and to a friction type fuze in the grenade. Most other booby traps are variations on this basic idea.



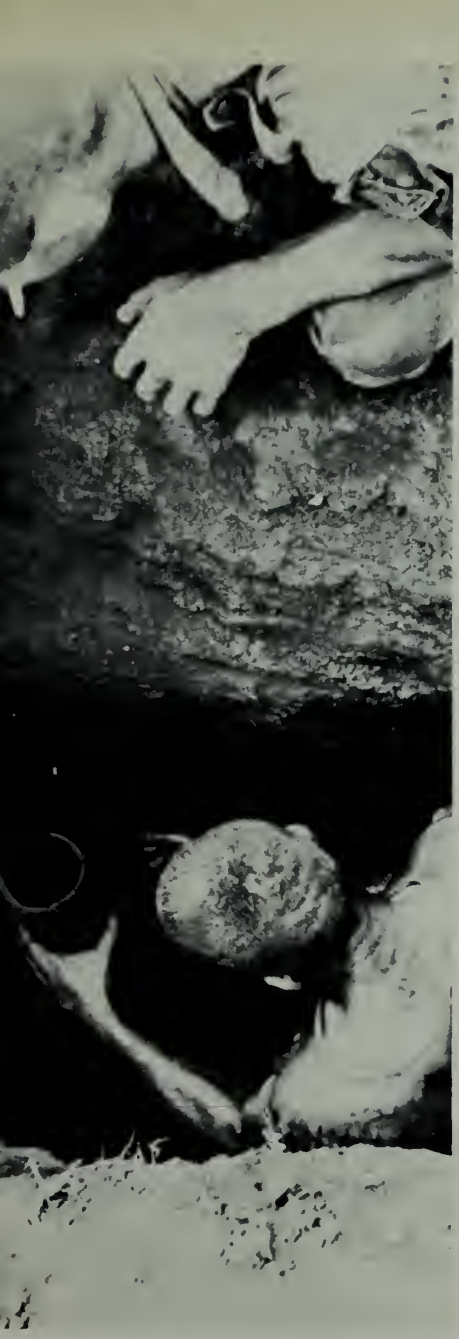
Watch your step—and everything else above and around to avoid booby traps. Just above, mine has damaged track on Armored Personnel Carrier.



Grenades may be buried under the gate. A short trip wire is attached to the gate so that when it is moved even slightly, the grenade is detonated.



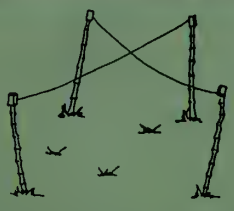
Recently the VC have been making bamboo arches across trails. A grenade with trip wire is secured at the top of the arch. Besides being effective at night as a warning device, it covers a large casualty radius. During the day the trip wire is loosened from the ground and wound around the bamboo arch to allow the trail to be used by the VC.



Search mission uncovers training aids used by VC to teach recruits how to install and camouflage booby traps.



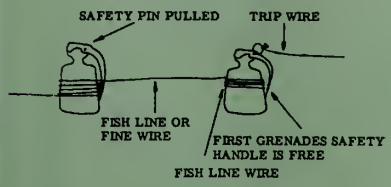
An apparently innocent well may hide an entrance to a booby trapped tunnel as much as 20 feet down—and sometimes under the water level.



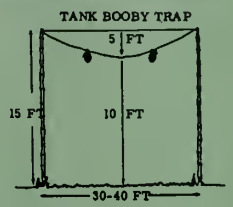
Grenades have been attached to large punji stakes in helicopter landing zones to disable descending helicopters.



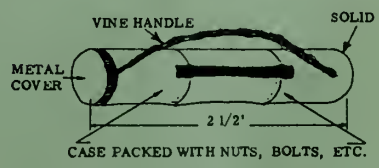
Often short stakes are employed on banks or gullies and streams in areas where it is likely that troops might jump from one bank to another. The stakes, 2" to 3" long, are usually hidden in grass or other growth on the stream banks.



A daisy chain of grenades is made by first attaching a grenade to a tree or bush and tying it in such a manner that the handle is free to activate if the safety pin, which is attached to a trip wire, is pulled. When the first grenade is tripped and detonated, it releases the string to the next grenade, allowing the handle to fly free, detonate and, in turn, release the other grenades in the line. This arrangement is effective against closely spaced members of a patrol.



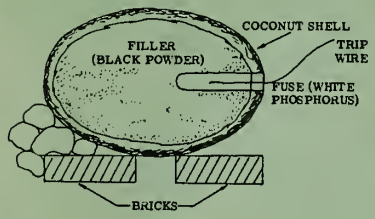
This booby trap, found by the 3d Marine Division in I Corps, consisted of two bamboo poles, 15 feet high, spaced 30 to 40 feet apart with barbed wire suspended between poles. The lowest part of wire is about 10 feet above the ground. Two grenades, evenly spaced, are attached to the wire. A vehicle passing between the poles will strike the overhead wire and detonate the grenades, which are placed at such a height as to cause injury to tank-mounted infantry. Such a booby trap will cause no damage to the tank itself.



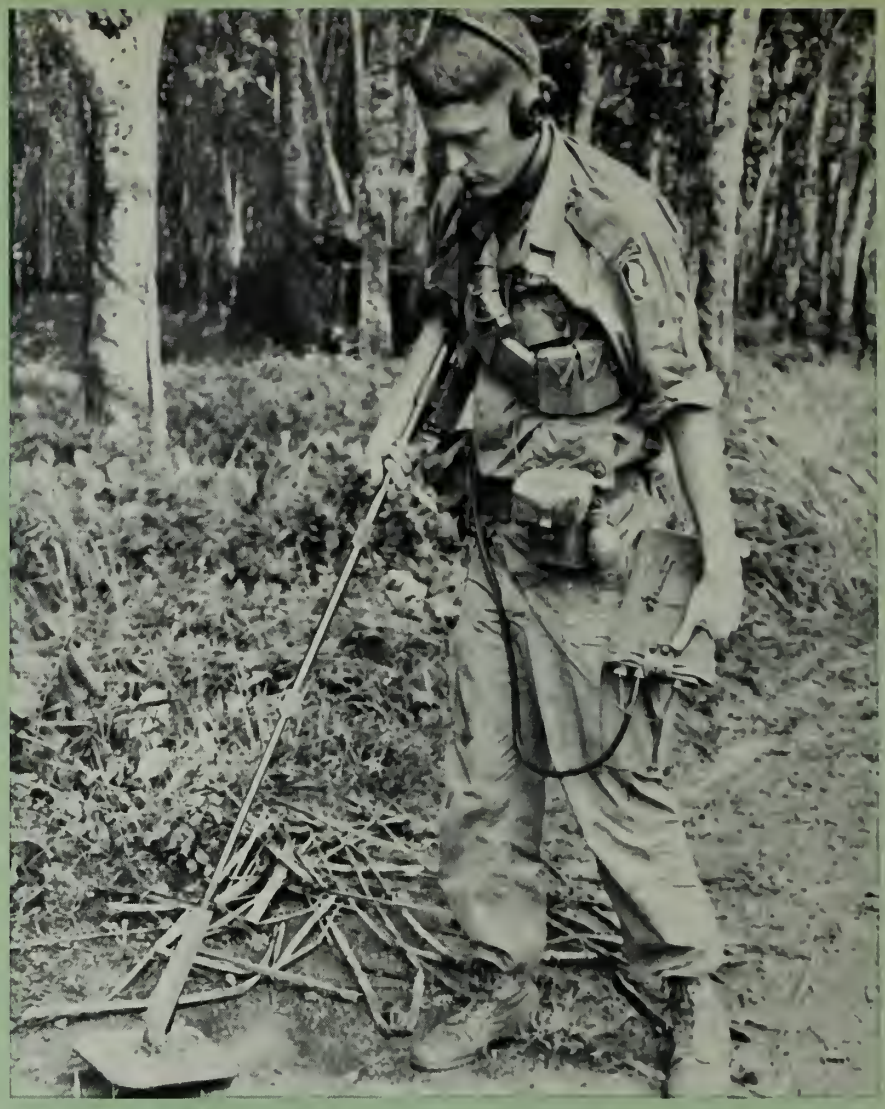
This mine is made from a large joint of bamboo filled with plastic explosive or black powder, plus scrap metal or other available material. Although usually detonated by a pull friction type fuze, other means can be readily substituted.



In this situation the VC tied a series of hand grenades to bushes, trees or in grass clumps along trails or avenues of approach to their position. The safety pins of the grenades are linked by cord or wire to an enemy position overlooking the site. When patrols pass the grenade ambush point, the enemy pulls the string or wire, to detonate one or a number of grenades.



This mine is made from a hollowed out coconut filled with a black powder. Using a friction type fuse, it is employed in much the same manner as hand grenades. Usually buried, it is effective near gates.



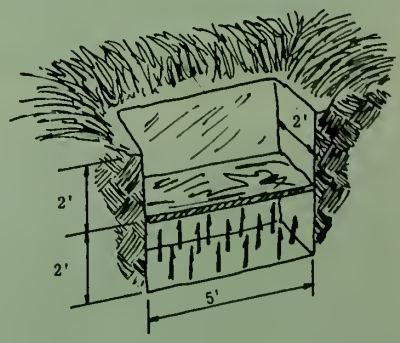
Even water puddles may be booby-trapped, so an expert of 173d Engineer Company carefully explores with minesweeper along a muddy trail during an operation in jungles of Vietnam.



The VC use artillery projectiles and mortar rounds as overhead mines, hung on the limbs of trees over a trail or likely route of approach. An electrical detonator is attached and wires are run to an enemy position. When a patrol or other unit comes under the camouflaged round, the VC detonate it by battery.



A man stepping into the punji pit hits two boards or steel plates with steel spikes affixed. The boards or plates then pivot, wounding the leg above the area protected by the boot.



Schematic drawing of a Man Trap (prone shelter constructed with concealed punji stakes). All dimensions shown are approximate.

"WISDOM is the ability to benefit from someone else's experience"—

As The Experts See It

Comments by instructors associated with Vietnam villages at major Army installations reflect the wisdom gained by months of fighting in the Republic of Vietnam. Their experience can provide valuable insights into the workings of Viet Cong booby trap techniques.—*Editor*



"Everything should be treated as if it is booby trapped . . ."

Sergeant First Class John W. Mustacchio, of Platoon Tactics Committee. The Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia:

"I learned a great deal about booby traps by working with a Vietnamese unit. Homemade Viet Cong booby traps are ingeniously emplaced and difficult to detect. The most common booby trap consists of a trip wire stretched across a trail and anchored on one end to a bush or tree and on the other end to a grenade. Often a vine is used instead of the trip wire, making the booby trap even more difficult to detect.

"Some other fairly common booby traps—

"A grenade buried under a gate with a short trip wire attached to the gate, so that the grenade explodes when the gate is moved even slightly; a hollow piece of bamboo filled with plastic explosive or black powder and rocks, nails, bolts, or anything else available and usually detonated by a pull friction type fuze; a coconut used as a mine, filled with black powder and buried underground, sometimes covered by rock or brick for missile or shrapnel effect; pits in the ground with bottom covered with bamboo or steel spikes; or camouflaged mortar or recoilless rifle rounds hung in trees and detonated by remote control.

"The individual soldier must bear in mind that anything may be booby trapped, including water barrels, chairs, bunks, cooking utensils. Everything should be treated as if it is booby trapped until it has been properly cleared. When a booby trap is discovered it should be destroyed by someone trained to use a grapnel hook attached to a long rope, a hook on the end of a long pole, or by some other safe means. Destruction should be closely supervised by the unit leader."



"A booby trapped 105mm shell badly mangled the trooper who picked it up."

SSG E-6 Milvin Pryor of Airborne-Leader-Raider Detachment, 82d Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, North Carolina:

"The training that we give in our Asian villages is closely associated with what I saw in Vietnam, where the Viet Cong made principal use of home-made type personnel mines. One type that I encountered was a wooden block with a 50 caliber shell inserted, attached by a strong rubber band to a piece of wire that protruded above the ground. The rubber band is attached to a piece of board with a nail in it so that when the wire is stepped on, it releases the tension on the rubber band, and the nail strikes the primer of the cartridge. We use this type of device in our training, showing various types of 'zip-guns' of this type which the Viet Cong use as anti-personnel mines.

"I remember that the Viet Cong made good use of booby trapped ammunition they left behind when evacuating an area. A booby-trapped 105mm shell, which badly mangled the trooper who picked it up, also thoroughly disorganized his fellow troops because it took their minds off the enemy as they began to worry mainly about traps.

"The Viet Cong often built tunnel entrances that would be easily found so that they could mine them and thus stall the searchers while they escaped through the unmined passages."



"You have to give them credit —they're masters of their trade."

Staff Sergeant Glendon Davisson of 3d Training Brigade, Fort Jackson, South Carolina.

". . . Their mines and booby traps were very, very crude but effective. They made them in a hurry with what they had available, but they were ingenious enough to make them work. You have to give them credit—they're masters of their trade.

"The majority of our operations were in jungle regions. Consequently, if we wanted to avoid booby traps we simply stayed away from the paths and roads. But this is easier said than done.

"Clearing a road for a convoy involved finding the usual wire strung from a mine or claymore to a command detonator's position. Most of the traps and mines on the road were electrically set off, and the VC would have a single man to do the job.

"We would precede the convoy by a few hours and tow an old hand plow behind the jeep. This usually routed any wires Charlie had left lying around.

"They would use anything that would explode as a mine or booby trap. Three-five rounds, 81 and 105 rounds—just stick a pack of TNT and an electric blasting cap on one, string a wire, and they were all set.

"When they strung traps in the jungle, a lot of times they would use just a vine attached to a homemade grenade. Once we ran into 7-Up cans that had the top cut out and a grenade fuse screwed in. They had filled them with nails, scrap metals, and anything else they had handy. If we suspected an area was heavily bugged, all we had to do was burn it out. The vines burnt, tripped the grenades, and the whole area was a mass of explosions.

"The Viet Cong had their craftier devices too. The Malaysian Whip was simply a shoot of heavy bamboo pulled taut and aimed to whip across the path when it was sprung. There were razor sharp punji sticks on the end of it. Trip the wire and WHISH—the lead man's chest was perforated.

"Another was a heavy block of concrete filled with spikes, called a mace. Sometimes they would weigh as much as 200 pounds. Charlie would hang it in a tree under the control of his old stand-by, the trip wire. If it flew down into a squad of men, it could knock out the first three or four.

"They also had a lot of false bottom foxholes and prone shelters. They would dig a foxhole, fill it with spikes or punji sticks, and build another bottom in it just above the spikes. Jump into it . . . and that's all she wrote."



"The VC force villagers to pay 'taxes' by making booby traps."

Master Sergeant Donald T. Ford, of Advanced Individual Training Company, Committee Group, Fort Polk, Louisiana.

"A mine commonly used by the Viet Cong resembles a tool box, weighs about 40 pounds and uses plastic explosive. This is generally detonated electrically by an enemy hidden beyond small arms fire range of the target. We caught one, only 16 or 17 years of age, digging out the buried wires to such a device. The VC seem to use younger men for this type of work, presumably because younger men can move fast and are more easily persuaded to perform dangerous work.

"Dud shells are recovered and used, too. They will pick up 105mm and 155mm duds and defuse them. An electrical plastic cap and plastic explosive are inserted for detonating. I've seen one of these planted in a tree but when it went off it was relatively ineffective at that height.

"Knee mines are used in great quantity. These are tubes of scrap metal or bamboo with an ordinary nail used as a foot extending at an angle from the base of the tube.

"A shotgun shell is used to detonate the device, and a spring device similar to a mouse trap is used to trip it. The tube, approximately a foot long, and about an inch and a half in diameter, is filled with anything that will wound and delay the movement of troops. They are filled with glass, pieces of metal or anything that will serve as shrapnel.

"The VC forces civilians to make large quantities of these with materials provided by the VC. In this way the villagers pay the taxes and other levies the VC impose on them for protection. The mines are extremely crude and are not intended to kill but to wound and slow troops to a cautious pace."

BOOBY TRAPPED!

Some watched television, some slept, some read, some just stared into space. There was a Red Cross girl with her bag of goodies, nurses in their starched whiter-than-white uniforms, one long-faced fellow strumming a guitar, singing softly to no one or perhaps to someone. It was a typical morning in the Walter Reed Medical Center where many men—five in particular on this day—have much in common. All were PFCs between twenty and twenty-three. Five men who have to call Walter Reed home for longer than they care to think. Five men who had been there, where the dangers of war lurk behind every building and bush—even the ground one walks on. Five men who know. They'd been booby trapped by the Viet Cong in Vietnam.

By SP5 Duke Richard
Photos by SSG Lou White



Needle in haystack has nothing on grenade in thatched roof.



PFC Thomas E. Schrader of Buck Creek, Indiana, had been in Vietnam only two weeks when he volunteered to investigate a Viet Cong tunnel. The 20-year old enlistee was on a search mission with a company of the 2d Battalion, 27th Infantry, 1st Infantry Division, when he squirmed into the narrow opening:

"Sitting straight up, the tunnel was only as wide as my shoulders and as high as my head. Then, it angled off to my right for six feet and then to the left for about 100 feet. Then you crawl up on a ledge and the tunnel veers back to the right again. That's when I got hit. I laid my leg up on that ledge and that was it. I just laid my leg on that mine and that's all she wrote. Some kind of concussion mine. I don't think I could have prevented it. I couldn't see it and didn't know it was there."

PFC Michael P. Hayden, 21, of Detroit, Michigan, was an observer on a



personnel carrier with 3/4 Cav, 25th Infantry Division when he stepped on a mine and lost a leg:

"We got orders for a search and destroy mission in a village about 10 miles outside of our base area where we heard there might be some VC and VC weaponry. After we cleared the village, I dismounted from the track, walked about 100 meters and stepped on some kind of booby trap. I think it was a command detonated mine. Claymore, I believe. I received multiple fragment wounds on my whole body, the loss of a leg also. I don't think there was anything else I could have done. . . We're always cautious over there. You walk as carefully as you can, keeping your eyes on the ground and in front of you at the same time. The mine was well camouflaged—buried a few inches under the ground with grass and bamboo on top of it. It was just one of those things. I always had it in my mind there was the chance you're going to walk on one. That's all you worry about."



Automatic weapons firer, grenade launcher, team leader, **PFC John Paul Ribera,** 21, of Newport, Rhode Island, had done a little of everything with A Company, 2d Battalion, 173d Airborne Brigade. He enlisted in the Army and had been in Vietnam seven months when it happened. He was radio-carrier that day, fifth man in line on a 15-man Reinforced Ambush Patrol. *(Continued)*



At instructional village at Fort Polk, men learn that tunnels may conceal an enemy or be booby trapped—or both.

"It was in Xuan Loc, northeast of Saigon. We had traveled the same road five or six nights in a row. We were under sniper fire on the road, so the CO told us to move into the brush. We took a break, waited until dark, then moved out again on the road, keeping 10 meters between elements. Suddenly the point man kneeled and half-turned as if to warn us. That's when I was hit and passed out. When I came to for the third time, I was being loaded onto a chopper. My left side was paralyzed, leg broken and I had various leg, arm and chest wounds. I think the Viet Cong detonated the concussion mine from their position. Then they opened up with machine gun fire. Four men were killed and about five of us seriously wounded. Hard to say if it could have been prevented.



Well, yes. In my opinion, we shouldn't have used the same route. Every night we went over the same road. We could have gone through the brush or jungle. It's a lot tougher going, but it may have made the difference."

Six months after the explosion, **PFC Brun M. Hudson,** 23, of Salem, Florida, recalls he was serving as a rifleman in Vietnam with B Company, 2d Battalion, 27th Infantry, 25th Infantry Division:

"We were on a search and destroy mission in Cu Chi, northeast of Saigon, sweeping through the jungle. We were on the way back to the LZ where the choppers would pick us up. It was about 3:30 in the afternoon and we'd just come across an open rice paddy and were approaching the jungle. The grass was about knee-high. The trip-wire was ankle-high. I hit it with my right leg and I knew what it was when I hit the wire, but it was too late. It was a piece of bamboo filled with scrap metal, set up with a trip-wire. We were spread out on a line, so I was the only one injured. I've often wondered what I'd do if I was to do it over again. I think if I was to go back over, I'd know more what to look for. You have to look all around all the time, but I'd look more on the ground. I'd be more careful where I walked. They usually plant something like that on a trail or road, something well traveled. But there was no trail or anything where I was going; it was right on the edge of the jungle. I was just unlucky enough to hit it, I guess."



It was 18 November 1966 and **PFC Richard V. Davis,** 22, of Gary, Indiana, was due to rotate on Christmas Day. He had volunteered to go on the Ambush Squad:

"It was about six o'clock in the evening and we were getting ready to wait up all night to ambush the VC about 30 miles from Saigon. I was the point man. And, well, I was just walking along and stepped right on a claymore mine. A sergeant right behind me—we were with 7th Artillery, 1st Infantry Division—was hit, but he didn't get hurt much. I guess I'd tell someone who was just going over to always take a different route. Never travel the same trail twice."

WITH the buildup of U. S. troops in Vietnam, the requirements placed on the Red Cross have increased manyfold. The Red Cross has met the challenge of this increased commitment and geared itself to support U. S. troops with service involving contact with families in emergency situations, financial aid, counseling, medical assistance and many other humanitarian measures characteristic of this great organization.

Americans here are grateful to the Red Cross and to all who support it for this continued effort which does so much to enhance the morale and well-being of U.S. servicemen.

GEN William C. Westmoreland
Commander, Military Assistance Command, Vietnam

Wherever the soldier serves or needs help, you'll find

The Red Cross On The Job

General James F. Collins, USA-Ret.



AS THE big plane lined up on the runway, I looked toward Saigon and thought of the many earlier trips I'd made to South Vietnam and how vastly different this visit probably would be.

GENERAL JAMES F. COLLINS, U. S. Army (Ret.), is President, American National Red Cross.

Before my retirement in 1964, I frequently traveled through this strife-torn nation as Commander in Chief, United States Army, Pacific, and my days and nights then were always filled with the problems of Vietnam. This time I was coming in as the chief executive officer of a humanitarian organization very closely related to the armed forces —the American National Red Cross.

By early last summer, I had served a little more than two years in this position, and the Red Cross had been operating in Vietnam



Congratulations—field director brings news of birth of baby to Army pilot. Opposite page, another director checks on a family welfare problem.

considerably longer. Now we felt it was time to take a first-hand look at how we were carrying out our Charter responsibility in serving American troops in Southeast Asia, and how the Red Cross workers carrying these heavy responsibilities were faring personally, and what additional help they might need.

So overcoming my extreme dislike for imposing on my former military comrades what would probably become a VIP tour, I took off for an inspection of all ARC operations and facilities in the Far East. Accompanying me was Robert C. Lewis, Red Cross vice president in charge of Services to the Armed Forces.

The program we were going out to observe involves one of the principal duties delegated to the organization by its Congressional Charter. Far from being a coffee and doughnut operation, it is the largest and one of the oldest Red Cross services. Our official mission statement puts it this way:

The American Red Cross is the instrument chosen by the Congress to help carry out the obligations assumed by the United States under certain international treaties known as the Geneva or Red Cross Conventions. Specifically, its Congressional Charter imposes on the American Red Cross the duties to act as the medium of voluntary relief and communication between the American people and their armed forces, and to carry on a system of national and international relief to prevent and mitigate suffering caused by disaster.

All the activities of the American Red Cross and its chapters support these duties.

Nationally and locally the American Red Cross is governed by volunteers, most of its duties are performed by volunteers and it is financed by voluntary contributions.

In the Red Cross, nothing tops what we call SAF—Services to the Armed Forces. Annually, they require the greatest outlay in our budget—$41 million in 1965-66, or 34 percent of all Red Cross expenditures that year. We estimate another $2 million will have to be added to this total in the current fiscal year, and by 1967-68 we expect the cost will rise to $47.5 million.

This spiral stems from mounting needs for assistance. Last year, Red Cross chapter and staff workers helped 141,000 military families each month, a jump of 31 percent over the previous year. Also, 84,000 servicemen at stations and in military hospitals around the world were assisted every month—another hefty increase. We are providing some form of service to one of every four active duty personnel and one among every three service families. And in Vietnam, as we were to find later, these percentages often were much higher.

Before leaving Washington, I was asked to confer with the Saigon delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross, guardian of the Geneva Conventions which safeguard the rights of war prisoners, the wounded and civilians affected by conflict. (See "International Law Protects PWs," February 1967 DIGEST.) I was to determine whether the Saigon delegate was given the opportunity to interview prisoners in the custody of U. S. forces prior to their being turned over to the South Vietnamese, who operate all prisoner of war camps.

First, we talked with General Westmoreland and Ambassador Lodge who gave a clear explanation of the handling of prisoners. General Westmoreland gave me a copy of the instructions he had issued to all U. S. military personnel for the treatment of prisoners. They were completely in line with the Geneva Conventions. So also was a newly constructed prisoner of war camp which we visited. The International



Committee's delegate said he was being permitted to interview captured men before they were turned over to South Vietnamese authorities, and he praised the instructions on prisoners issued to the troops.

But the story on American prisoners held by the opposition continues to be bleak and negative. Neither North Vietnam nor the Viet Cong will permit ICRC delegates to interview captured Americans or inspect the camps in which they are being held. Nor will they agree to the traditional mail exchange and POW food package delivery.

The International Committee is continuing its efforts on behalf of U. S. prisoners. We regularly send to the International Committee mail from prisoners' families in this country, which is then passed on to the Red Cross in North Vietnam. We believe some of this mail is reaching the prisoners.

A proposal was made last October by the executive committee of the League of Red Cross Societies urging that the Geneva Conventions be strictly observed and that a start be made in the exchange of sick and wounded prisoners, but no favorable response was received. (A similar resolution had been adopted in 1952 by the League's executive committee during the Korean conflict, and the exchange of sick and wounded known as Operation Little Switch took place months later.)

The League's October 1966 resolution also was made part of the final communique issued by the Manila Conference last 25 October, and again there was no positive response from the other side. The American Red Cross has offered repeatedly to meet anywhere, at any time, with North Vietnam and Viet Cong representatives, and we will continue to press for this meeting.

With our work in Saigon finished, we began our inspection of Red Cross operations. The short stay in the capital had given us a good picture of our work at headquarters of the Military Assistance Command, Vietnam. In a little less than a week we met with all but six of the almost 200 American Red Cross workers then stationed from Saigon to Da Nang. The staff has since increased to over 300 persons and they are operating wherever U. S. troops are located.

At field stations, directors and their assistants live and work under the same hazardous conditions as the combat forces. They spend hours on the phone or traveling by truck, jeep, plane or helicopter to deliver emergency messages to servicemen whose families at home were in trouble or had suffered tragedy. Also they deliver the occasional "blessed event" wire which the proud trooper receives with whoops of joy. But when the news is bad, the field director flashes word to the man's home town Red Cross chapter for supporting information to enable his commanding officer to decide whether emergency leave should be granted. If the leave is granted—and it usually is—and if the man lacks sufficient funds to make the trip home—and he frequently does—the field director is prepared to make a loan or outright grant to help him.

The staff also spends hours advising and counseling servicemen, many of whom are young and away from home for the first time. Recently *The Army Reporter* in Vietnam said this about a Red Cross field director: "He's a year-round Santa Claus as well as counselor at large. He's a full-time worker and a part-time sleeper. He's a civilian first sergeant!"

At Cam Ranh Bay, the base commander was proud of the almost completed building where Red Cross recreation workers soon would be operating a center-clubmobile program. More than 100 of these Red Cross girls now conduct recreation programs in 16 center-clubmobile units throughout the country. There, servicemen can get a cold soft drink when ice is available and relax for a few hours, play ping pong, checkers, chess, or write letters home. The girls also load their recreation equipment into trucks or helicopters and put on impromptu audience-participation programs for troops in isolated units. They work in varying and unusually difficult circumstances, sometimes in tents, quonset huts, or in rubber plantation buildings.

One of the most impressive and gratifying services we observed is the job being done by Red Cross volunteers and staff in behalf of casualties in military hospitals. While there are very few Red Cross volunteers remaining in Vietnam, our hospital staff there is conducting both recreation and social service programs for the wounded, and also providing them with the much appreciated comfort kits containing razor, toothbrush and the other personal items that are left behind when a man is wounded.

But a great part of the hospital work is being done by ARC volunteers and staff at military hospitals in countries on the periphery of the fighting zone and in the United States. Sick and wounded servicemen are taken to hospitals in the Philippines, Japan, Okinawa, Guam, Hawaii, and to continental United States, depending upon the seriousness of their injuries. (See "Life Saving Team," January 1967 DIGEST.) The helpful services of Red Cross volunteers are available to those who go to Continental U. S. at every stop. Along the medical evacuation route over 1,700 ARC volunteers, most of them mili-

Where American Red Cross Workers Serve the U.S. Armed Forces in Vietnam



Whether it's clubmobile center as at Da Nang . . .



or under parachute canopy at Bien Hoa . . .



EXPLANATION OF MAP SYMBOLS

- ○ FIELD OFFICE
- ● SUB-OFFICE
- ⊘ ITINERANT COVERAGE
- ■ STAFFED HOSPITAL
- ▲ RECREATION CENTER



Wounded soldier at Qui Nhon receives "comfort kit" from a Red Cross field director.



or aboard a hospital ship, Red Cross recreation workers conduct their programs for troops.

tary dependents, are working night and day to give some measure of comfort to the casualties.

Throughout the entire tour, we were gratified by the visible and expressed appreciation of the men we are serving. And I was especially proud of the high morale apparent among the troops and Red Cross workers alike.

Here at home the assistance of Red Cross chapters to service families has grown by leaps and bounds. Many chapters in large cities are reporting a 36 percent increase in service to military families, and some report this assistance has leaped almost 100 percent.

A new and much appreciated service to families of servicemen is the special "service family night" meetings that many chapters are conducting. Those with husbands, fathers, sons or brothers in Vietnam are invited to hear military officers tell about the training their men received, something of the work they are doing in Southeast Asia and elsewhere and some of the circumstances and conditions under which they are operating. Families get to know each other at these meetings and to exchange helpful information in dealing with their problems.

Not since World War II have our volunteers mobilized to provide the supplies needed for ARC service. An outstanding example was Operation Shop Early, in which volunteers all over the United States produced 360,000 special nylon mesh Christmas "ditty bags" and stockings. These were filled with gifts provided by chapters, individuals, companies and organizations —enough to supply U. S. servicemen in Vietnam at Christmas time.

The American Red Cross also has not forgotten the civilians displaced by the struggle in South Vietnam. Working through and with the South Vietnamese Red Cross, a seven-man ARC civilian relief team operates 11 camps for some 10,000 refugees, providing occupational training and helping to re-settle them in normal village environments. The project is being carried out in cooperation with the U. S. Agency for International Development.

ARC equipment and supplies valued at more than $500,000 already have been given through the South Vietnam Red Cross and additional aid is being planned. Much of this help came from our youth volunteers, many of whom work side by side with adult volunteers in military hospitals here at home and overseas. More recently, the Geneva-based League of Red Cross Societies has issued an appeal to the 107 Red Cross and Red Crescent societies throughout the world for funds and supplies to relieve the plight of the hundreds of thousands of refugees. The American Red Cross also is participating in this program.

To say that I am pleased with and proud of the job our workers are doing for servicemen and their families is putting it mildly. Their performance is truly outstanding, and I am happy to say that this was also the universal reaction of military men of all ranks with whom I talked.

There is urgent need for the Red Cross to continue to gear itself to this age of perpetual crises and unpredictable human needs. We are required to move with speed and precision from one emergency to another—from local disaster situations which cost the Red Cross $40 million during the past two years, to a continuing increase in the need for staff and services in Vietnam.

Earlier I pointed out that assistance to the Armed Forces and military families alone in 1967-68 will cost the Red Cross approximately $47.5 million. It seems inevitable that total Red Cross financial requirements will continue to mount. These requirements—met through the voluntary contributions of the American people in March Red Cross campaigns in some communities and in fall United Fund drives in many others, as well as in the Combined Federal Campaign overseas—will total approximately $118,846,200 in the fiscal year beginning 1 July 1967.

For more than 86 years the American Red Cross has had the generous support of the American people in terms of fund contributions and volunteer services. I am confident that as we move forward in carrying out our primary mission, we will continue to merit this generous support.



Author visits wounded patient in U. S. Army Hospital in Japan to check on Red Cross activities.

Here are the snows of yesteryear—
under analysis in the Army's

Cold Regions Lab







TRADITIONALLY, since its inception, the U.S. Army has been cast in a pioneering role. Its "firsts" range from construction of the Nation's first railroad, to launching the Free World's first earth satellite in January 1958.

In July 1966 another scientific milestone was passed by Army technicians—penetration of nearly a mile of the polar ice cap as part of a vigorous research program in Greenland. Studies of the samples taken at various depths during the drilling will provide a vertical profile of polar history dating back at least 10,000 years.

Working on a grant from the National Science Foundation, the Army conducted its research program at Camp Century, 140 miles out on the ice cap from Greenland's upper northwest coast.

A team from the Army Materiel Command's Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory (CRREL) reached a depth of 4562 feet and brought up samples of mixed sand, gravel and stones from the lower layers of the ice cap. The last 12 feet of drilling was into the earth's crust.

The core of silt and stone, as well as the cores of ice taken in the drilling process, are undergoing studies at CRREL's Hanover, New Hampshire, laboratories. Experts expect to unearth clues as to whether the land under the ice was ever exposed to the atmosphere, or if it lay under the sea. Information gained has already improved the Army's operational and military construction capabilities in polar regions.

Drilling which began in 1961 was performed by a thermal drill with an electrically heated hollow head which melted its way through the ice, producing a core 5½ inches in diameter and up to 5 feet long. During final coring operations a newly developed electro-magnetic drill was used.

Ice containing silt bands and small pebbles was found at a depth of 4495 feet. After drilling through 55 feet of this material, the bottom of the ice cap was reached at a depth of 4550 feet. Ice cores recovered from the 1800-foot level fell as snow some 2,000 years ago.

Virtually every inch of the more than 4550 feet of ice core brought up is being closely examined at CRREL laboratories. Dated ice samples are expected to shed light on many factors such as changes in precipitation and temperature. Other data is expected to reveal the frequency of volcanic eruptions down through the ages.

—SFC Carl Martin



Scientists examine Greenland soil brought up after a mile of drilling through ice, lower left. Above left, ice cores from drills are carefully preserved and packaged for further study after being removed by new thermal drills operating in ice trench, above.

Army Aviation Detachment In Antarctica Operates At the Other Extreme

If it isn't the most unusual temporary duty assignment in the whole U.S. Army, it certainly is the remotest — and the coldest. That's how the 13-man aviation detachment from Fort Eustis, Virginia, describe their latest stay in the Antarctic region of the South Pole as they recently returned to the Army Transportation Center.

Officially known as the U.S. Army Aviation Detachment (Antarctic Support) the helicopter pilots, crewmen and support personnel had been in Antarctica since last October. Working with the U.S. Navy's Task Force 43 in Byrd Land, they conducted several separate investigations in a survey of the Antarctic coast. Some of the detachment members have become Antarctic experts, returning with the unit year after year since the annual trek began in 1961.



Training for the Modern Winter Biathlon is a test of

Skill And Stamina On The Trail

SP5 Shirley R. Smith and SP4 Michael C. Herdener

Alaska means many things to many people—the largest state, boundless tracts of snow and ice, sub-zero temperatures, sled dogs howling in the never-dying winds. Of course, Alaska is all these things and more, but many people do not know that in South-Central Alaska the climate and terrain provide conditions that are excellent for recreational and competitive skiing from early fall to late spring.

For this reason, the United States Modern Winter Biathlon Training Center makes its home at Fort Richardson, located in that area. Within 75 miles of the reservation at the foot of the Chugach Mountains, facilities are available for skiing, mountain running (to keep in shape) and rifle marksmanship.

The Modern Winter Biathlon is an outgrowth of the military ski patrol race which employs the rifle, and skis. It is both an individual and team event. During the 12½ mile individual event the skier, with rifle on his back, follows a carefully prepared, marked and packed course over tricky, uneven terrain. Stopping four times along the trail, and alternating between the prone and standing position, the competitors fire five rounds at targets 5 and 14 inches in diameter respectively at a range of 165 yards.

Basic scoring is the time the racer takes to cover the course. However, he is penalized two minutes for each target he misses, and one minute for hits in the outer ring. The outer rings measure 10 and 20 inches for the prone and off-hand or standing positions respectively. Thus it is possible for a fast skier to lose 40 minutes time if all his shots miss the target. In team competition, the total adjusted time of the highest three members makes up the score.

A four-man relay event, introduced in 1965, was continued in 1966 and will be a team event in the 1968 Winter Olympics. In this race each man runs 4.7 miles, stopping twice to fire, in the prone and off-hand positions, at five breakable targets of 5 and 10 inches respectively. Each racer is allowed eight rounds per station for five targets,

SPECIALIST 5 SHIRLEY R. SMITH and SPECIALIST 4 MICHAEL C. HERDENER are assigned to Information Office, Headquarters, United States Army, Alaska.

with a 219 yard penalty loop skied for each unbroken target. Scoring is the total time taken for the course.

Because Biathlon is designed as a civilian sport, the decision concerning equipment used is left up to the contestant, except for certain restrictions on weapons.

Physical conditioning is a vital part of the hard, demanding sport. Members of the Biathlon unit compete not only in the Winter Olympics, but in yearly international Biathlon competitions where opponents include top ski-firing competitors from Norway, Sweden, Finland, and the iron curtain countries, and International Military Ski competitions sponsored by the Conseil International du Sport Militaire (CISM).

The CISM "ski week" competitions include three cross-country and one alpine event. The cross-country events consist of the four man ski-firing patrols over a 16.2 mile course, the individual military ski-firing event over a 9.4 mile course, and the four-man special relay (each man skis 6.2 miles), all of which may be entered by the same man. All targets are 10 inches in diameter at a range of 165 yards.

The Training Center at Fort Richardson, which operates as a year round activity to meet the competition, was established to train all candidates for the United States Olympic Biathlon Team. The unit has an allotted overhead of seven men, including an officer in charge, ski coach, marksmanship coach, and administrative and logistical personnel. Only the ski coach is a Department of the Army civilian employee. Training facilities include the fully equipped Buckner Field House and ranges and ski trails at Fort Richardson, as well as a leased training area north of Palmer, Alaska.

Requirements for the Biathlon Unit are rigid. Candidates undergo a rigorous training schedule even before they combine skiing and shooting. They are on the rifle range each day before and after snow fall. Competitors must be physically fit, and must also have the hard-driving spirit and will to win which mark the successful international competitor.

Training begins at Fort Richardson at least six months before the first international competitions are scheduled in Europe, and well before the northern training area has snow on the ground.

Summer days are spent in physical conditioning in the field house, on the playing fields, and in cross-country running. The unit enters teams in the grueling annual Mount Marathon Fourth of July race at Seward, a foot race from Seward to the top of 3,022 foot Mount Marathon and back, a distance of more than six miles. The Biathlon Center representatives have captured top honors in both team and individual events each year since 1963.

Team members also participate in two marathons in September, the 18 mile Lazy Mountain Marathon, an Alaska State Fair event held at Palmer, which has an altitude variation of 2,200 feet; and the 26 mile, 385-yard Equinox Marathon sponsored by the University of Alaska at Fairbanks. This race has an altitude variation of 2,000 feet.

With the arrival of skiing weather the unit takes to the slats, with cross-country skiing and shooting every day at Biathlon targets on their 12½ mile Biathlon training trail. Weekly tests are conducted to measure skill and improvement. Coupled with this arduous training under Biathlon conditions, is other physical training, all aimed at making members capable of traveling the cross-country trail at top speed, with enough breath and muscle control to fire the rifle accurately.

The Training Center carries on a constant search for potential biathletes throughout the armed services, colleges, and on the ski slopes of the Nation. Although the Center is on an Army post it is not restricted to soldiers. Recently an airman from Elmendorf Air Force Base near Fort Richardson became a Biathlon candidate.

Service men must be selected for training in Biathlon by their individual service. Those presently serving in the Army may apply under provisions of AR 28-52. Applicable regulations for the other services are: Navy, NAVPERS 15869A; Air Force, AFR 47-34; Marine Corps, MC Order P 1710-17.

Civilians training at the center pay the normal charges for Army food and lodging. They should write directly to either the Adjutant General, Department of the Army, Washington, D. C., or to the Commanding General, United States Army, Alaska, APO Seattle 98749, for permission to train at the center.

A competitor fires on off-hand range as judge records score in Modern Winter Biathlon competition. Each racer fires five shots from each of four stands.



Gripes about grub? Not when Army food service experts take the trouble to ask

How Do You Like Your Eggs?

Master Sergeant Warren LeMon



MONEY, food, and mail. Traditionally this trio represents the things which are closest to the soldier's heart. Money and mail aside, everybody has to eat. When Napoleon said that an army travels on its stomach, he wasn't referring to patrol tactics. He meant food, grub, provender, chow.

Food is important to the Army and its soldiers. But just how much do you know about how the Army feeds its people? Probably not too much, unless you're in the Food Service career field. Your knowledge is probably limited to lining up for chow and hoping that it's steak for dinner. With ice cream.

To show you how important food can be to everyone, here is a true incident which took place several years ago. In the summer of 1963 the late President Kennedy caused a small tempest with a remark he made while dining with Army troops during a visit to Europe.

In response to questioning, he said the meal he ate was better than any served at the White House.

The press—quick to spot a hot item—queried the then-White House chef Monsieur Rene Verdon.

His opinion was that the President was being very diplomatic.

Diplomatic or otherwise, the story points up a fundamental truth: The U. S. Army serves the best and the most food that it can get for the taxpayer's dollars under all conditions.

This doesn't happen by accident. There is a system and it works well. (If you have trouble swallowing this story, take a break for dinner and supper and come back to your reading. We can wait.)

Who's In Charge? Not counting the Army Secretariat and the Chief of Staff, take a quick look at your buddy's DA organizational chart. Brushing the cobwebs away, look for the Office of the Chief of Support Services; next find the Food Service Branch of the Personnel Support Division. You've got your finger on it now.

MASTER SERGEANT WARREN LeMON is Enlisted Editor, ARMY DIGEST.

These gentlemen are responsible for the top monitoring of the Army Food Program at DA. Being the Army, there has to be a program and a plan.

The Army Food Service Center in Chicago is the field organization which keeps the ball rolling daily. Here the Army Food Plan, and the Monthly Master Menu, are drawn up and issued at timed intervals to commands Army-wide. Here also meet the members of the Joint Army and Air Force Master Menu Board —food service experts, nutritional advisers, doctors.

Calories Count. The Master Menu is prepared at this level so that every soldier eating Field Ration A can count on a daily intake of between 3900 and 4200 calories. Soldiers leading a vigorous life—and who have no weight or other medical problems—can absorb this many calories with ease. There is a healthy balance among proteins, carbohydrates, and the essential vitamins needed to sustain life.

Huge bulk purchases must be made of all kinds of food. Climates worldwide must be taken into account, as well as unit missions.

The Joint Board considers all these factors. It considers others things too: how does the food taste and look?

Hey, Cooky! The most popular men in any outfit should be the cooks. These are the culinary experts, the gastronomic Galahads, the chefs who greet you with a smile each morning and a cheery:

"How do you like your eggs?"

At present there are in the Army between 35,000 and 40,000 food service personnel, including cooks, mess stewards, and food service supervisors.

The Army operates a school at Fort Lee, Virginia, which trains basic cooks and advanced food service personnel, mess stewards and supervisors. Here the students, many of whom already have years of experience, are taught the techniques and doctrines which pay off in the chowline in better meals and greater economy. In the field of Food Service, there are two officers who play important roles—the Warrant Officer Food Service Technician and the Food Adviser.

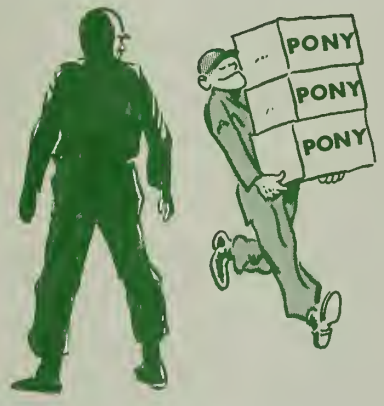
Basic cooking courses are given at several Army Training Centers throughout the United States. The men who attend these courses have just completed basic training. They were selected because of a demonstrated aptitude or interest in cooking. Perhaps in the eyes of certain old-timers they are fit to do little more than boil water at graduation, but they have taken the first step toward mastering the fine art of cooking.

At Post Level. Depending on the size of your command, there is a local Food Service Board which meets monthly. The board is made up of the commissary officer, the food adviser, the surgeon, and representatives from troop units. They review the monthly menu, determine which components will be purchased on the local market and which will be issued by the issue commissary. (In using the word commissary we are *not* referring to the sales store where Army families normally buy their food.)

Every effort is made to see that the unit dining hall is a comfortable and attractive area in which to eat.

The compartmentalized tray is being replaced gradually by homeware: plates, cups and saucers. The tray posed problems in handling and adequately holding all the food components. Cake would get wedged between a soup bowl and an ear of corn.

At post level, Best Mess Award programs are conducted as an incentive to commanders and food service personnel. These awards are highly coveted, not only in themselves, but because they represent troop satisfaction.



Tidbits. To show how responsive to needs our citizen Army is, consider the following true incident. A trainee at a mid-Atlantic post wrote his mother complaining that he was being fed horse meat. His mother promptly wrote a letter to her Congressman in complaint.

The letter was duly processed and an officer was dispatched from Washington to investigate the situation. Food service personnel vigorously denied serving any part of a horse to trainees or anyone else, for that matter.

Now it so happens that when certain shipments of meat destined for our forces in Europe cannot be delivered on schedule, they are diverted from the port of New York and sent to either of two East Coast bases.

When the investigating officer asked the trainee how he knew he had been served horse meat, the young man replied:

"I saw the crates being carried into the kitchen. It said PONY all over them. That's how I know."

The letters stood for Port of New York.

Food of the Future. Any outfit worth its salt sets aside time and money with an eye to the future. The program is usually known as R&D—Research and Development. The Army has a big stake in all kinds of R&D, including food. The Army Laboratories at Natick, Massachusetts (an element of Army Materiel Command) have been working for years on ways to improve the processing and packaging of all kinds of food.

Among the many ingenious systems devised by the Natick Laboratories have been SPEED (Subsistence Preparation by Electronic Diffusion) and the Army Food Irradiation Program. The former is a totally integrated food system approach to present and future requirements for feeding soldiers in the field throughout the world. The latter deals with the development of a family of highly acceptable, sterilized meat, fish, and poultry products for use in Army rations.

Today our soldiers in the field have a variety of a dozen different individual combat meals, each of which contains 1200 calories. Three a day will give him that minimum intake that the Surgeon General says is necessary. These are a far cry or gulp from the World War II and Korean War K, D, and C-Rations.

The A ration—the normal meal served in garrison or in the field—contains the maximum number of perishable items. The B Ration, although similar to the A, contains non-perishable items.

On the Fighting Front. More than 88 per cent of our soldiers in Vietnam get at least one A ration meal a day, sometimes more. The men there are fed not from the Master Menu—which is not now possible—but from a cyclic menu. This means that the meals will be repeated every 28 days. Under these circumstances cooks and mess stewards are put to the test to vary the menu. They perform with gusto.

A Tribute To Cooks. Everyone engaged in the the business of feeding the Army does his best—the people who work in planning, purchasing, packaging, research, transportation, and related fields. But the end-product of all this work is the well-fed, healthy soldier who tells the first cook or the mess steward:

"That was a fine meal. Really great!"

That cook or steward—depending on his shift—has been working long hours under trying conditions to produce a meal which justifies all the back-up efforts made on your behalf. Let him know you think he's doing a good job. At the very least, don't bite the hand that feeds you.

How do you like your eggs?



Replacing the old trays that got the gravy mixed with the dessert, home-style tableware helps make dining halls more attractive.



Bright, cheerful surroundings add to enjoyment of meals.

HOLIDAY MENU

Shrimp Cocktail with Crackers
Roast Turkey with Giblet Gravy
Bread Dressing (Thanksgiving)
Cornbread Dressing (Christmas)
Cranberry Sauce
Candied Sweet Potatoes (Thanksgiving)
Glazed Sweet Potatoes (Christmas)
Whipped Potatoes
Mixed Vegetables (Thanksgiving)
Broccoli (Christmas)
Assorted Relishes
Hot Parker House Rolls
Margarine or Butter
Fruitcake
Mincemeat Pie
Pumpkin Pie with Whipped Cream
Assorted Fresh Fruit
Assorted Nuts
Assorted Candy
Coffee, Tea, Milk

Traditional Thanksgiving, Christmas menus.

FACES OF COMBAT





MOST OFTEN the Faces of Combat are grim, dirt and sweat begrimed, or tense, or warily watchful, as is the Captain lower left waiting for a helicopter, as smoke shows the wind direction. But sometimes, when there is a lull, the faces get cleaned up, or chow time brings a smile. (Photos by 2LT Marvin Wolf, then of 1st Air Cavalry Division.)









THOROUGH PREPARATION provides the background for successful field missions. Left, a platoon is briefed on its objective—note string that represents a river near An Khe. Far left, a platoon of 101st Airborne Division pushes through jungle to take pre-planned objective. Below, a 1st Air Cavalry unit plows through a rice paddy.

Shoulder Patches on The Vietnam Scene

Following are shoulder sleeve insignia of major Army units or elements serving in Vietnam as of February 1967:





1st Logistical Command



U.S. Strategic Communications Command



18th Engineer Brigade



1st Aviation Brigade



1st Infantry Division



Special Forces Groups (Airborne)



44th Medical Brigade



9th Infantry Division



199th Infantry Bridage



II Field Force



25th Infantry Division



U.S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam



173d Airborne Brigade



4th Infantry Division



196th Infantry Brigade



1st Signal Brigade



I Field Force



U.S. Army, Vietnam



1st Cavalry Division



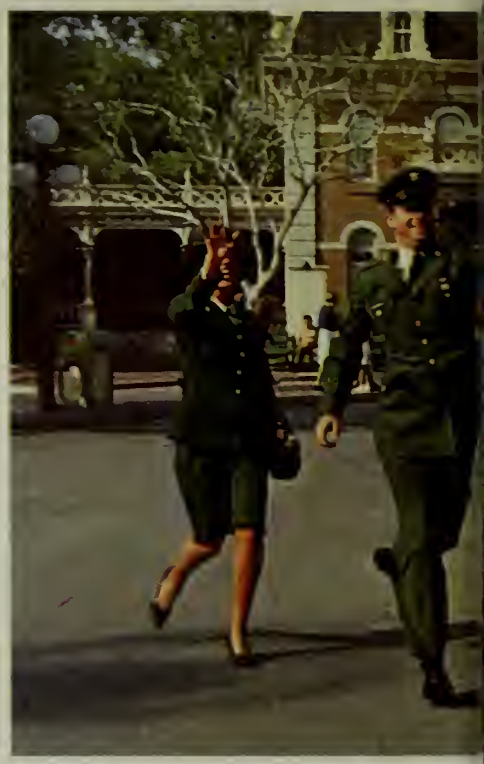
101st Airborne Division

Date at Disneyland

INTO the past aboard a horse-drawn trolley or a riverboat, into the future aboard a monorail, and in between rides, glides and bobsled slides through a land where the deer and the antelope play, where the lion lopes, the gazelle grazes, and the hippo hides—this is the world of castellated castles, miniature mines, animated animals known far and wide as the fairyland of Disneyland. It offers many attractions to the serviceman and woman stationed in Southern California—as well as those who may be passing through on the way to or back from combat.

Service members make up a substantial part of the more than half million visitors who annually experience the enchantment of the land created by the late great Walt Disney. Recently ARMY DIGEST arranged for a typical twosome of service people from Fort MacArthur to tour the park. SP4 William Lammerson of the Sixth Army Missile Master Support Detachment and SP4 Judy Kalb, records clerk for the 47th Artillery Brigade, Air Defense Command, here depict some of the attractions for service personnel.

















Specialists Bill and Judy cross the moat of Sleeping Beauty's Castle; journey around the world on a Seven Seaways boat; catch the horse-drawn trolley on the square; pause for popcorn before boarding the boat for Frontierland; sip a soft drink at Plaza Gardens; ride the Matterhorn Mountain bobsled run; get a special greeting from Mickey Mouse—the little guy who started Disney on his career.

Quality Is Built In....



Will the sole hold on that combat boot? Inspection insures proper gluing, then item goes through rigid tests.

Final random check of mortar ammunition insures that order meets Defense specifications.





DCAS regional director and civilian quality assurance representative check torque on personnel carrier.



Inspection goes together with welding during construction of a tank-retriever hull. . .



. . . part of this simultaneous inspection process even includes the locknuts on carrier track.



Inspector for the manufacturing firm makes a final quality check of mortar shell casings.

The Defense Department's Quality Assurance Program makes certain that there's

Nothing Too Good For The Army

Perfection—a difficult word to define—is the objective of a far-reaching effort of the Defense Department's Quality Assurance Program.

To employees of the Defense Contract Administration Service (DCAS)—part of the Defense Supply Agency, with headquarters at Alexandria, Virginia—perfection means that the product of a civilian manufacturer has met the rigid specifications of a defense contract.

Once an agreement between a civilian contractor and the government has been signed, it is the responsibility of DCAS to insure that the contractor meets the quality standards of the agreement.

Working at the grass roots level of the DCAS organization are some 10,000 field representatives. They monitor the quality control programs of the manufacturing firms and, through periodic spot checking, make sure that the quality control people of the manufacturers do their job.

One of the country's major electronics manufacturers reports that about nine cents out of each dollar spent on production goes for quality control. DCAS spends another half cent to monitor the contractor's effort.

Some contracts continue to be administered by the Military Departments. These include major weapons systems, large civil works construction (flood-control and harbors) and shipbuilding. Substantially all others come under the administration of DCAS—contracts running the gamut from simple canteen corks to complicated instruments for the guidance systems of intercontinental ballistic missiles. All items, simple or complex, must meet the high standards of perfection enforced by the year-old DCAS organization.

Army Major General John A. Goshorn, who heads the organization, sums up the functions of DCAS and its employees in this way: "It's our job to see that the government gets equipment of the highest quality under provisions of contracts administered by our organization. When we satisfy that obligation, we help supply our men with the best equipment money can buy at the lowest possible cost to the taxpayer.

—SFC Carl Martin

Photos by SSG Lou White



QUIZ

Weapons and Materiel

The inventory of weapons and materiel of the U.S. Army is much too large for any one man to know in complete detail but let's see how well you're acquainted with the tools of your trade. If you get over half right, why not change your MOS to supply specialist?



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____



7 _____



8 _____



9 _____



10 _____



11 _____



12 _____

Answers on Page 62

As part of the continuing economy drive so necessary to the fiscal well-being of our nation, Miss Nina Wayne prepares to hitch in her belt. Tightening things up in general is no problem for Nina who appears regularly on TV. Viewers themselves generally tighten up when Nina takes a deep breath. They consider her taut, tough, and terrific.


SPECIALIST
Seven Zero
CASE #
ZERO'S LESSON IN FITNESS
EARLY MORNING!---- THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF..
...SO YOU SEE MISS GRIGGS THE OUTBREAK OF MUGGING AND PURSE-SNATCHING IN THIS AREA HAS BECOME ALARMING!!.. SOME DRASTIC ACTION HAS TO BE TAKEN IMMEDIATELY!!
RIGHT CHIEF!!.. BUT WHAT?
PRRR
STOP PETTING THAT BLASTED LEOPARD!! AND GET OFF THE FILE CABINET AND I'LL EXPLAIN!!
I'VE MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR YOU AND ZERO TO GIVE A KARATE AND SELF-DEFENSE DEMONSTRATION TO-NIGHT TO A GROUP OF SECRETARIES!!.. THAT IS IF YOU CAN TALK ZERO INTO IT!!!.. YOU KNOW HOW HE IS!..
2
NO SWEAT CHIEF!!.. I CAN CON ZERO INTO ANYTHING! (ULP!) DID YOU SAY LEOPARD?
3
I'LL CALL ZERO NOW CHIEF.. UH.. KEEP AN EYE ON "KITTY" WILL YOU?!!..
IMAGINE!! A LIVE LEOPARD!!
4
HEY ZERO!.. IT'S THAT BLONDE PARTNER OF YOURS!.. ARE YOU HERE! OR WORKING ON A CASE SOMEWHERE?
5
HI HOTSHOT!.. THIS IS TONDELAYO! HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO MEET A GROUP OF GORGEOUS SECRETARIES THIS EVENING?
GRR-R
6
..WELL KID YOU KNOW WHAT A BUSY SCHEDULE I HAVE!.. BUT I THINK I CAN SPARE A HALF HOUR OR SO.. MEET YOU AT EIGHT!!
7


LATER
WELL HERE I AM! RIGHT ON TIME! BRING ON THE BEAUTIFUL SECRETARIES!.. HEY! WHATS WITH THE LEOTARDS?
8
OH! IT'S JUST THAT I SIMPLY DON'T HAVE A SUITABLE DRESS TO WEAR!
? ?
9
I'VE BEEN TRICKED!
.. AND NOW LADIES THE HIGHLIGHT OF THE EVENING!. MISS TONDELAYO GRIGGS AND MISTER ZERO WILL DEMONSTRATE SOME BASIC JUDO AND KARATE HOLDS!!
10
11
NOW GIRLS!.. FOR THESE JUDO THROWS TO BE REALLY EFFECTIVE YOU MUST ALSO BE IN GOOD PHYSICAL CONDITION.. I WILL NOW DEMONSTRATE SOME CONDITIONING EXERCISES!
12
.. LATER, AS THEY LEAVE THE AUDITORIUM...
? ?
WHA!!
13
OKAY! PHYSICAL FITNESS EXPERT.!! WHERE ARE THOSE QUICK REFLEXES?.. HAVE YOU FORGOTTEN WHAT YOU TEACH?
DIDN'T I TELL YOU ZERO?... I SOMETIMES SUFFER FROM MEMORY LAPSES (SIGH!) M-MM
SGT. BILL DOLAN USA

HUMOR IN ARMY GREEN



"Did I hear the sound of coffee being poured into a cup?"

Cracking the Quip

After an uproarious weekend in the BOQ a young lieutenant was summoned into the presence of the officer in charge of his building. The OIC pointed gravely at several bottles on his desk.

"I have a report here that says Bourbon and Coke were found in your room. What do you make of that, young man?"

"Highballs, sir."

Send your humorous anecdates, staries fram Army life to "At Ease" Editar, ARMY DIGEST, Cameran Statian, Alexandria, Virginia 22314.



"And it says here, 'add one pinch of salt'."

Answers to Quiz

So how did you do? Over half right qualifies you as a supply specialist. Half right, there's hope for you. Eight out of twelve wrong, it's back to basic for you.

1. M54A2 truck, 5-ton
2. M5 Grenade Launcher
3. XM16E1 Rifle
4. M79 Grenade Launcher
5. M551 Sheridan with Shillelagh Weapon System
6. M561 Cargo Truck, 1¼ Ton
7. M113A1 Armored Personnel Carrier
8. OV-1 Mohawk Observation/Surveillance Aircraft
9. M109 Self-Propelled 155MM Howitzer
10. 90MM M67 Rifle
11. M107 175MM Gun
12. M20A1B1 Rocket Launcher



"It's times like this . . . you learn who the leaders are!"

LITTER LIFTER. Lightweight litter lifting device developed for use in Vietnam jungle and rough terrain. Used for lifting patients to hovering helicopters where landing is not possible. Dropped free-fall from aircraft, unit can be made ready to evacuate wounded or injured man in 3 minutes. Successful lifts have been made from 250-foot altitude.

RUGGED NEW RADIO TELETYPEWRITER system being phased into the field to provide mobile striking forces with highly flexible communications for combat command control. Modified version of basic building-block, AN/GRC-106 transmitter-receiver, unit has range of at least 1,000 miles with little or no "skip distance" or blank spots. Designed for mount on Army vehicles.

ARMY RESEARCHERS 'COOL IT'. Army's Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory is setting up equipment for penetration of ice cap at two locations in Antarctica. First site of drilling will be 4,600-foot penetration at Byrd Station--second to be 7,600-foot project at South Pole Station. Extraction of ice cores expected to make valuable contribution to scientific research of man's environment. Operations supported by National Science Foundation.

HIGHLY MOBILE CHAPLAINS. New lightweight chaplain's kit being issued to chaplains in Vietnam. Previous kits were heavy and bulky and had to be transported by jeep or truck. Modernized kit allows chaplains to keep up with today's fast-paced air assault, airborne units.

VERSATILE AIRCRAFT PLANNED. New composite aircraft with rotor blades that retract into fuselage is on planning board. Able to take-off and hover like helicopter. With rotors retracted capable of speeds around 450 mph. Engineer's models have completed wind-tunnel tests.

PERSHING SYSTEM GETS NEW LOOK. Battery operating in field with one of Army's mightiest missiles will take on new look. No change to missile. Ground support equipment for count-down and launch to get several changes. Most obvious will be shift from tracked vehicles to wheeled vehicles. Improvements designed to increase rate of fire and boost reliability of system. No change to "shoot and scoot" capability.

FORT RUCKER IS ROCKING. Activity around Fort Rucker Army Aviation Center and School is booming. Maintenance training has doubled. Nearly 300 warrant officers graduate as pilots each month and expected to greatly increase this year. Combined operation of four major airfields makes it one of busiest complexes in U.S.

LEGAL EAGLE

What's new in legislation, regulations, publications, policy

TAX TIME AGAIN for everyone in the Army family under 65 years old, whether single or married, who is a citizen or resident of the U.S. and had a gross income of $600 or more during 1966. Returns must be filed. For information and guidance consult your unit Legal Affairs officer.

NEW PROCEDURES FOR STAND-BY COMMERCIAL AIR TRAVEL

New arrangements with commercial airlines will require that military personnel traveling in uniform who plan to use stand-by reduced fare rates on leave, pass, delay en route or discharge, submit to the airline a new DOD form. DD Form 1580, Military Standby Authorization. This form is intended to simplify procedures by aiding ticket clerks in understanding military orders, types of leave and priorities to be given to military stand-by passengers. It will not be necessary for commercial rail or bus travel. DA has authorized local reproduction of DD Form 1580. Under certain circumstances where DD Form 1580 is not locally available, DA Form 31, Request and Authority for Leave, may be used after proper entries have been made under Item 4 and Item 11 relating to type of leave. Check with local AG Publications.

EMERGENCY DATA FORMS are kept by the Army for every soldier. This DA Form 41 tells where the next-of-kin can be located in case of emergency, and who will receive the soldier's pay if he is missing in action. Soldiers should make certain this form is accurate and up-to-date at all times, whether in CONUS or serving overseas.

HEALTH BENEFITS PROGRAM FOR DEPENDENTS AND RETIRED PERSONNEL is the subject of DA Message 794853, dated 21 December 1966. This spells out many details of the new civilian health benefits program authorized by Public Law 89-614 which became effective for dependents and retired personnel on 1 January 1967. AR 40-121 dealing with this subject is being revised.

FOR FEDERAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES: Public Law 89-505 establishes a six-year statute of limitation on court suits by the Government to recover money erroneously paid to civilian employees or members of the uniformed services of the U.S. Public Law 89-512 authorizes the establishment of hazardous duty pay in certain cases. The act authorizes the Civil Service Commission to establish a schedule of pay differentials for employees under the Classification Act who perform irregular or intermittent duties involving unusual physical hardship or hazard not involved in the usual duties or classification of their positions.

USSD INVESTORS. Army personnel completing overseas tours with money in Uniformed Services Savings Deposits are encouraged to apply for final repayment of their money, plus accrued interest, as soon as they return to the United States. Money will be returned promptly.

Who Reads Army Digest?



Moms and Dads . . . thousands of the Army's civilian employees . . . wives . . . you, as a soldier and **Me!**

Yes, girl friends read AD, too! Oh, I know you learn about the Army's proud heritage and how to be a ready soldier and things like that. But for me, the magazine tells what you and your buddies are doing all over the world. There's lots of entertaining things, too, like the recreation section . . . and the pictures of good looking girls. (Yes, I am jealous!) I'm glad you send the ARMY DIGEST you get free from your unit to me after you read it. My goodness . . . if ever you don't get it, tell your first sergeant! I found out that ARMY DIGEST can be subscribed to, just by filling out a little coupon. Golly, there's just lots in ARMY DIGEST for those who DO read it!

ARMY DIGEST

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In this issue—
The Golden Knights
Tops in Parachuting

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ARMY DIGEST

APRIL 1967

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
APR 10 1967
SOCIAL SCIENCES



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"It is fashionable now to view the younger generation with dismay, to say that it has been stripped of purpose and toughness by our affluent society. I do not agree. The young men in Vietnam are bigger, brighter, braver, more purposeful, and at the same time more compassionate, than any I have known before. They are a credit to this nation and to the families which raised them. They are, in a word, magnificent."

General Earle G. Wheeler, USA
Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff





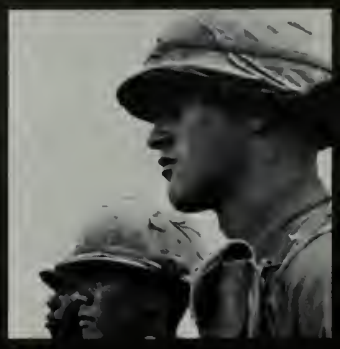
Photo by SSG Howard C. Breedlove











ARMY DIGEST

THE OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

APRIL 1967 VOLUME 22, NO. 4

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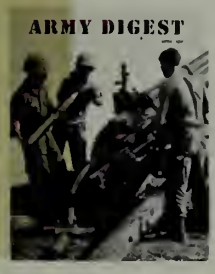
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COVER: Artillery, King of Battle, is yours to command if you know technique of calling in on artillery strike, as described in this issue. Twenty-two years separate the 1944 painting of "Artillery Support at Peleliu" by Tom Lea from the cover photo by SP4 Bill Vickery of a 25th Infantry Division firing crew in Vietnam—but the teamwork is the same and the target remains: devastating retaliation to the enemy.



WHAT'S NEW

FOR YOU AND THE ARMY

Putting the Personal Into Personnel

CAP I COMING

New computer system for the worldwide assignment of E-1 through E-6 personnel is under development in OPO (Office of Personnel Operations) and USADATCOM (U.S. Army Data Command). To be known as CAP I (Computerized Assignment of Personnel), the automated system will replace the primarily manual, punch-card procedures currently used at Headquarters, DA, for assigning E-1 through E-6 personnel, other than basic trainees. CAP I is expected to improve greatly the speed and efficiency of assignment operations.

VIETNAM VOLUNTEERS

More than 41,000 Army officers and enlisted personnel have volunteered and been assigned to Vietnam during 1966. Since initiation of the plan on 1 July 1964, more than 59,834 enlisted personnel and 6797 officers have applied for duty in Vietnam. 'Espret de corps' plus command emphasis are responsible.

NEW CIVILIAN CAREER PROGRAM

The first Armywide career management program for civilian information employees becomes operational with publication of CPR 950-22: Army Civilian Career Program for the Information and Editorial Functional area. The functional chief, the official with primary career management responsibility, is the Army Chief of Information.

NEW ARMY RAINCOAT

Individual sales of the new Army green raincoat, AG 274, as well as issue to recruits will begin 1 July 1967. Previous plans called for individual sales to begin 1 January 1967. Developments indicated the later date as more advisable. This raincoat replaces the Army taupe 179 garment.

RESERVE OFFICER RETENTION (INVOLUNTARY)

Secretary of Defense has announced that hereafter reserve officers may not be kept on active duty without their consent. However, reserve officers who have an obligation to serve because of on-duty schooling or training must complete their term of active duty. All who have no such obligation who have previously requested release from active duty will be released as soon as possible. In no event will they be held later than 30 June 1967.

BOND RECORD-BREAKER

More than one million U.S. Savings Bonds were issued by the U.S. Army Finance Center at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, in December 1966. Finance Center claims it an Army 'first'.

FREEDOM SHARES

The President has announced the forthcoming issuance of a new type of Savings Bond called FREEDOM SHARES. Issue date: 1 May 1967. Available denominations: $25, $50, $75, and $100, with respective purchase prices of $20.25, $40.50, $60.75, and $81. They have a maturity of four and one-half years and earn 4.74 percent interest when held to maturity. Freedom Shares will be available only to personnel who participate in the payroll savings plan for the purchase of Series E Savings Bonds.

ARMY SAFETY WINNERS

Army Materiel Command was chosen over-all winner among major commands throughout the Army for Safety Program during FY 1966. AMC holds the Army Safety Award of Honor. Division safety awards for the same period went to the 1st and the 4th Infantry Divisions.

SECY VANCE CITES RESERVES

"Despite the fact that we have deployed nearly a half million men of our active forces to Southeast Asia, our capability for meeting treaty commitments and reacting to other contingencies elsewhere in the world has not been diminished. This is primarily because we have retained our Reserve Forces as a ready force in being and have increased their strength and readiness to respond promptly when and where needed."

SHIP AHOY, MATES

Increasing port and off-shore cargo handling duties in Vietnam have produced a call for men to operate and maintain U.S. Army floating craft. The Army can use qualified personnel from all the services and will give them appointments as warrant officers. Official designations for these WO skills are master or mate (MOS 561A) and marine engineering technician (MOS 562A). DA Cir 601-13 waives former requirement for a US Coast Guard license or an equivalent DA certificate. For details write to: Reserve Components Personnel Center, ATTN: RCPA, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana 46249.

NEW ARMY AGENCY

Logistics Doctrine and Systems Agency was activated at New Cumberland Army Depot, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to assist DCSLOG (Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics) in certain areas of Armywide logistic organization and activities.

MILITARY MEDICARE CONTACT POINT

To provide soldiers and their families with a point of contact at local installation which can answer questions regarding entitlements, DA has requested that an office, staff agency, or activity be assigned this specific task. The location of this office will be widely publicized.

ARMY DECORATIONS AWARDED

The following table shows the number and the principal types of U.S. Army decorations awarded for service in Southeast Asia during the period October 1966 through December 1966.

	Oct	Nov	Dec
Medal of Honor	0	4	0
Distinguished Service Cross	15	4	12
Distinguished Service Medal	1	1	0
Silver Star	93	76	185
Legion of Merit	53	62	75
Distinguished Flying Cross	78	155	173
Soldiers's Medal	19	27	32

WHO'S NEWS

Personnel and Personalities Around the Army

ANOTHER FIRST FOR ARMY

MSG James D. White, Fort Belvoir, Virginia, is the first American serviceman to be awarded a three-year international scholarship offered by the Japan Radio-TV Education Association. Sergeant White will do research in the Japanese use of radio and television in educational broadcasting. He is the first member of the American military profession to earn a Masters Degree in Education at the International Christian University of Tokyo.

AIR FORCE CHOOSES ITS TOP NCO

This month the Air Force will swear in Paul W. Airey as Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force. He will serve a two-year term on the personal staff of the Chief of Staff of the Air Force. The top airman is from New Bedford, Massachusetts. He was an aerial gunner over Europe during WW II.

ARMY WAR COLLEGE PROMOTES RESEARCH

COL John B. McKinney was designated by MG Eugene A. Salet, AWC Commandant, as publications officer of the research and publications section. Colonel McKinney is the author of the forthcoming "Chinese Communist National Strategy". Students at AWC have had published more than 130 articles in less than two years.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SLEPT HERE

SP4 George Washington III is a member of the 1st Bn, 50th Infantry, 2d Armored Division at Fort Hood, Texas. He drives a jeep, has never chopped down a cherry tree, and prefers New York's East River to the Delaware. Coming from Brooklyn, this is natural. His mother's name is Martha.

KARATE CHAMP TAKES BASIC

PVT Ron Marchini, 1st Bn, 360th Regiment (BCT), an Army Reserve unit in Stockton, California, is taking basic at Fort Ord on Monterey Bay. He is the third-ranked middleweight black belt karate expert in America. After completing active duty, Marchini has two goals: a degree in physical education and development of his Karate school.

505th REGIMENT ORIGINALS REUNION

Fort Bragg, North Carolina, will host reunion next month for former members of the 505th Parachute Infantry Regiment, the first such Army unit. Master of Ceremonies will be COL Barney Oldfield, USAF-Ret. Address letters to Al Kronheim, 3035 Carlton Road, Shaker Heights, Ohio.

FOOTBALL STAR 'NOT KICKING'

Private Garry Don Anderson--Donny Anderson of the World Champion Green Bay Packers--is in training at the U.S. Army Training Center, Fort Campbell, Kentucky. As a member of the National Guard, PVT Anderson is doing his six months training. The Texas Tech graduate says: "I don't plan to take any special measures to keep in shape. I'm sure that my basic training here will keep me in good enough condition." Upon completion of his half-year, the 6-foot 3-inch, 215-pound gridder will return to his parent guard unit, the 32d Aviation Battalion in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and another season of football.

A MEMORANDUM FROM THE SERGEANT MAJOR, U.S. ARMY

SUBJECT: Understanding Soldier Problems

1. You are in a command position--squad leader, platoon sergeant, section chief. Things are running smoothly, or at least as smoothly as they have ever been. Then one day you begin to notice a little slowdown. Quietly you check out the situation. You find that one of your men has a problem. This means you have a problem, too.

2. What to do? It depends on the situation. It depends on the man, his age and experience, and his actual problem. Your main function is not to solve the problem for him, but to establish a climate of understanding in which the man feels free to seek intelligent help. Therefore, you must get with the man, get him to open up. Be prepared, after determining the problem, to refer him to the right agency. You have a job to do and it's not going to be done properly until this man gets back on the track. If he mistrusts you, if he is afraid that you will laugh at him or his problem, if he knows in advance that your constant response is: feed him beans, mark him duty--then you have failed as a supervisor.

3. As an NCO you can endure everything except failure. If you have not already done so, find out what his interests are, his hobbies, his schooling. Knowing these facts will help in knowing your man. Knowing your man is indispensable to proper leadership and supervision. Thus, when a man stops doing something he normally does, or starts doing something he normally doesn't, these are indicators that something is afoot. Stay alert to the implications of change.

4. You are responsible for the health and well-being of each soldier entrusted to your care. Don't let drift become your natural attitude. Take care of each man as though he were your own brother. He is.

William O. Wooldridge

WILLIAM O. WOOLDRIDGE
Sergeant Major of the Army



This slimmed down, trimmed down, fully armed version of the Huey spews firepower from its deadly "fangs." It's



HueyCobra—Poised to Strike

The Army's New AH-1G Fighting Helicopter Promises More Punch for Heliborne Operations.

Major Joseph N. Jaggers, Jr.

THEY call it the HueyCobra, this new AH-1G soon to be put into production. It's a slimmed, trimmed-down, fully armed version of the old reliable UH-1 Iroquois which itself is no mean fighting ship although its main job is carrying troops and cargo.

But this new HueyCobra—that's a helicopter of another Huey. It isn't intended for heavy hauling. It's to the Iroquois as a swift hornet is to a slower but still lethal bumblebee. It packs in its newly designed "fangs" the deadly poison of the king cobra.

Just what all this will mean in terms of warfare—of aerial support of ground missions and of aerial combat operations—is difficult to predict at this time. The new Army airmobile tactics using helicopters as instruments of mobility have been compared by some military thinkers with the Panzer tactics introduced by the Germans early in World War II. These exploited that full potential of land vehicles in combination with aerial delivery of supporting fires. The new Cobra compares with the German World War II JU87 Stuka aircraft—the famed dive bomber.

However, as with any new item of equipment, its full potential remains to be assessed only after considerable service experience has been marked up. The basic Cobra design offers possibilities for a wide variety of weapons and equipment and a broad range of missions. It can be pretty safely predicted that, considering experience gained with the armed Iroquois, the Cobra will broaden the scope and sharpen effectiveness of airmobile operations in what now is coming to be regarded as a "helicopter war."

The HueyCobra was designed and developed, and prototypes were produced, by Bell Helicopter Company engineers under an Army contract. As this is written, prototypes are undergoing extensive flight tests under direction of Army Materiel Command agencies. The first production models are scheduled for delivery and a buildup is to follow to provide machines for the training base and for operational units as swiftly as possible.

Utilizing the helicopter as an aerial weapons platform is new in the history of warfare. Experiments

MAJOR JOSEPH N. JAGGERS, JR., Infantry, is assigned to the Office of the Director of Army Aviation, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Force Development, Department of the Army.

that began in 1955 at Army Aviation Center, Fort Rucker, Alabama, pointed the way for tactical and strategic concepts. Considerable experience in firing weapons from helicopters was gained by the French in their Algerian conflict, but large scale use of armed helicopters in ground combat support still had to be proved out.

First armed helicopter combat unit in the U.S. Army specifically organized for that purpose was the Utility Tactical Transport (UTT) Company stationed in Okinawa, and deployed in mid-1962 to Vietnam. Various weapons kits were developed and installed—or attached—to existing helicopters, mostly the Iroquois. Tactics developed by the UTT, using these jerry-rigged weapons platforms, are mostly still in use.

However, it was apparent that adding these weapons kits was a compromise that resulted in a dilemma. The armed helicopters were sent up to support and protect troop and cargo carrying elements. But addition of armament, especially externally mounted guns, reduced the maneuverability of the armed aircraft.

Studies by the Army and various industrial concerns led to the conclusion that the quickest way to achieve a meaningful improvement would be to modify an existing helicopter into an integrated weapons configuration.

In designing the Cobra it was decided to utilize and save the proven features of the existing Hueys—blades, transmission, engine—while modifying the fuselage to a streamlined enclosure that would carry a pilot and a gunner.



Outline shows how slimmed HueyCobra will compare with older UH models.

The cockpit would have to be engineered so that the crew could perform efficiently. It would have to allow a field of view that would correspond to their field of fire. And it would have to be armored to provide maximum protection. The machine would have to be designed to provide for effective delivery of a maximum payload of ammunition, would have to be extremely maneuverable, be designed for easy field maintenance, and be air transportable.

A look at the Cobra design shows that all these design requirements have been met. The new machine has utilized as far as possible the existing components of the UH-1; the cockpit is a marvel of efficiency;



"Light fire" configuration is designed for speed, maximum range . . .



. . . . while adding two M159 launchers in wings provides medium fire . . .



. . . and four launchers are mounted when performing as aerial artillery.

the two stubby wings or "fangs" plus the rotating flexible chin turret under the cockpit provide tremendously increased firepower; speed and maneuverability have been increased even over the UH-1; and more armor protection is provided for the crew. Smaller than the Iroquois, the HueyCobra is easily air transportable.

The turret carries the General Electric high rate of fire 7.62mm minigun. Some models are to be equipped with the XM-28 combination flexible turret developed by Emerson Electric Company which will carry a 40mm grenade launcher plus the minigun—or it can also be adapted for two miniguns or two of the grenade launchers.

Two rates of fire are provided for the minigun—1300 and 4000 rounds per minute. The grenade launcher when installed, fires at a rate of 400 rounds per minute.

In the prototype models, the gunner controls the turret armament with a sight. Moving the sight directs the movement of the turret. The turreted weapons can also be fired by the pilot.

Early Cobras mounting the TAT-102A turret will have storage space in an ammunition bay for 8,000 rounds of 7.62 ammunition. Later models equipped with the XM-28 turret with one minigun and one grenade launcher will handle 7.62mm ammunition and grenades.

In the two stubby wings that mark a departure from older Huey configuration, the Cobra "poison" consists of a maximum of 76 2.75inch rocket launchers in two "hard points." The wing armament may be jettisoned in flight.

For medium fire requirements, two M159 launchers are mounted in the wings. This configuration is expected to be useful for missions requiring a combination of speed and range with heavy ordnance load.

When the helicopter is to be used as aerial artillery, four M159 launchers mounted as wing stores will carry 76 rockets.

Armor protection is provided for the crewmen and for critical parts of the aircraft.

Standard instrumentation and avionics are installed in the cockpit. The pilot uses conventional controls; the co-pilot/gunner uses the "side-arm" or "arm-chair" backup system in case the pilot is incapacitated. This seating arrangement provides space for the turret sight.

As this is written, the HueyCobra tests have started at Fort Hood, Texas, where two phases of airworthiness are being conducted for the Army Aviation Command of St. Louis under contract to Bell Helicopter. The first phase consists of jettison tests of the external stores—that is, the rockets and gun parts mounted on the wings. Second phase consists of armament firing to measure effects of firing loads on the machine and to qualify the armament systems. Both are designed to insure that all portions of the armament system function properly and to obtain data from which the service life of components can be calculated.

When HueyCobra spits out its deadly fire in Vietnam, it's doubtful if any sort of oriental magic will be able to confine this Cobra to a basket or pull its "fangs."

WAC Wins Freedoms Foundation Letter Writing Award



Top Service winner in the 1966 Freedoms Foundation Letter Awards Program is WAC Specialist 5 Carol Anne Howland, surgical technician at Walson Army Hospital, Fort Dix, New Jersey. She was presented with a cash award of $1,000 and a George Washington Honor medal at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, on Washington's Birthday, 22 February.

Two other Army winners received $100 checks— Captain Richard P. Wennberg and Second Lieutenant Thomas Whittle, III, both stationed in Frankfurt, Germany. About 125 other awards and honor certificates went to Army winners this year. They will be presented in ceremonies at winners' stations. All had entered the letter writing contest open to members of the Armed Forces on active duty on the subject "Defending Freedom Safeguards America." Cash awards for the 1966 contest amounted to $8,500.

SP5 Howland, born in Panorama City, California, in 1940 was graduated from Culver City High School in 1958, after winning more than 15 sports trophies for basketball, badminton, softball. She studied nursing at Los Angeles Technical College, graduating as a licensed Vocational Nurse. She entered the Army in April 1964, and was outstanding graduate of her Basic Training Class at Fort McClellan, Alabama. Since arriving at Fort Dix two years ago, she has continued to win trophies for her athletic prowess. She is badminton champion of First U.S. Army.

In a Time of Crisis

Dear America:

I am not a very eloquent writer. I am in fact no writer at all. However, I feel that an answer must be given to those who oppose our position in Vietnam.

Men who wish to be free, and are willing to fight and die for the privilege of freedom, are entitled to the support of other free men. The greatest thing a man can do in his lifetime is to stand and defend the cause of freedom. This is why we are in Vietnam, to defend freedom.

It is not so important where we defend it, but it is important that we are willing to aid a people gain their freedom and build a nation. Past history shows that we started our great nation in that same small way.

We are fighting in an alien place, in heat and slime, in an undeclared war that is completely alien to our way of life, so that a people might be free.

We are not professional soldiers. Who at nineteen and twenty is really professional at anything, especially the managing of meeting life and death? We don't fully understand all the geopolitics of this war, but we do understand the feeling of freedom and how great a place our homeland is.

Thousands of our so-called countrymen can tell us everyday, in protests and parades, that this is a senseless war. We know different. We belong to a team of millions committed to the cause of freedom. It doesn't have universal support and perhaps its future looks obscure and cloudy. However, this land of ours had an obscure beginning and our future wasn't too hopeful until a group of men dedicated to freedom started a war, a war for independence.

We are their sons and daughters and no matter where on earth we must go, we will defend that same cause for freedom that they instilled in each of us. It is in our veins and runs deep into the hearts of us all. It is this one quality that sets us apart. It is the part that makes us Americans.

So we will travel half way around the world and be splattered with mud and suffer weariness and fear and even death, to respect the heritage that is ours—Freedom.

This is my answer to all of you traitors to freedom everywhere. "I regret that I have but one life to give in the cause of freedom for the whole world."

Freedom and liberty are the only things that you cannot have unless you are willing to give it to others.

Yours very loyally,

A Patriot



PFC Hiram D. Strickland, USA

He Has Honored Us All

PFC Hiram D. Strickland was killed in action in Vietnam on 1 February 1966. The 20-year-old Graham, North Carolina, soldier had served in the U. S. Army for almost 20 months at the time of his death, enlisting directly after his graduation from Southern High School in June 1964.

Among his personal effects was found an undated letter written by "Butch" Strickland to his mother and father. This letter was forwarded to Mr. and Mrs. Donald A. Strickland by the soldier's commanding officer. It is assumed that this letter was written within two days prior to his death.

Wire service stories pointing up the youth's uncanny premonition brought the letter to the attention of authorities. The prestigious jury of Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, gave its highest honor—the George Washington Award, which includes a check for $5000—to PFC Strickland posthumously.

The award was accepted by the Stricklands for their son.

U.S. Senator B. Everett Jordan, North Carolina, remarked at the Valley Forge ceremony on Washington's Birthday:

". . . Butch Strickland has honored us all, for he fought for us, he wrote for us—and he died for us on the field of battle. He did it because he loved his country and his countrymen.

". . . May we never, in our love for country, let his message fade in meaning."

Dear Folks,

I'm writing this letter as my last one. You've probably already received word that I'm dead and that the government wishes to express its deepest regret.

Believe me, I didn't want to die, but I know it was a part of my job. I want my country to live for billions and billions of years to come.

I want it to stand as a light to all people oppressed and guide them to the same freedom we know. If we can stand and fight for freedom, then I think we have done the job God set down for us. It's up to every American to fight for the freedom we hold so dear. If we don't, the smells of free air could become dark and damp as in a prison cell.

We won't be able to look at ourselves in a mirror, much less at our sons and daughters, because we know we have failed our God, country, and our future generations.

I can hold my head high because I fought, whether it be in heaven or hell. Besides, the saying goes, "One more GI from Vietnam, St. Peter; I've served my time in hell."

I fought for Sandy, Nell, Gale, Mom, and Dad. But when the twins and Sandy's kids get old enough, they'll probably have to fight, too. Tell them to go proudly and without fear of death because it is worth keeping the land free.

I remember a story from Mr. Williams' [Thomas Williams, a teacher at Strickland's high school] English classes when I was a freshman that said, "The cowards die a thousand times, the brave die but once."

Don't mourn me, Mother, for I'm happy I died fighting my country's enemies, and I will live forever in people's minds. I've done what I've always dreamed of. Don't mourn me, for I died a soldier of the United States of America.

God bless you all and take care. I'll be seeing you in heaven.

Your loving son and brother,
Butch



The Donald A. Strickland family stand with the George Washington Award. From left, Mother, Nell, Father, Sandy, and Gale.

Building Stability by Winning Friends

So This Is Civic Action!

Lieutenant Colonel Robert L. Peters



Nation Building Starts With Popular Support

A SOLDIER today must be more than a good fighting man.

An army today must be more than a good fighting machine composed of good fighting men.

Increasingly, today's soldiers and today's armies are serving as instruments of their governments in fighting the basic causes of unrest and insurgency—disease, ignorance, hunger, oppression. As such, they are engaged in programs to support civic action and nonmilitary activities that improve the ability of a government to care for its people.

In the less developed countries quite often we find that the most stable, modern and trained organization is its military force. It is a resource that can be put to use by working *with* the people, not just for them. In this way the people as a whole are encouraged to contribute to their own betterment. Further, the use of indigenous military forces can bring closer ties between the military and civilian population, thus alleviating some of the petty grievances that often arise between these elements.

This interrelationship applies particularly in lesser developed areas of the world. U.S. Army advisors and military missions today are deeply and directly concerned with such activities in many nations around the globe.

An amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 provided a stimulus to the entire civic action program. With such emphasis being given to "civic action" and "nation building," just what is being accomplished? Some of the regional projects will give a picture of the impact of the program and its results in social and economic development.

Latin America. In late 1962 and early 1963 the United States began supporting civic action programs in certain Latin American countries under the Military Assistance Program. To counter the spread of insurgency, civic action was first tried in Colombia and Brazil and later Ecuador, Guatemala and the Dominican Republic, then expanded to include Peru and Honduras. Today the United States supports civic action in 17 Latin American countries, where Latin American military forces conduct a variety of projects geared to the capabilities of the military units and to the needs of the civil populace.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL ROBERT L. PETERS, General Staff, is Chief, Civic Action Branch, Directorate of Civil Affairs, Office of the Chief of Staff for Military Operations.

In Argentina, armed forces civic action programs are largely carried out in the interior. Included in the program are repair of schools, roads and communications lines. The armed forces also play a major role in disaster relief. Technical assistance and equipment are furnished to civic groups to aid in construction of athletic fields, swimming pools, gymnasiums. Much of the emphasis is directed toward the frontier zones. It includes construction of the 45 kilometer Mendoza-Portillo Road over the Andes between Argentina and Chile, and the 800-meter, 40-ton capacity Ocampo bridge across the Parana River in the Chaco region near the Paraguay border.

Bolivia conducts an enthusiastic program which has produced positive results. Engineer units are building 292 miles of roads to speed colonization of the Alto Beni area and to link remote areas with existing roads. Civic action has been effective in promoting economic and social development and in increasing the internal capability of the country. Cooperation between military and civilians is typified by the Huanuni bridge project. Local citizens purchased cement, which was transported to the site by the "Max Toledo" regiment. Construction was performed by the soldiers of this unit, the Miner's Union, and the townspeople. Since 1963, 133 rural schools have been constructed by the Bolivian armed forces working with local people.

Brazil has a long-standing civic action history. There is hardly a military unit that is not involved to some degree in civic action. An engineer construction group of four battalions has been building highways, railroads, dams, catch basins, irrigation works, municipal water systems, well-digging and engaging in disaster relief operations. The engineer construction group also pro-

> "We shall give new stress to civic action programs through which local troops build schools and roads, and provide literacy training and health services.
>
> "Through these programs, military personnel are able to play a more constructive role in their society and to establish better relations with the civilian population."
>
> *President Lyndon B. Johnson*
> *(February 1966)*



Entire villages turn out to assist in military civic action irrigation project in Ecuador.

vides health services, literacy training, vocational and technical training. One important civic action project is the construction of 1725 kilometers of highway along the fringes of the Amazon jungle from Porto Velho to the Brazil-Peru Border, which will link up with a similar Peruvian project.

Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Guatemala have extensive road construction projects which are opening communication links with rural and previously underdeveloped areas. Over 72 wells have been drilled in Guatemala. Chile and Colombia use military air and naval craft to provide medical support and transportation to remote areas. In Guatemala the military distributes 300,000 hot lunches in 3000 schools daily.

In Peru, three engineer battalions are constructing penetration roads to reach several million acres of good agricultural land in the high jungle region along the eastern slope of the Andes. This project is essential to the future development of the area, where it is anticipated some 500,000 people will eventually reside.

One of the more important side effects of the civic action program in Latin America is the improved coordination between governmental agencies. Military and civic leaders plan and review projects, establish priorities, determine source of supply, and supervise the execution of projects. In many countries, the coordination required for frontier projects, and the impact of these developmental projects on internal security, has caused military and civilian agencies to engage in joint planning, often for the first time in history, to accomplish a common purpose.

Near East, South Asia, Africa. In these regions, country development and improvement mainly takes the form of construction projects.

In Ethiopia, the civic action program is a most effective means for the armed forces to assist the civil populace. Major projects consist of construction of 1200 kilometers of farm-to-market all-weather roads, medical assistance, literacy and vocational training, and fire protection for the city of Massawa. The medical program helps overcome a dire shortage of facilities and trained medical personnel.

In Guinea, primary projects consist of road construction and simple bridge building activities. At present, the Guinean Highway Engineer Company is constructing an all-weather road from the capital, Conakry, to Boke.

The Iranian civic action program—probably the most well-developed in this region of the world—has been fully endorsed by the Shah of Iran. The Shah has created a Literacy, Sanitary and Health, and Rural Development Corps to improve literacy, promote healthful living conditions and provide instruction in modern farming techniques to villagers. Civic action officers are trained and assigned down to battalion level in the Imperial Iranian Armed Forces.

The program has played a material role in the decline of insurgency and the pacification of tribes which had resisted the central government. In rural development, military units are constructing farm-to-market roads, earth dams, irrigation ditches and wells. Two C-47 aircraft equipped with spray equipment are used for locust control.

The Literacy Corps teaches the people in rural areas to read and write, the application of sanitation, personal hygiene and new methods of farming. The armed forces have trained more than 26,000 corpsmen now teaching in over 18,000 village schools. In one army division, the officers and NCO's have contributed pay to construct six literacy corps schools. The Health and Sanitation Corps has trained 2,250 corpsmen in rural areas who are carrying out a rapidly expanding program to elevate living standards.

Vocational training is given to Iranian conscripts during military service, thus preparing them to make significant contributions to their communities upon release from the service. Subjects include welding, electricity, metalwork, tailoring, masonry, mechanics, carpentry, plumbing, leathercraft and shoe repair. These courses graduate 7200 trainees each year. Twenty-seven civic action schools under construction will provide joint schooling facilities for military dependents as well as civilian children.

The energetic Iranian program is supplemented by additional ones such as driver courtesy, immunization, tuberculosis and malaria detection and control, fire fighting, flood control, disaster relief, hospital and bath facility expansion, sports and athletic field construction, and the food relief programs.

Jordan, Liberia, Mali and Senegal have modest programs primarily oriented toward road and bridge, public well and cistern construction.

Far East and Southeast Asia. Here the turbulence of the past two decades has brought sharply into focus the need for programs which attack the basic causes of insurgency and unrest. This is being reflected in expanding civic action programs. With the inception of military assistance for the Republic of the Philippines in 1946, military civic action has progressed steadily in aiding the economic and social development of various countries in this region. Besides aiding in construction and rehabilitation, civic action has fostered a better understanding and appreciation of the military.

In Korea, the Korean armed forces civic action program has provided significant impetus to the restoration and development of that country. The Armed Forces Assistance to Korea (AFAK) program of the U.S. Forces in Korea established guidelines from which the Korean program was developed. Military forces participate in such activities as reforestation, land reclamation, agricultural training and disaster relief in addition to the usual construction, medical and literacy training support.

An unexpected dividend resulting from past emphasis on civic action has been the formation of a substantial ROK forces civic action program in Vietnam. There ROK forces have initiated projects for construction and repair of highways, bridges, schools and temporary refugee camps, distribution of food and clothing in support of refugee camps and orphanages, guidance in agricultural techniques, support in land reclamation and farm harvesting, development of youth organizations, sponsorship of sports activities, management of medical clinics and treatment teams, improvement of sanitation facilities and activities to eradicate contagious diseases. The program is a vivid example of the spreading of the civic action concept through application of lessons learned through practical experience.

During the Huk Rebellion in the Philippine Islands, the government had to fulfill two basic requirements to win the support of the people. First, the government had to convince the people that it was capable of meeting and defeating the Huks, thereby protecting the people from attack or reprisal. Second, the government had to show the discontented that their legitimate aspirations could better be achieved under the established system than under any promised government of the Communists.

The role of satisfying these two requirements fell, for the most part, to the military in the Philippines, and thus the Army became the star of the government team during the insurrection. President Magsaysay established the Economic Development Corps (EDCOR) as part of the Army. EDCOR's objective was to rehabilitate the great masses of people both economically and socially, establish peaceful law-abiding towns and to produce new crops and industries. In many areas, the military became the government, caring for all of the people's needs. Because of the dynamic leadership of Magsaysay and the effective and meaningful reforms carried out through the military, the government was able to quell the Huk rebellion.

Today, the Armed Forces of the Philippines conduct a civic action program specifically designed to be realistic and responsive to national, social and economic needs. Civic Action Centers have been established to train barrio leaders and encourage a more responsive, responsible and self-reliant outlook—to eliminate conditions which lead to poverty, lawlessness and discontent. A total of 3,886 barrio and civic leaders have participated in this training program. Rural youths with mechanical aptitudes are learning such vocational skills as engine mechanics, tractor and farm implement repair, woodworking and ceramics. Philippine Army engineer units are assisting in the construction of irrigation projects, roads and schoolhouses Military forces have played a major role in disaster relief, setting up feeding stations, collection points and refugee centers.

The Philippines Armed Forces also sent a Civic Action Group to assist in construction and rehabilitation projects in Vietnam.

In Thailand, the civic action program has helped extend government influence throughout the country. North and Northeast Thailand are vulnerable areas for subversion. Terrorists and insurgents are active today, and the government is seeking to stem the spread of subversion through rural programs which include an active civic action program being carried out by Thai police and military units.

Mobile Development Units (MDU), established with civilian staffs under military managers, are conducting economic and social development projects. The para-military Border Patrol Police (BPP) have helped to build more than 65 village schools, 60 small airstrips, and scores of medical aid stations. These often represent the only government service in the rural areas and as such they dispense friendly advice on everything from crops and animal husbandry to personal hygiene.

Two major "development centers" complete with schools, dispensaries and trading centers, have been built and three more are under construction. In many areas, the BPP serve as school teachers since trained educators are not often available. To offset extensive opium growing, the patrol is promoting wheat, corn

MILITARY CIVIC ACTION is defined as "the use of preponderantly indigenous military forces on projects useful to the local population at all levels, in such fields as education, training, public works, agriculture, transportation, communication, health, sanitation and others contributing to economic and social development, which would also serve to improve the standing of the military forces with the population."



"Open wide," says Special Forces medic as he examines Vietnamese child during sick call.

and other substitute crops and flying in planeloads of fruit trees.

The Royal Thailand Army sponsors numerous construction, medical and education projects. Some cannot be classified as purely military or civic since they provide for both economic development and improvement in military posture. Typical is the 59-mile Bangkok by-pass road from Chachoengsao on the Gulf of Siam to Kabinburi in northeast Thailand. (See "Seven Bridges to Goodwill," July 1966 DIGEST.) Elements of a Thai engineer battalion, working with and assisted by U.S. Army engineers, have thus provided a much-needed military bypass to the congested Bangkok area, paving the way for extensive economic development. The joint road-building program is continuing with an 86-mile extension to Korat.

Other projects completed by the Royal Thai Army since 1963 include construction or repairing of 88 bridges, 51 schools, 428 kilometers of road, 21 public wells and 45 irrigation canals; medical treatment during field training for 96,045 people and inoculations to 25,000; vaccinations to 2,070 head of livestock; civilian in-patient and out-patient service at nine army hospitals. and 51 dispensaries to approximately 105,000 patients yearly. The Royal Thai Navy/Marine Corps and Air Force have provided medical services, water development construction services, and air transport in photo mapping, rescue and mercy missions and support of law enforcement agencies.

Vietnam Program. The record of accomplishment would not be complete without a discussion of the massive civic action program in Vietnam. A part of that nation's socio-economic development program sponsored by the government, it is executed by the Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam, assisted by U.S. Armed Forces, and Free World Military Armed Forces with voluntary participation of the local population. The purpose of the program is to improve the social and economic conditions of the villagers and to improve the standing of the military with the population. Use of Vietnamese military forces on civic action projects is essential to establishment of a beneficial military-civil rapport and to winning the support of the population in the identification, isolation and defeat of the insurgents.

Prior to May 1965, civic action activities were carried out for the most part by RVN forces with U.S. advice and assistance. With the large influx of U.S. combat units since May 1965, there has been an increase in the number of activities being performed directly by U.S. forces.

These include construction and repair of schools, roads and bridges; clean-up and rehabilitation of public facilities; provision of potable water to include well-drilling; medical and dental treatment for villagers; construction of facilities for and evacuation of refugees; distribution of foodstuffs and supplies being provided by some 31 voluntary agencies represented in Vietnam; and refugee indemnification activities.

Indicative of the extent of these activities, accomplishments during one month alone included more than 600,000 medical and dental treatments, distribution of over 10,000 tons of food and relief supplies; construction and repair of 65 bridges, 40 schools, 6 markets, 14 dispensaries, and 36 wells, not to mention refugee centers, orphanages, play grounds, public showers and toilets, hospitals, libraries, culverts, breeding farms and rice-drying stands. Emergency medical evacuations average 800 and 3400 major surgical cases are handled monthly.

Distribution of commodities by military forces includes fertilizer, school kits, physical education kits, midwifery kits, soap, textile kits, blankets, sewing and health kits, seed, toys, book and magazines. In English education classes alone more than 30,000 people per month are receiving training.

This massive effort reflects the significant contribution being made toward "nation-building" by the military forces. The impact of this effort is magnified when one considers that these activities are carried on in an atmosphere clouded with terrorism, harassment and combat.

Of course, not all the programs are free of shortfalls and problem areas. Lack of trained personnel, funds, equipment and motivated leadership are a few of the stumbling blocks, but as more people become better informed of the beneficial impact of these developmental projects, these problems are being overcome.

This, then, is what's going on in civic action. But the real significance is the recognition by national leaders world-wide that the military forces can be effectively used to build countries, as well as protect them. The civic action program is but one of many tools which can be profitably employed in forging a community of stable nations, where people can exercise the right to choose their own destinies without fear of death or reprisal.

Don't Be a Sucker



Major General Carl C. Turner

"FROM the B-girl and con man to the unscrupulous loan shark and unethical businessman, soldiers are repeatedly finding themselves on the losing end of deals. You often hear stories about other servicemen being victimized by these swindlers, but are confident that it will never happen to you. Don't kid yourself! We have all been had at one time or another. Know what you are doing, seek informed advice, use your good common sense—don't be a sucker!"

These words completed another of Captain White's replacement orientations. He spent fifty minutes trying to show the group of replacements how to protect themselves against the many shady characters who make their livings off gullible and unsuspecting servicemen. His Military Police duties had afforded Captain White ample opportunity to know intimately of the "deals" he had been discussing—in fact, he himself had been a victim on at least two occasions.

He still had the photo album which a fast-talking salesman had sold him five years ago along with a guarantee of one free family portrait every year for the next ten years—good anywhere in the world. Except for the first year, the pages of the album were blank. During the intervening years, the Whites have never been able to find a photographer willing to honor the guarantee. Repeated letters to the seller had met with no response and, finally, an inquiry through friends at their former station revealed that the firm no longer existed at the address given in the contract. Another time he had purchased an automobile, allegedly a demonstrator, that had every appearance of a new car. It handled well around the post, but there was definitely something wrong with it when operated at high speed on the open highway. About a month after the purchase, during a casual conversation with another officer outside the PX, Captain White was asked if the car wasn't the same one that Lieutenant Wilson had owned and wrecked. A few days later, another acquaintance asked the same question. By this time, Captain White was having serious doubts about his demonstrator. After a few inquiries, he found that he had indeed purchased the automobile formerly owned by Lieutenant Wilson.

The automobile had been wrecked—repair costs totalled $1,200—and was subsequently traded to the dealer against the purchase of another car. Captain White had specifically asked whether the automobile had ever been involved in an accident and he was assured that it had not. He also found that

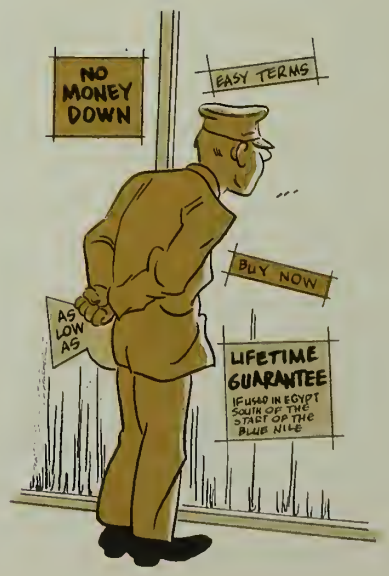
MAJOR GENERAL CARL C. TURNER is The Provost Marshal General, Department of the Army.



the 900 miles showing on the speedometer at the time of the purchase were about ten thousand miles short of the truth.

Captain White lodged a complaint with the local Armed Forces Disciplinary Control Board and the matter was investigated. Evidently, selling rebuilt cars as new or "demonstrators" wasn't this dealer's only questionable practice. There had been complaints of encouraging buyers to sign blank contracts in order to "expedite the transaction"; payment of excessive taxes on used cars; turning back speedometers, and obtaining loans for buyers which as much as tripled the costs of the car as listed in the Market Guide.

Captain White had used many examples during his orientation to show how the serviceman is being fleeced by unscrupulous individuals and business firms. Most of these examples have been drawn from first-hand knowledge stemming from his Military Police duties. There was the case in San Francisco where two soldiers had been approached by a con artist who inquired if they would like to purchase two valuable jade bracelets, "dirt cheap." Upon agreeing, their fast-talking "benefactor" took them to a building where he told them he would take their money inside



The Legal View

The Co-Signer

By Colonel Clayton B. Tasker
Staff Judge Advocate,
Fort Belvoir, Va.

After Sergeant Hy Spender and his wife, Lavish, became deeply in debt, they attempted to get a $200 loan at the small interest rate of 36 percent from the Shark Personal Loan Office (they only put the bite on their clients once a month). Shark said that he would loan them the money if the Spenders could get a co-signer on their note.

The Spenders' friend, Corporal Station, owned a 1963 auto and had a few dollars in the bank. He was willing to sign a paper for the Spenders. Why not? What's a friend for? It didn't cost him anything and the Spenders needed the money to take their family to Lake Pretty Penny.

Two months later CPL Station asked the Judge Advocate Captain Harry Paysome, "What goes? Can Shark take my car just because the Spenders failed to pay an installment to their note?"

CPT Paysome replied: "If the Spenders did not make the payments, you are obliged to make them, or else the loan company, through legal steps, could take your auto to satisfy the amount of the note. Here are a few things you should remember about being a co-signer on a note:

"There is very little difference between your loaning the money to the individual directly and co-signing a note for him because your assets are guaranteeing the repayment of the money borrowed.

"If you cannot afford to lend the amount of the note to the borrower, you cannot afford to co-sign the note.

"The borrower must be a bad credit risk or he would not need you to co-sign the note.

"Never co-sign a note for more money than you are willing to lose or give to the borrower."

and return shortly with the bracelets. He never returned. This same ruse has worked in Washington, D. C., but this time the con man, professing sympathy for two underage soldiers, offered to purchase liquor for them. While the soldiers waited in front of the liquor store, their friend departed by a side door, ten dollars richer.

Fraudulent offers of feminine companionship are numerous. At best, the foolish serviceman and his money part company; he may be the passenger on a ride to a deserted place where force is used to relieve him of his money. Another technique involves a newly acquired friend who insists that both he and his victim count the "fish's" money before entering a place of questionable repute, in order that the soldier will have a witness in the event someone steals his money. As added protection, the friend may persuade the "mark" to place the money in an envelope which the owner can conceal on his person. Of course, while the friend is counting the money and placing it in an envelope, a bit of sleight of hand substitutes a wad of newspaper for the money.

A more direct approach results in the con artist taking off at a dead run with the money as soon as he has it in his hands. For the more gullible individual, the con man does not have to go to all this trouble. In this case, merely providing an address is sufficient, and offering to keep and safeguard the soldier's extra money—against a receipt of course!

Then there was the soldier from Fort Dix who, having just purchased a bus ticket to Chicago, was approached by an individual who stated that he was driving to Chicago and would be happy to have the soldier's company—at no cost. Delighted at the prospect of saving the cost of a bus ticket, our victim loaded his luggage in the good samaritan's automobile and headed back into the terminal to redeem his ticket. Upon his return, he found the good samaritan, automobile, and all of his belongings, which included his "emergency" funds and approximately $100 worth of family gifts, had disappeared.

Unscrupulous businessmen have always found the serviceman an easy mark. They have become experts at devising impressive letters of indebtedness to commanding officers of individuals who balk at payment of excessively high interest rates and padded contracts. Their experience has shown that many servicemen will pay unwarranted debts in order to avoid the embarrassment provoked by these debt-complaining letters. Instances of hidden fees being added to the purchase price of automobiles and motorcycles are common. Often, the low prices quoted in flashy advertisements are nothing more than "come-ons" and when the time for final settlement arrives, the price is substantially higher. These additional charges may emerge under any number of spurious descriptions—labor, dealer's and handling charges, carrying charges, official fees, insurance and credit charges. Charges appearing on contracts as official fees normally include license, registration or transfer, and safety inspection; as a rule, anything else is anything but official. However, contracts frequently turn up bearing the words "Other Official Fees"—never defined or itemized although they may involve substantial sums.

The same type of padding may appear under the guise of credit charges. More than one soldier has been charged an exorbitant sum for a credit investigation, even though he made a substantial down payment. The title "dealer's and handling charge" may also cover a multitude of sins. This service charge may vary from a few to hundreds of dollars.

Automobile insurance can be another lucrative racket. Upon close examination of their contracts, many servicemen have discovered that their total insurance fee (oversea insurance, marine insurance, credit insurance, etc.) amounts to over 20 percent of the purchase price of the automobile.



Also doing a volume of business these days, particularly with servicemen stationed overseas, are fly-by-night automobile sales firms that are bilking servicemen out of millions of dollars annually. Numerous complaints relate instances of nondelivery of purchased vehicles, illegal repossession and even refusals to refund money paid. One soldier, after paying $3,300 for the car he was to pick up in New York, arrived to find that the company had not paid the dealer for the vehicle. In other cases, servicemen have attempted

to pick up their cars only to find that they still owed for heretofore hidden charges amounting to sizable percentages of the original purchase price.

While he had dwelt at some length on automobile sales—one of the largest sources of complaints—Captain White made certain that he didn't neglect the plague of minor frauds and cheats. He told of the two soldiers who utilized the services of a self-appointed "traffic counsellor." For a fee of $7.50 each, these soldiers had been advised that traffic tickets they had received from the local police department were illegal and should be disregarded. This "traffic counsellor," and others in the same line of business, advertise their services by placing flyers under windshield wipers of parked cars, and it is surprising how many gullible individuals are willing to pay a fee for poor advice. The fact that this advice often ends in a warrant for the victim's arrest, doesn't seem to have an adverse effect on the "traffic counsellor's" volume of business.

Another losing proposition is the blank check or check as a promissory note. Many questionable businesses extend credit to a soldier by having him sign a blank check against his bank account or, in some instances, against a nonexistent bank account, with the stipulation that the soldier will redeem the check on the next pay day. When the soldier with the nonexistent bank account fails to redeem his check, the check is forwarded to the bank where it bounces. Now the business owner may threaten the soldier with criminal prosecution or with turning the bad check over to a commander. Either threat is usually good for added revenue or "interest." In the case where a bank account does exist, our cheat is free to fill in any amount on the blank check.

The humorous portrait of the gambler with cards up his sleeves, aces sticking out of his hat, and spare decks tucked into his socks has a real life-counterpart. The gambler who cheats at cards may be a member of the Armed Forces, but is more often a civilian whose sole support is derived from crooked gambling. Some have been discovered unlawfully dressed in full military uniform gambling at cards or dice in barracks or in servicemen's clubs on military installations both in CONUS and overseas.

His crooked paraphernalia includes extra decks of cards, marked cards, loaded or weighted dice, "passers" (dice which reflect only certain numbers and are introduced into the game in order to make certain points), magnets for influencing the movement of loaded dice or roulette wheels, and special rings —"shiners"—which permit reading of the undersurface of cards while dealing.

Teams of criminal gamblers often work together to stack decks or manipulate cards during the course of a game, and they have been

The Legal View

Guaranteed Tire

By Colonel Clayton B. Tasker
Staff Judge Advocate,
Fort Belvoir, Va.

At a sale price of $30, Corporal Sharp Beyer purchased a new tire. He had seen an ad in the local paper which headlined "36 month tread-wear guarantee on this OLD FAITHFUL tire". Since he drove 25,000 miles a year CPL Beyer knew he had a good deal with a guarantee like that.

After driving on the new tire for 9 months, it was worn smooth, so he drove to the tire shop, showed the salesman his written guarantee, and asked for a new tire.

The Shock

"Yes, you are entitled to a new tire," said the salesman as he figured out the price. "That will be $30.80."

"What," cried Beyer, "I thought there was a 36 month tread-wear guarantee on this tire."

The Guarantee?

"There is, there is," the salesman whispered so as not to be overheard by other customers. "If you will only read it, it states, 'In exchange for the tire, we will replace it, charging the current exchange price (regular retail price plus excise tax) less the dollar allowance indicated on the back of this card'. As you can see," he continued, "if you turn this card over $6 has been written in as the dollar allowance. Now you bought the original tire *on sale,* but the regular retail price is $33 plus the excise tax of $3.80, making $36.80 as the exchange price minus the $6 trade-in so your new tire will cost $30.80."

The Dawn

"That's 80c more than I paid for the original tire," shouted CPL Beyer. "It's no wonder you advertise a tread-wear guarantee, because it is really no guarantee at all. Before buying the tire I should have read and understood that supposed guarantee, as my kindly and wise Judge Advocate legal assistance officer advised concerning all guarantees. You people surely are tricky, but I am going to warn my friends about your alleged guarantee so perhaps you will not catch them like you did me."

One Born Every Minute

As CPL Beyer banged out the door the suave salesman said, "Sorry about that," and smilingly turned to his next customer who had come in to buy an identical tire based on the advertised tread-wear guarantee and on sale for $30.

found carrying card-marking kits which contain special inks, pens and brushes for marking cards.

Still another category of gyp artist is the carnival huckster who shows up in significant numbers just off post. His game may change slightly from year to year, or take on new trimmings, but its basic purpose remains the same—to make as much money as possible in the short time available. With such innocent titles as football, cat throw, milk bottle throw, and dish games, capitalizing on the strong appeal of something for nothing mouthed by a fast-talking huckster, there is little difficulty finding enough suckers.

Some of the games are simple and produce income at a slow but steady rate. The old milk bottle game throw is such a game. The object of this game is to knock a pyramid of bottles off a stand with two balls. The bottles are weighted we'll say, one, two and six pounds. To produce a winner, all the operator has to do is place the light bottles on the bottom and the heavy ones on top. After a little encouragement with lesser prizes—and perhaps the additional attraction of a side bet—the fleecing begins. The heavy bottles are now placed on the bottom and the light bottles end up on the top of the pyramid.

The more complicated games are the big money makers; one involves rolling a number of small balls or marbles on a board with numbered holes. A chart displays all possible totals, giving each total a specific point value, usually from 0 to 8. For one dollar, the victim is given three rolls to make ten points and win a prize. His first three rolls add up to 21 and upon checking the chart, he sees that his point value is four. He rolls again and comes up with 19 which draws a point value of 2. Now, he is informed that he has hit the "jackpot number" and if he is willing to put up $2.50 and roll again for ten points, he has a chance to win not only the prize but $25 to boot. Under the rules of the "new" game, our victim "cannot lose" unless he quits, but now each roll will cost him an additional $2.50. Every time he rolls the "jackpot number" it will cost him double for the next roll—and the jackpot also doubles.

Our victim's first roll in the new game produces a point value for which the house pays double what the victim paid for the roll. On his next roll, the player draws a 19; the jackpot jumps to $50 and the cost per roll doubles. Another roll turns up a "bonus number," for which the house adds $25 to the jackpot. This process continues until the jackpot stands at $250 and each roll is costing the victim $10. With the high stakes, quick retrieving of the balls, and rapid (and inaccurate) adding, with an abundance of distracting chatter by the operator, the accumulation of points becomes more and more difficult. Before long, our victim is forced to quit, but not until he has exhausted his funds and probably a substantial amount borrowed from his buddies.

Captain White had covered a lot of ground during the fifty-minute period, but he realizes that he had only touched on a few of the thousands of ways that have been devised to separate the soldier from his hard-earned money. If nothing else, he hoped he had gotten the point across—DON'T BE A SUCKER.

Reprints of this article are available on request to the Editor, ARMY DIGEST.

Demand full disclosure of the terms before executing a loan, credit agreement or contract.

Only deal with reputable business establishments.

Never sign a blank contract or check.

There is no such thing as "easy" credit—if necessary, use credit cautiously.

Bad debts can ruin your career. Failure to pay just debts is a military offense.

Evaluate your ability to meet your financial obligations before taking on more debts.

Assistance is free—when in doubt, seek legal advice from your Staff Judge Advocate's office.

Suspect "bargains" and the motives of newly acquired "friends."

Understand what you are signing. Beware of "extra" or hidden charges.

Compare prices when buying goods or seeking credit.

Keep away from games of chance—the percentages are against you.

Erase the hope of "getting something for nothing."

Report actual or suspected unscrupulous practices to military police immediately.

W ILLING as every command and man may be, is your unit
A BLE to perform its assigned mission by being
R EADY to move swiftly and perform efficiently in case of WAR?

To answer the question, the Army has adopted an improved system for

Reporting Unit Readiness

Lieutenant Colonel Cloyce L. Mangas

SINCE 1963 the Army has had a system, based on objective standards, for reporting quarterly on the status of unit readiness. AR 220-1, which established this system, has been replaced as of 1 April 1967 by a new version under which commanders will report for the first time for the period ending 20 June 1967.

The new regulation establishes uniform readiness standards and reporting procedures to assist Headquarters, Department of the Army, and commanders at all levels, in making the most effective use of available resources. These reports provide valuable data to all who must decide where the extra men, training effort, and logistical support will go. By increasing efficiency, the reports help to build a stronger Army.

The new regulation affects your unit by providing better measurement standards and more precise definitions of terms. Changes are substantial but they do not lower standards. In fact, some tough new standards for training indicators are being introduced. Units now must record their days of mission training and percentage of operating strength in attendance at training. This record is necessary in order later to report achievement of training readiness.

Units engaged in combat operations in the Republic of Vietnam are excused from reporting under AR 220-1 unless otherwise directed. These units have high priority for resources; they also employ rapid reporting systems to make known their requests.

AR 220-1, however, does apply to all major Army commands and to all Table of Organization and Equipment (TOE) units of the Active Army except those specifically exempted.

Objectives of the readiness reporting system are to insure that in each unit—

- Authorized personnel with the required skills are available for duty.
- Authorized equipment is on hand and maintained in an operational condition.
- Needed supplies are on hand.
- The unit is maintaining a state of training which will permit accomplishment of the mission reflected in the authorization document under which it is organized.

When effectively used and supervised, the system will permit Department of the Army to provide a basis for orderly distribution of actual and programmed resources; provide justification for requesting additional programmed resources from the Department of Defense; determine Army-wide and command-wide readiness trends; and identify readiness problems which require resolution.

Readiness Levels

The unit commander determines the REDCON based on his knowledge of conditions within the unit. To measure this uniformly, common factors have been selected as readiness indicators in the areas of personnel, training, and logistics. The criteria for determining the unit REDCON levels described below are in Appendix II to the new regulation.

- **REDCON C1.** Unit is fully capable of performing the full TOE mission for which organized or designed.
- **REDCON C2.** Unit is capable of performing full TOE mission but minor deficiencies reduce its ability to conduct sustained operations.
- **REDCON C3.** Unit has deficiencies of such magnitude as to limit its capability to perform the full TOE mission, but is capable of conducting operations for a limited period.
- **REDCON C4.** Unit has deficiencies of such magnitude as to limit severely its capability to perform the full TOE mission.

Assignment of Redcat and Redcape

The Army does not intend that every unit will be able to reach REDCON C1. As in the past, REDCAT is assigned for a given unit based on its mission. REDCAPE is based on available resources. The Army does not have unlimited resources in money or supplies, personnel, and equipment. Obviously, it is necessary to maintain selected units in full combat readiness, ready to fight or be deployed immediately. But to have every unit in the Army at 100 percent effectiveness is simply not worth the extra cost. It is better to have more units, each costing less to build and maintain, but with the capability of being brought quickly to REDCON 1 to match full wartime requirements. There-

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Your Unit Readiness Reports Do Obtain Results

Here's What Happens Typically at Department of Army Level With Variations as Required for Personnel, Training, Logistical Factors



1. Your repart is used ta determine problem areas.



2. The problem is defined—(inadequate supply, lack of persannel, additianal training, etc.)



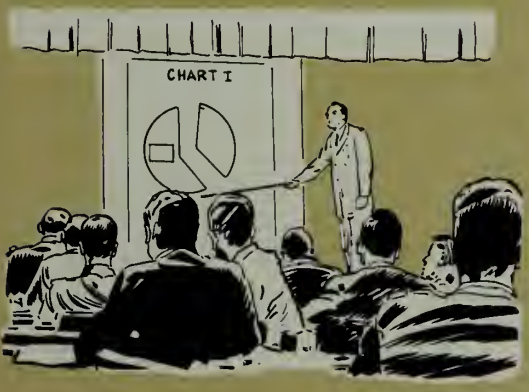
3. The stotus of resources is examined.



4. The problem is machine programmed.



5. Trends are chorted.



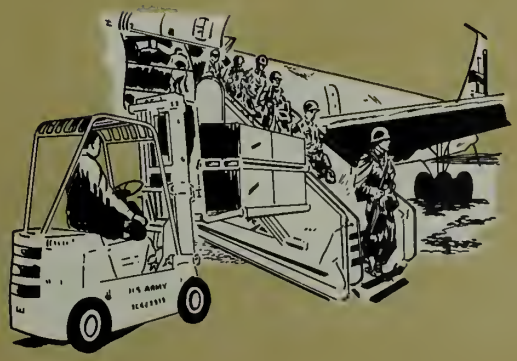
6. Chiefs are briefed on the situation.



7. Doto influences budget requirements.



8. Procurement af men/materiel is planned.



9. Moteriel is received ond distributed. Trained monpower is provided.



10. Result—the World's Best Equipped Fighting Man.

Redcon Criteria

INDICATORS	C1	C2	C3	C4
PERSONNEL				
1. Strength (Block 23, DA Form 2715)	Operating strength not less than 95 percent "full TOE." (level 1)	Operating strength not less than 85 percent "full TOE." (level 1)	Operating strength not less than 75 percent "full TOE." (Level 1)	Operating strength less than 75 percent "full TOE." (Level 1)
2. Military Occupational Specialty (Block 35, DA Form 2715)	Not less than 86 percent of "full TOE" strength are personnel in operating strength who are qualified to perform the duties of the assigned position.	Not less than 77 percent of "full TOE" strength are personnel in operating strength who are qualified to perform the duties of the assigned position.	Not less than 68 percent of "full TOE" strength are personnel in operating strength who are qualified to perform the duties of the assigned position.	Less than 68 percent of "full TOE" strength are personnel in operating strength who are qualified to perform duties of the assigned position.
TRAINING (Combat, combat support, and combat service support units)				
3. Refresher training (Mandatory subjects, arms qualification and physical fitness) (Block 50, Form 2715)	90% or more of individual refresher training requirements accomplished.	85-89% of individual refresher training requirements accomplished.	80-84% of individual refresher training requirements accomplished.	Less than 80% of individual refresher training requirement refresher accomplished.
4. Squad/Crew Proficiency (Block 51, DA-Form 2715)	80% or more of all squads and crews specified by full TOE satisfactorily completed annual firing and semi-annual non-firing proficiency tests.	70-79% of all squads and crews specified by full TOE satisfactorily completed annual firing and semi-annual non-firing proficiency tests.	60-69% of all squads and crews specified by full TOE satisfactorily completed annual firing and semi-annual non-firing proficiency tests.	Less than 60% of all squads and crews specified and full TOE satisfactorily completed annual firing and semi-annual non-firing proficiency tests.
5. Unit Proficiency (Block 52, DA Form 2715)	100% of all platoons and companies specified by full TOE have satisfactorily accomplished ATT/ORT, no-notice exercises, FTX, and TPI, TSI, or NCE, as applicable.	80-99% of all platoons and companies specified by full TOE have satisfactorily accomplished ATT/ORT, no-notice exercises, FTX, and TPI, TSI or NCE, as applicable.	60-79% of all platoons companies specified by full TOE have satisfactorily accomplished ATT/ORT, no-notice exercises, FTX, and TPI, TSI or NCE, as applicable.	Less than 60% of all platoons and companies specified by full TOE have satisfactorily accomplished ATT/ORT, no-notice exercises, FTX, and TPI, TSI, or NCE,
Separate company, not aggregating results of subordinate elements.	Has satisfactorily completed ATT/ORT, no-notice exercises, FTX, and TPI, TSI or NCE, as applicable.	In the opinion of the commander, could complete without additional training.	In the opinion of the commander, could complete within 30 days.	In the opinion of the commander, could not complete within 30 days.
6. Field Exercises Battalion (including separate battalions) Division/Separate Brigade/Armored Cavalry Regiment (Block 3, DA Form 2715)	Has satisfactorily completed ATT/ORT, no-notice exercises and FTX. 100% of battalion-sized units or higher have satisfactorily completed ATT/ORT, no-notice exercises, and FTX as applicable.	In the opinion of the commander, could complete with additional training. 80-99% of battalion-sized units or higher have satisfactorily completed ATT/ORT, no-notice exercises, and FTX as applicable.	In the opinion of the commander, could complete within 30 days. 60-79% of battalion-sized units or higher have satisfactorily completed ATT/ORT, no-notice exercises, and FTX as applicable.	In the opinion of the commander could not complete within 30 days. Less than 60% of battalion-sized units or higher have satisfactorily completed ATT/ORT, no-notice exercises and FTX
7. Mission Training (Block 54, DA Form 2715) Per Quarter	45 tng days of mission training and maintenance have been scheduled and attended by 90% or more of operating strength.	43 tng days of mission training and maintenance have been scheduled and attended by 80-89% of operating strength.	41 tng days of mission training and maintenance have been scheduled and attended by 70-79% of operating strength.	Less than 41 tng days of mission training and maintenance have been scheduled and attended by less than 70% of operating strength.
(Air Defense Missile Units)				
8. Refresher Training, (Block 50, DA Form 2715)	90% or more of individual refresher training requirements accomplished.	85-89% of individual refresher training requirements accomplished.	80-84% of individual refresher training requirements accomplished.	Less than 80% of individual refresher training requirements accomplished.
9. Quarterly Operational Readiness Evaluation (Block 51, Form 2715)	10 points or more scored on last four quarterly evaluations	9 points scored on last four quarterly evaluations.	8 points scored on last four quarterly evaluations.	Less than 8 points scored on last four quarterly evaluations.
10. Air Defense Combat Readiness Training Exercises (Block 52, DA Form 2715)	Hercules: Unit participation in at least 120 hours of combat readiness training exercises within past 13 months. Hawk: 240 hours	Hercules: Unit participation in at least 100 hours of combat readiness training exercises within past 13 months. Hawk: 200 hours	Hercules: Unit participation in at least 80 hours of combat readiness training exercises within past 13 months. Hawk: 160 hours	Hercules: Unit participation in less than 80 hours of combat readiness training exercises within past 13 months. Hawk: Less than 160 hrs.
11. Technical Proficiency Inspection (Block 53, DA Form 2715)	Satisfactory rating on the most recent TPI within 13 months.	In the opinion of the commander, could complete successfully without further trg.	In the opinion of the commander, could complete successfully within 30 days.	In the opinion of the commander, could not complete successfully within 30 days.
12. Annual Service Practice (Block 54, DA Form 2715)	Satisfactory rating on the most recent annual service practice.	In the opinion of the commander, could complete successfully without further trg.	In the opinion of the commander, could complete successfully within 30 days.	In the opinion of the commander, could not complete successfully within 30 days.
LOGISTICS				
13. Equipment on Hand (Block 55, DA Form 2715)	Not less than 90 percent of "full TOE" (level 1) reportable line items at 90 percent fill.	Not less than 90 percent of "full TOE" (level 1) reportable line items at 80 percent fill.	Not less than 90 percent of "full TOE" (level 1) reportable line items at 70% fill.	More than 10 percent of "full TOE" (level 1) reportable line items at less than 70% fill.
14. Unit Equipment Serviceability (Block 56-62, DA Form 2715)	Unit equipment profile not less than 70 20 10.	Unit equipment profile not less than 55 30 15.	Unit equipment profile not less than 40 40 20.	Unit equipment profile less than 40 40 20.
15. Unit Equipment Deployability (Blocks 63-69 Form 2715)	Unit equipment profile not less than 70 20 10.	Unit equipment profile not less than 55 30 15.	Unit equipment profile not less than 40 40 20.	Unit equipment profile less than 40 40 20.
16. Unit Loads: (Enter a single unit load REDCON in block 70, DA Form 2715)				
Prescribed Load Lists	0-10 percent of reportable line items at zero balance.	11-15 percent of reportable line items at zero balance.	16-20 percent of reportable line Items at zero balance.	More than 20 percent of reportable line items at zero balance.
Authorized Stockage Class I, III, and V	14 days of supply or more on hand. not less than 95 percent of authorized line items on hand at 90% fill.	10-13 days of supply on hand. Not less than 90 percent of authorized line items on hand at 90% fill.	6-9 days of supply on hand. Not less than 85 percent of authorized line items on hand at 90% fill.	Less than 6 days of supply on hand. More than 15 percent of authorized line items at less than 90 percent fill.
17. Command Maintenance Management Inspection (Block 71, DA Form 2715)	Satisfactory rating on most recent CMMI within 13 months (for 90% of subordinate units for battalion size or larger reporting units).	Satisfactory rating for 80% of subordinate units for battalion size or larger reporting units on most recent CMMI within 13 months.	Satisfactory rating for 70% of subordinate units for battalion size or larger reporting units on most recent CMMI within 13 months.	Unsatisfactory rating for individual unit reporting, or less than 70% of subordinate units for battalion size or larger reporting units, on most recent CMMI within 13 mos. Unit has not received a CMMI within last 13 months.

fore it is essential that soldiers understand why their unit may not reach REDCON 1 and why it may not be expected to do so.

The REDCAPE indicates what is expected of the unit with available resources. However, sometimes the unit cannot be expected to meet its REDCAPE with a matching REDCON, because in fact the unit is not provided the programmed resources during the rating period. REDCON deficiencies pinpoint problem areas. Initially the unit must re-examine its allocation of the available resources including time. Likewise the major Army command and Headquarters Department of the Army must re-examine their decisions on resource allocation. In order to clarify responsibilities of commanders at various levels the new regulation states:

> "If the unit commander has complied with the regulations and has exhausted the resources at his disposal and objective factors on which the readiness report is based indicate that his unit REDCON is below the assigned REDCAPE, no higher commander in the chain of command will consider this fact as reflecting unfavorably upon the unit commander"

DA Form 2715, Unit Readiness Report, has been revised to fit the instructions in the new regulation, with numbered blocks for recording information about a unit. As before, the form calls for REDCON ratings within the broad headings of Personnel, Training, and Logistics, and it still asks the unit commander to rate the overall readiness condition of his unit. The new regulation allows ten additional days to process the reports and for higher commanders to evaluate them before sending them to Headquarters Department of the Army.

The detailed changes to REDCON indicators and the reasons for them are beyond the scope of a brief article. However, a summary of the indicators and the corresponding REDCON criteria for C1, C2, C3, and C4 appears opposite. The new regulation devotes a full appendix to the discussion of each major indicator: Personnel, Training, and Logistics. These appendices give more detailed instructions as well as examples of the REDCON computations.

Here are a few highlights from the changes to REDCON indicators:

Personnel. The personnel strength indicator will be based on operating strength as a percentage of full TOE strength. The personnel MOS indicator will be based on achievement against full TOE strength rather than assigned strength, which had been used previously.

Training. For most combat, combat support, and combat service support units the following training indicators will apply: Refresher Training; Squad/Crew Proficiency; Unit Proficiency; Field Exercises; Mission Training.

For air defense missile units the following training indicators will apply: Refresher Training; Quarterly Operational Readiness Evaluation; Air Defense Combat Readiness Training Exercises; Technical Proficiency Inspection; Annual Service Practice.

Logistics. The most significant change to the logistics indicators results from the decision to average the ratings for the various classes of supply to achieve a single REDCON for unit loads. Measurement of REDCON for Prescribed Load Lists (PLL) will be required only for those repair parts that would be needed to keep a piece of equipment combat operational. Under the heading Authorized Stockage Lists (ASL) commanders will still determine the REDCON from the average number of days of supply, including the safety level, on hand as of the last day of the reporting period. However, there are changes in the number of days of supply required to be on hand for each C-rating.

Another important change is the fact that equipment profiles will be based on Equipment Serviceability Criteria (ESC) which have been computed throughout the reporting period. Heretofore, computations of ESC based on the "as of" date had been impractical. ESC will be considered current when they have been performed within the 90-day period preceding the "as of" reporting date provided the equipment log book has no entries which invalidate that ESC.

This discussion of the new, improved system for reporting unit readiness gives only the highlights. For those who must prepare the unit readiness report, there can be no substitute for close study of the regulation itself. It has been divided for convenience of use into five sections and seven appendices. Some soldiers will have to make a detailed study of Section II, Preparation of DA Form 2715. Others will have duties requiring them to master Section III, Preparation of Punch Cards.

Every soldier must do his individual best to help keep his unit at a REDCON level which matches its assigned REDCAPE. A ready fighting unit requires ready fighting men.

New Definitions

Following are new or refined definitions from the new AR 220-1:

Readiness Requirement (REDCAT). The level of required readiness assigned to each unit of a command for the accomplishment of assigned missions.

Readiness Capability (REDCAPE). The level of readiness assigned to each unit of a command which is within the capability of the major Army command to support with personnel spaces and equipment items on hand and programmed for the command.

Readiness Condition (REDCON). The actual level of readiness of a unit at a particular time.

The REDCAT and REDCAPE for individual units are *Unclassified* but a list of command-wide REDCAT or REDCAPE will be classified *Confidential.* REDCON will be classified *Confidential.*

Artillery Is For



The arms of the artillery—its howitzers.

Everybody

Second Lieutenant Michael J. Kosser

YOU are an Artilleryman!

"Oh, no, I'm not!" says the proud, ground-pounding infantryman.

"Not on your life!" the engineer replies, wide-eyed with astonishment.

"Me a Redleg?!" exclaims the tradition-rich armored cavalryman.

Branch pride is justifiable and admirable. But wait! What does it mean to be an artilleryman? For one thing it means that you have as much as six hundred pounds of high explosives ready to deliver within a minute of your PRC-25 radio message. And it's there for you, whether you're the general inspecting the lines or a PFC in a foxhole.

Anybody in the U. S. Army may initiate a call for fire. But artillery is no good to you unless you know how to use it. The procedure isn't difficult. Knowing how may save your life some day.

What does a man need to know to bring artillery fire on the enemy?

First, he has to know how to contact the artillery. With the new series of radios this is simple, since artillery, infantry, and armor FM radios operate on the same frequencies.

Know the frequencies and call sign of your supporting artillery. If you don't then when your life depends on artillery, and the artillery forward observer is elsewhere, you're hurting.

Second, make sure you have a compass and a map. Binoculars are helpful, but not necessary.

Let's see where you—an infantryman, engineer, or cavalry trooper—fit in as part of the artillery team.

The artillery team consists essentially. of three components—the firing battery, the fire direction center (FDC), and the forward observer.

In terms of the human body, the firing battery may be considered the arms, the fire direction center is the brain, and the forward observer the eyes.

You—infantrymen or tankers—fulfill the role of the eyes of the artillery, but you must be able to communicate with the brain—the fire direction center.

The artillery has its own language for this, short and simple. Essentially the call for fire consists of the following:

Observer to FDC:

BAR BELL 18, THIS IS BAR BELL 25, FIRE MISSION, OVER.

FDC to observer:

BAR BELL 25, THIS IS BAR BELL 18, FIRE MISSION, OUT.

Observer to FDC:

GRID 314627 DIRECTION 2100 MACHINEGUNS FIRING, FUZE TIME, ADJUST FIRE, OVER.

FDC to observer:

Repeats the message, terminates with OUT, and after the fire order is issued transmits:

BATTALION, 2 ROUNDS, TARGET AF6002, OVER.

Observer to FDC:

BATTALION, 2 ROUNDS, TARGET AF6002, OUT.

If some of these terms seem new, don't be surprised. They are new—the result of standardization among the artillery of the United States, Canada, Great Britain, and Australia, effective September 1966.

How do these terms apply to you?

To be quick and effective, you should know the language. The terms you must know are few and simple, and they'll save your life.

Here are the elements of the call for fire that you must know. (Of these, the three most important portions are: Who you are, what the target is, and where the target is located.)

1. Call Sign. As in all other radio transmissions, you must first identify yourself. KNOW YOUR CALL SIGN.

2. Warning order. FIRE MISSION is all you have to say.

3. Target location. This is the meat of your call for fire. If you have your map it's easy. Estimate the location of the target on the map and give its coordinates (for example, grid 342 714). If the artillery knows your location, you may give them an estimated

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The fire direction center—artillery's brain.

distance in meters from yourself to the target (such as, distance 3700). In either case, you MUST give direction (this used to be called azimuth) from yourself to the target. All information is given in the clear except, of course, for the location of your position.

4. Nature of target. Tell 'em only what you see: "Estimated platoon of infantry digging in;" "survey party in the open;" "two machineguns firing"—specific things, not guesswork. Remember, you are the eyes, not the brain.

5. Control. Simply say ADJUST FIRE, meaning that you are able to adjust.

These five elements are the only elements necessary to tell the fire direction center what they need to know to bring fire on the enemy. Here's how it works.

You say:

Torrid Pheasant 18, this is Breezy Chicken 26, Fire Mission. Over.

The artillery will send back:

Breezy Chicken 26, this is Torrid Pheasant 18, Fire Mission, Out.

You say:

Grid 474 634,/direction, 6100,/squad of Viet Cong in the open, Adjust fire, Over.

The FDC sends back:

Grid 474 634,/direction, 6100,/squad of Viet Cong in the open, Adjust fire, Out . . . There will be a pause, followed by: "Battery 1 round, Target AF6001, Over."

This means a battery will fire one volley in effect, and that the position of your target has been plotted in the FDC as "AF6001," for future reference.

Mark that target number on your map, where you plotted the target and wait.

Soon you'll hear SHOT, OVER. This tells you the rounds are on the way.

You respond with SHOT, OUT.

Within anywhere from ten seconds to over a minute you'll see two explosions somewhere to your front. Now the action begins.

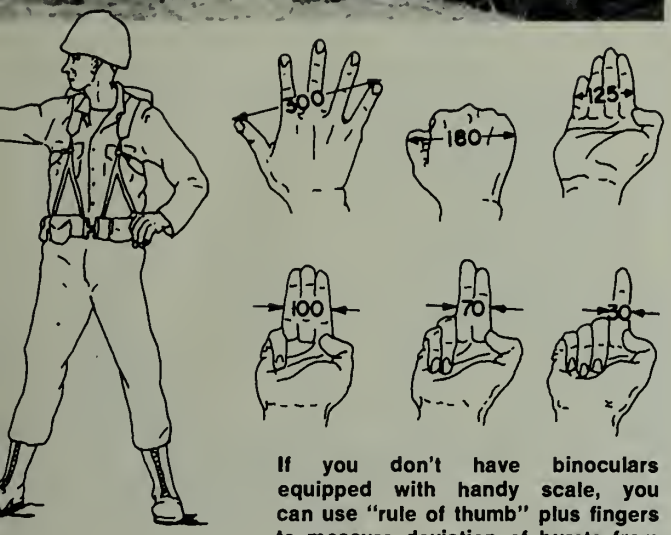
You must make two corrections to bring the fire on the target.

First, you want to bring the fire on line with an adjusting point that you have selected in the center of the target area. If you have binoculars it's easy. Just use the mil scale on the binocular reticle and multiply by the distance in thousands of meters (thus, if rounds land 15 mils right of the adjusting point at an estimated distance 2000 meters, your correction is "Left 30").

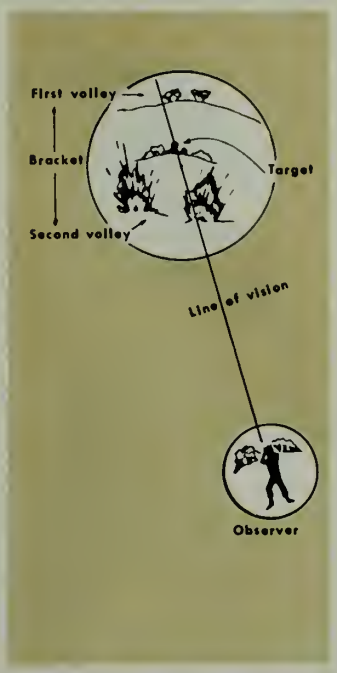
If you have no binoculars, use hand and fingers to measure deviation. (*See diagram.*) Again, multiply by distance in thousands of meters.



The eyes of the artillery—the forward observer.



If you don't have binoculars equipped with handy scale, you can use "rule of thumb" plus fingers to measure deviation of bursts from target.



Idea is to bracket adjusting point by dropping rounds in front of and behind target, to eliminate need for extremely precise range estimation.

Second, you must bracket the adjusting point—that is, you want to drop rounds in front of and behind the target. This eliminates the need for extremely accurate range estimation.

Your two adjusting rounds go out, landing to the left and behind the adjusting point. You aren't certain how far behind, so you call for a large range shift. If you want to hit and not creep, bring it on line first! An experienced FO can make a range change when the rounds are off line but this is not recommended for non-artilleryman.

"Right 30, drop 400, over," you say.

"Right 30, drop 400, out," says the FDC.

The rounds go out and hit, short and almost on line with the target. You now have a 400-meter bracket. In other words, you *know* that one set of rounds is within 200 meters of the target. Of course, you're watching the target and seeing that it doesn't run away but, for simplicity's sake, let's say that you've got your VC squad pinned down with fear, or stuck in the mud.

Ignoring the minor deviation correction, you give "Add 200, over."

"Add 200, out."

"Shot, over."

"Shot, out."

The rounds land over and to the right. Note that the left burst is just behind your target. You want to get the adjusting point centered between the adjusting rounds. With this in mind you go "Left 20, drop 100." You have now split your 200 meter bracket. The rounds land slightly in front of the adjusting point. Note that your target is obscured by the right burst; but you know it's there. And you're almost right on top of your target.

Artillery doctrine says that, except in rare cases, observers with howitzer units split a 100 meter bracket and go into fire for effect. Confidently you say:

"Right 10, add 50, fire for effect." In requesting fire for effect you are asking for an increased volume of fire, normally what the FDC announced in his message to observer (in this case "battery 1 round").

The FDC responds: "Right 10, add 50, fire for effect."

"Shot, over."

"Shot, out."

Six rounds go out, landing in the impact area, obliterating one squad of VC.

Perhaps you want another volley to make sure. If so, merely say, "Repeat." When the target is centered between the rounds, this is ideal. Anything between those two rounds is in big trouble.

Let us assume you have wiped out the enemy. You say:

"End of mission, estimate light casualties, over," again relying on your eyes, not your imagination.

That's all there is to it. It's easy. If you wish to refine your knowledge of this art which may some day save the life of you and your men, read FM 6-135, Adjustment of Artillery Fire by the Combat Soldier, and TC 6-1, September, 1966, Field Artillery Observation. The latter publication contains the new standardized terms.

Soldier Ingenuity Front and Center—
Vietnam Troopers Pick Up the

Latest Combat Tips



Jim Shaw

Pop, remember that old 60mm mortar you lugged half way across Belgium and all over "frozen Chosun"? Remember some of the fond names you had for the heavy base plate of that little goodie?

Well, your boy Junior over here in Vietnam has done just what you always wanted to do. He's chucked it away. And the bipod, too. When he goes out in the "tulies" (what you old-time grunts used to call the boondocks), he's likely to be carrying only the mortar tube. And here's what he does with it—

He takes his steel helmet (same one that you wore), fills it with sand or dirt, sticks the butt end of the mortar tube in the helmet and braces it with his foot. Then he holds the tube with one hand and loads it with the other. Result: He's instant mortar, a one-man team. Every man in the platoon carries two mortar rounds besides their own weapon and ammunition. How's that for firepower?

"We find it extremely effective against snipers at a thousand meters," said 1LT Lane W. McNitt. "With just a little practice you can get pretty good using it without the base plate."

McNitt is training officer of the Replacement Training Company, 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division. He and his instructors spend a week passing along tips they've learned about jungle fighting to every new man assigned to the 101st. Every instructor has had four to six months of jungle campaigns and each wears the Combat Infantryman Badge.

Here are some other tricks they pass along that Joe, Jr. has learned out here in Vietnam—

He can make a "stove" out of a C ration can, using peanut butter "primed" with mosquito repellant as fuel. C4 plastic explosive is the best, however. Break off a little piece of it, strike a match to it and it will boil a canteen cup full of rice in eight minutes or less. Another surprise, Pop. They vary their diet by mixing rice, which is plentiful, with the C-rations.

A lot of them sleep with their heads toward the north. That way, if the Viet Cong attack in the middle of the night, they don't waste even seconds looking at a compass to call in artillery. They're already direction oriented.

He knows better than to pull off leeches that he's picked up in swamps. He just takes a spray bottle of mosquite repellant and applies a little to each leech and they fall off instantly—no muss, no fuss.

He's learned how to adapt the M14 cartridge pouches to the M16

JIM SHAW is Vietnam Bureau Chief of Stars and Stripes.

clips and still be able to pull them out quickly. (He folds a twig and puts it under the center of the three clips, so it sticks up. Sometimes he fastens a "drawstring" on the clips, so he can pull them out in a hurry.)

He's found that a canteen pouch is good for carrying four or five grenades and that plastic container for the PRC-25 radio battery serves as a map case or to keep anything else dry.

He discovered that he can make a pretty good meal for as many as 25 men with just a quart can of dehydrated soup concentrate and rice.

He's learned to bathe himself and wash his clothes at every stream when he has the chance. That way he greatly reduces chances of getting any of the various jungle rots that abound here. (A lot of GIs have given up wearing underwear and even socks because they retain sweat and make them more susceptible to fungus.)

He keeps the bolt of his M16 rifle well oiled, even though it was designed to be used without oil. This prevents jamming caused by dirt and sand. He also tapes a cleaning rod to his M16 to unjam it when a cartridge sticks in the chamber. He knows, too, not to leave a cartridge in the chamber overnight because it "sweats" and jams.

But maybe the most important lesson of all that he's learned is to "travel light." (You learned this one, too.) He won't take anything into the field anymore that can't be eaten, worn or fired. And of the three, ammunition is the most important.

The basic load for the M16 is seven clips, but everyone carries at least double and usually triple that. Some carry as many as 30 or even 50 clips.

He's learned to keep his ammunition as clean as his weapon, too, taking the rounds from the clips, cleaning and replacing them every day.

He's a sharp soldier, Pop, and a good fighter. Maybe you'd say he's not the man old G.I. Joe was, but deep down inside, I wonder if maybe you're just not a little bit envious?

Scouting Lore— 1881 Style

A book on "Mountain Scouting" by Edward S. Farrow published in 1881 contains many woods lore ideas that have pertinence today in jungle and mountain warfare. Some quotes from the 1881 publication:

"When the boots or shoes become water-soaked, it is a splendid plan to fill them full of oats or barley, if at hand. The grain prevents the boot or shoe from shrinking and rapidly absorbs the moisture.

"When destitute of all tools, to fell a tree: light a small fire about the root, prevent the same from flaming upwards by applying leaves. After the fire has burned out a portion of the tree, move it aside and knock away the charred wood, thus exposing a fresh surface for the action of the fire.

"When rolling up your shirt sleeves, do not turn the cuffs inside out, but turn them inward and roll up the sleeves, inward to the arm. The sleeves will remain tucked up, without being touched, while if they be rolled outward they become loose every few minutes.

"To facilitate the climbing of a large tree with rough bark, unite the feet by dampened handkerchief, towels, or ravelled ropes tied together so that their distance apart shall be about two-thirds of the diameter of the tree.

"To secure a prisoner with the minimum amount of string, bring his hands behind him, back to back, and tightly tie the thumbs together; also the little fingers.

"Ink, in emergency, may be made by rubbing charcoal, gunpowder or soot into a little milk or warm water, to which is added a small quantity of gum or glue . . . Very strong coffee will make fair ink that will not rub.

"At 30 yards, a person with ordinary sight can distinguish the white of the eye; at 80 yards the eyes can be seen; at 100 yards buttons counted; at 200 yards the buttons look like faint stripes; at 300 yards the features of the face are distinguishable; at 400 yards the face appears like a dot and the movement of the legs and arms are distinct; at 500 yards the head is visible; at 600 yards individual movements are observed but details disappear; at 700 yards the movement of the legs become indistinct; at 800 yards the individual movements cannot be observed; and at 900 yards; the head appears like a dot.

"The sun on your back, or looking over a light surface, such as water or snow, tends to make objects look near; while with the sun in your face, or looking over a dark background or undulating surface has the contrary effect.

"To prevent a mule from braying, when silence is necessary in a hostile country, tie a heavy rock to his tail.

"A change of the moon greatly influences the weather. A halo around the moon indicates approaching wet weather; the greater the circle the nearer the rain. Fine weather may be expected when swallows fly high; but when they or any birds of long flight hang about home or fly up and down or low, rain and wind may be expected. When the stock seek sheltered places and do not cover their usual range, when smoke does not ascend readily during a calm, an unfavorable change must be expected. Dew and fog are indications of fine weather—neither occurs under an overcast sky, or when the wind is blowing."

This description of the Indian in the 1881 book could easily be applicable to the Viet Cong: "He is present one day and when next heard from is marauding in another territory. Living off the country, without impediments of any description and with no lines of retreat to cover, he is enabled to withhold himself from combat unless he finds himself very superior in number and position. Frequently, when there is no visible 'sign', the entire war party may be waiting in ambush, a few hundred yards distant."—*The Mountaineer, Fort Carson, Colorado.*

Repple-Depple-

Vietnam Has Its Own at Long Binh Junction



Sergeant First Class J. W. Stuhler

THEY call it Camp LBJ for short—for Long Binh Junction. It's the 90th Replacement Battalion camp, which just a few months ago was a hastily formed tent city, but now is taking on the aspects of a permanent, settled place.

"Junction" is the appropriate term for here is where troops are processed and routed to other locations. Those arriving from Continental United States are routed to their eventual destination in Vietnam. Those from units in Vietnam are headed back to the United States.

In either event, every effort is made to provide the best possible facilities, to make the soldier's stopover as comfortable, as productive and as brief as possible.

When the camp was first opened it was just one step ahead of the replacements. Today there are two mess halls, a well-stocked post exchange, laundry and shower facilities, a snack bar. An enlisted men's club is being built. Almost daily a new semi-permanent tropical hut, complete with fluorescent lighting and electric fans, replaces the tents. Each hut houses 52 men. Many of the improvements have been made by the soldiers passing through the camp—but as the processing system is continually improved and streamlined, the average stay of any one individual is being reduced. Some who processed through similar centers in the Korean War report that then it usually took about a full month. Today troops are seldom at Long Binh more than six or seven days.

As replacements arrive at Tan Nhut Air Base in Saigon, they are met by members of the depot, taken to Long Binh by bus and with no loss of time find themselves being processed. Records are checked, change-of-address cards filled out, orientation talks given. The records go to an assignment team which confirms the assignment—or directs one for those who have arrived unassigned to some particular unit.

Before being assigned to billets and drawing their bedding, the men exchange U. S. currency for Military Payment Certificates or piasters. Then they're ready to move on as soon as possible. They attend three shipping formations daily while listening for their name and unit assignment to be called. Part of the processing consists of in-country briefing by the 18th Replacement Company. "Graduates" find this especially helpful in adjusting to their new unit assignment.

Augmenting the activities at Long Binh, the 22d Replacement Battalion was recently opened at Cam Ranh Bay. This 1st Logistical Command unit will process Army members, both coming and going, from the I and II Corps tactical zones in Vietnam. Modern communications will be used to confirm an arrival's orders and have him processed within 24 hours at the new center.

SERGEANT FIRST CLASS JAMES W. STUHLER is assigned to Information Office, U. S. Army Vietnam.







As swiftly as replacement arrive, they undergo processing. Records are checked, then a records team confirms the assignment, or directs one for those arriving unassigned . . .



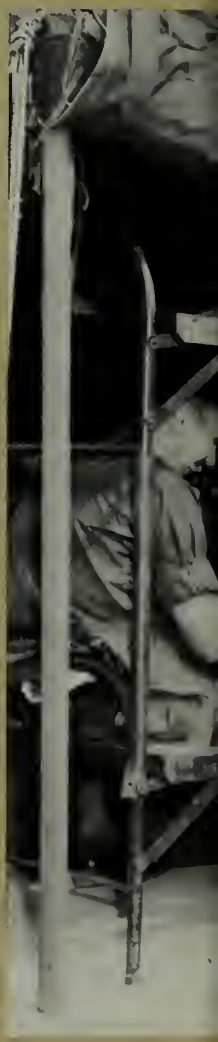
How much is that in Uncle Sam money?



Nurses on way to hospitals in battle areas look over quarters . . .



Men attend daily shipping formations.





They find relaxation in the PX . . .



and quickly they too are processed.



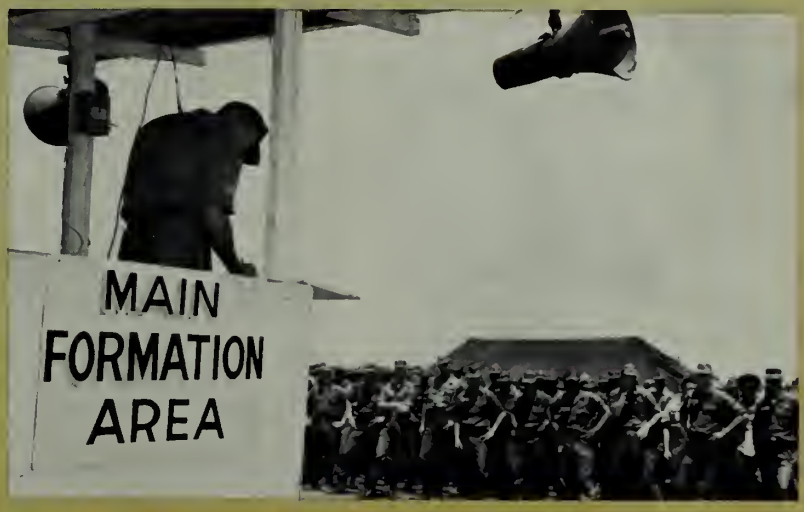
Old style tents are rapidly . . .



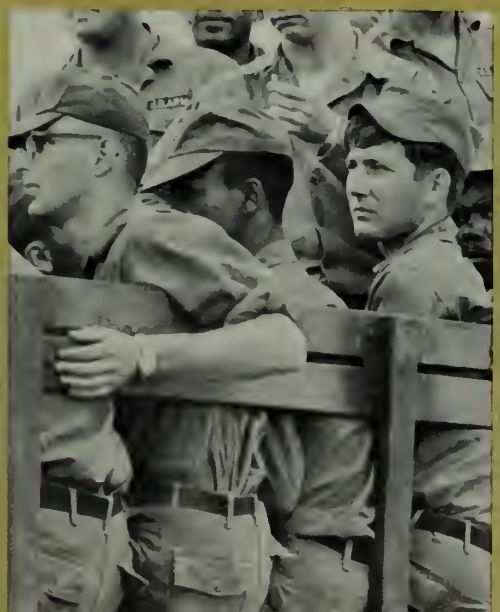
. . . being replaced by permanent buildings.



. . . and by making up a bridge group.



Soon after names of those shipping out are read at daily formations. . . .



. . . the men are on their way to their destination, whether to Vietnam or returning to Continental U. S.





To tackle the enemy anywhere—

They Climb the Crags

Glaciers and Rock Barriers are Stepping Stones for Alaska's Mountain Men

Lieutenant Colonel Theodore J. Meiners

CARE to learn to travel where mountain goats watch their step? Interested in learning to leap from high cliffs in a single bound or two —backwards? Or in crossing swift torrents in full battle dress?

The soldiers of U.S. Army, Alaska's 172d Infantry Brigade (M) face this kind of training every summer and enjoy every minute.

The place is 40 miles northeast of Fort Richardson, near Anchorage, at the head of a glacier-hewn valley in grizzly bear country in the Chugach Mountain Range.

The purpose is to maintain U.S. Army mountain and glacier capability in an age which considers rugged terrain feasible for combat, and in which the wildest rock and ice country on the planet is occupied by unfriendly nations.

Beginning in mid-June, a new infantry company each week moves into the Brigade's Mountain and Glacier Training Center at Eklutna Glacier. By this time Alaska's long summer days have burned most of the snow from the lower slopes of the Chugach.

Three weeks in advance of the first unit's arrival, a small party from the company goes into the yet-wintry valley to train as instructors for the rest of their unit. Snow is often in the air, the wind blows, and life is generally miserable. But when they return from the heights they are qualified mountain-men.

When the full company reaches Eklutna Camp the men settle into tents weighted against the wind by boulders which are ground smooth by the glacier, whose gravelly toes stream gray water into Eklutna River, one hundred feet from their doorways. Across the creek, a barren wall of stone 4,000 feet high crumbles, a ton of boulders at a time, as wind and water reshape its face.

On their side of the river a basalt fist thrusts from the other wall of the canyon, shouldering the moving glacier. The rock's rounded surface shows the scratches which are the track of the ice river.

This low rock, free of ice for its first few hundred feet, is the first classroom. With the rumble of landslides across the creek, the dice-rattling rhythm of the boulders in the stream behind them, groups of soldiers learn rock climbing as demonstrated by instructors from their own units, who have been here weeks before them.

Most trusted of the teachers is Harry "Hans" Wagner, U.S. Army, Alaska's mountain and glacier training advisor. Born, it is said on skis, Wagner grew up in the mountains of Germany, spent his youth as a ski instructor and mountain guide in the Alps, came to work as an interpreter for Warner Brothers in Hollywood in 1935, joined the famous 10th Mountain Division and saw combat in Italy in World War II. He coached the Army's first Modern Winter Biathlon Team at Fort Richardson.

When he teaches, men listen. Gruffly humorous, demanding excellence of men who in many cases have never faced snow and ice and the danger of the mountain world, Wagner gets his messages across.

The men and their instructors, with Wagner as supervisor, start by simply walking on and over boulder

LIEUTENANT COLONEL THEODORE J. MEINERS, Infantry, is assigned to Headquarters, United States Army Alaska.



and crag, to gain confidence in "balance climbing." Progressing from this plateau, the students put to use the rope tieing and handling techniques they have been practicing in the camp, learning to rely on the correct knots, and making certain they find safe places to anchor the lines.

On the second and third days the soldiers discover they can trust the ropes, and their growing skill. They build bridges with one, two and three lines, and learn the footwork required to assure safe crossing on the swaying structures.

Since nature provides no stairs or ladders for vertical movement over sheer cliffs, the men learn rappelling. This technique, now used in helicopter exercises in Vietnam, involves lashing a line around the body and fixing it atop the cliff in pitons (small spikes which are driven into fissures in rock or into ice), then jumping backwards from the cliff, slowing the fall by toeing into the cliff face one or more times while in descent. Once this is mastered, the men learn to move cargo up and down the cliffs, and to lower "injured" buddies on stretchers, with two men "walking" the casualties down in a modified rappel.

On the fourth day the units move up into the strangeness of the glacier, testing newly won skills on the wind-scored ice. Atop the ice-river's fissured face they learn to cope with slides on ice, and to arrest their slides with ice axes. They learn the value of teamwork, and the importance of staying alert in a hostile environment—alert against both terrain and human dangers.

In the final examination for the week-long training, the units gird for the country, with crampons (spiked footgear strapped to the mountain boots), pitons, the ice axes, and the climbing ropes. Then Wagner and the unit leaders and instructors head the men up from the camp and back several miles over the glacier. On this last jaunt the men are exposed to the glacier and the mountains, and to the utter instability of high country weather. They cross snow bridges, peer into bottomless crevasses so blue they hurt the eyes, side-walk in steps they cut in the frozen ice slopes, and learn to travel surely but cautiously over areas of great potential danger.

When they walk back out of the mountain-glacier area, even the slow learners return from the week of training with a sense of achievement. Theirs has been no dry tedium of theory, of school books and chalkboards. They have "been somewhere" and faced real challenges on the way.

Wagner, who has instructed hundreds of men from the Alps to the Alaska Range, claims little personal credit for the success of the U.S.



Clockwise from left above—ice axes are used to scale ice wall; up the glacier they hike; down the glacier one slides; they go rappelling down a sheer rock wall.

Army, Alaska mountain and glacier training program. "It is the men," he declares, "We get men from every state. They are all different individuals, but they all get something from the training. It doesn't matter where they came from, Florida or Maine, they can be made into good climbers."

"After all," he grins, "just because a fellow is born on the sea doesn't mean he has to like fish."



Getting a casualty out of mountainous terrain demands skill, daring, planning, training.



Idea Pays Off

Cold fingers led to the winning of an Army Incentive Award for SGT Eli L. Puckett of Co. C, 2d Bn, 51st Infantry. For his suggested modification of the M-14 rifle ammunition pouch, Puckett is now $105 richer.

He suggested shortening the top rim of the pouch, enabling a soldier to get a better grip on the magazines while wearing gloves. He also suggested adding an extra fold of canvas to the sides of the pouch to provide more space.

Puckett came up with the improvements while running through the Mechanized Infantry Squad Proficiency Course in Grafenwoehr, Germany.

Recent legislation takes the financial worry out of protracted illness and major medical needs of your dependents

Expanded Health Benefits For the Uniformed Services



Keep a copy with your personal records.
Additional reprints are available on request to the Editor, ARMY DIGEST.

Major additions to the Government's medical care program for the Uniformed Services have been provided by new legislation signed by the President on 30 September 1966.

Under the Military Medical Benefits Amendments of 1966 (Public Law 89-614), the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services provides both hospitalization and outpatient care in civilian facilities for dependents of active duty members, retired members entitled to retired, retainer, or equivalent pay (including retired reservists), their dependents, and survivors of deceased active duty and eligible retired members.

Also added is a program of care in civilian facilities for active duty dependents who are mentally retarded or physically handicapped.

Present space-available care of retirees and dependents in Uniformed Services facilities will continue and some new benefits have been added.

WHO IS ELIGIBLE

The new program applies to all of the Uniformed Services: the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and the commissioned corps of the Public Health Service and of the Environmental Science Services Administration (formerly the Coast and Geodetic Survey).

Those eligible for medical benefits are: dependents of members on active duty for more than 30 days; retired members and retired reservists entitled to retired, retainer, or equivalent pay (including reservists with less than 8 years of active duty retired on points at age 60); their dependents; and the dependents of deceased members of the Uniformed Services who died while serving on active duty for more than 30 days or in retirement and were entitled to retired, retainer, or equivalent pay.

Eligible dependents are:

- Wife.
- Unremarried widow
- Husband, if dependent on Service wife for over one-half of his support.
- Unremarried widower, if he was dependent on Service wife at the time of her death for over one-half of his support because of a mental or physical incapacity.
- Unmarried legitimate child, adopted child, or stepchild, in one of the following categories:

(1) Under 21 years of age.

(2) 21 or over, but incapable of self-support because of a mental or physical incapacity that existed before the age of 21, and is (or was at the time of the member's death) dependent on the member for over one-half of support.

(3) Under 23, enrolled in a full-time course in an approved institution of higher learning, and dependent on the sponsor for over one-half of support.

Dependent parents and parents-in-law are not eligible for civilian care, but may continue to receive space-available care in Uniformed Services facilities. Parents must be (or must have been at the time of the member's death) dependent on the member for over one-half of support and residing in a dwelling provided or maintained by the member.

Other Health Plans

Individuals (except active duty dependents) enrolled in any other insurance, medical service, or health plan provided by law or through employment are not eligible for civilian care



Maternity and Infant Care

under the Uniformed Services Health Program unless the benefit claimed is not payable under the other plan.

At Age 65

At age 65 most beneficiaries will be eligible for civilian hospital insurance benefits under the new Social Security Medicare Program. Consequently they will transfer to that program and will no longer be eligible for civilian care under the Uniformed Services Civilian Health Program. (This does not apply to active duty dependents.)

Those who don't qualify for Social Security hospital insurance at age 65 will remain eligible for civilian care under the Uniformed Services Civilian Health Program.

All beneficiaries, however, may continue to receive space-available care in Uniformed Services facilities.

WHEN COVERAGE BEGINS

The new law has two effective dates. Outpatient care in civilian facilities for active duty dependents began 1 October 1966, all other benefits on 1 January 1967.

CARE IN CIVILIAN FACILITIES

The medical services listed below are authorized for all eligible beneficiaries. (Does not include parents and parents-in-law.)

Physicians

Services of doctors of medicine, osteopathy, dental surgery, and dental medicine.

Health Benefits Provided

The following services are authorized on either an inpatient or an outpatient basis from civilian medical facilities.

- Treatment of medical and surgical conditions, nervous and mental disorders, chronic conditions and diseases, and contagious diseases.

NOTE: When hospitalized for treatment of chronic conditions and diseases or for nervous, mental and emotional disorders, a plan for the management of the condition must be submitted to the executive director of OCHAMPUS at the address given on page 41 or the oversea commander prior to the expiration of 45 days of hospitalization. The request for approval of the plan will include information identical to that listed on page 41 for request for acceptance under the handicapped program.

- Maternity and infant care.
- Family planning services.
- Diagnostic examinations.
- Insulin.
- Drugs and medicines obtainable only by written prescription.
- Anesthetics.
- Oxygen.
- Dental care required as a necessary adjunct to medical or surgical treatment.
- Physical therapy.
- Orthopedic braces (except orthopedic shoes) and crutches.
- Artificial eyes and limbs.
- Services of private-duty nurses, when ordered by a physician.
- Services of specialists in sciences allied to the practice of medicine, when ordered by a physician.
- When medically necessary, non-Government ambulance service as an inpatient benefit when a patient is moved to, from or between hospitals for hospitalization, or as an outpatient benefit in all other cases.
- Rental of durable equipment, such as wheelchairs, iron lungs, and hospital beds.
- Routine physical examinations and routine immunization for active duty dependents—only when they have overseas duty travel orders.

Hospitalization

Semiprivate hospital accommodations and all necessary services and supplies furnished by the hospital. (The charge for a private room is allowable only when medically indicated or when it is the only kind of room available). An infirmary, when operated in conjunction with a university medical facility, is recognized as a hospital.

Benefits Not Provided

Routine physical examinations and routine immunizations (except for active duty dependents who have overseas duty travel orders).

- Well-baby care.
- Spectacles or examinations for them.
- Prosthetic devices (other than artificial limbs and artificial eyes), hearing aids, and orthopedic shoes.
- Dental care (except as a necessary adjunct to medical or surgical treatment).
- Domiciliary or custodial care.

Christian Science Benefits

The following are authorized:

- Services of Christian Science practitioners and Christian Science nurses listed as such in the Christian Science Journal, current at the time service is provided.
- Necessary services and supplies ordered by the attending Christian Science practitioner. Such services may not include the so-called "absent treatment."
- Hospitalization in a sanatorium operated or listed and certified by the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts.

CARE IN UNIFORMED SERVICES FACILITIES

All existing space-available privileges in Uniformed Services facilities remain in effect, and some new space-available benefits for dependents were added beginning 1 January 1967.

New Health Benefits Provided Dependents

- Nervous and mental disorders: treatment on an inpatient or outpatient basis.
- Chronic conditions and diseases: treatment on an inpatient or outpatient basis. (In the case of service personnel retired for physical disability, hospitalization for certain chronic conditions, however, is a responsibility of the Veterans Administration.)
- Family planning services.
- Artificial limbs and eyes.
- Loan of durable equipment, such as wheelchairs, iron lungs, and hospital beds.

Benefits Not Provided Dependents

- Domiciliary or custodial care.
- Prosthetic devices (other than artificial limbs and artificial eyes), hearing aids, orthopedic footwear, and spectacles. These items, if available from Government stocks, may be sold to



Payment For Outpatient Care Is Based On a Fiscal Year

See AR 40-121 for list of fiscal agents to which medical bills are submitted.

dependents, at the cost to the Government, outside the United States and at designated stations within the United States where adequate civilian facilities are unavailable.

- Dental care (except outside the United States; or in the United States in an emergency, or as a necessary adjunct to medical, surgical, or preventive treatment, or at locations where adequate civilian facilities are not available).

NOTE: Retirees are authorized the same medical and dental care as active duty members in Uniformed Services facilities on a space available basis (except hospitalization for Service personnel retired for physical disability and certain chronic conditions which is a responsibility of the Veterans Administration.)

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION CARE FOR RETIRED MEMBERS

All retired members may receive care for nonservice-connected disabilities in Veterans Administration facilities on a space-available basis beginning 1 January 1967. They will no longer have to state under oath that they are financially unable to defray the cost of care. There is no charge for outpatient care. For hospitalization, officers and warrant officers pay subsistence; enlisted members pay nothing.

CARE FOR HANDICAPPED ACTIVE DUTY DEPENDENTS

The new law establishes a special program of civilian health services, training, and rehabilitation for physically and mentally handicapped dependents of members of the Uniformed Services who are serving on active duty for a period of more than 30 days.

These services are available to wives, children, and dependent husbands who are moderately or severely retarded mentally or who have a serious physical handicap. The program became effective 1 January 1967.

Authorized services include:

- Diagnosis.
- Inpatient, outpatient, and home treatment.
- Training, rehabilitation, and special education.
- Institutional residential care in private nonprofit, public, and State institutions and facilities. Also, when appropriate, transportation to and from such institutions and facilities.
- To qualify for benefits under handicapped program, public facilities must be used to the extent they are available and adequate. For services in other than a public facility, the sponsor or other responsible family member must obtain a statement from a public official that the services are not available in public facilities and the statement must be attached to the claim for services provided by the private facility. Payment for institutional (residential) care is not authorized to private facilities operated for profit.

Information

Detailed information on this program, including information on schools, hospitals, or training centers for a particular handicap, may be obtained from the Information Center, Office of Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services in Denver *(see address above)*.

Prior Approval

To obtain benefits under the handicapped program, the sponsor or other responsible family member must send a request for acceptance of the dependent under the handicapped program to the:

Executive Director
Office for Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services
Office of The Surgeon General, US Army
Denver, CO 80240

or to the overseas commander. The request must include the following information:

- Sponsor's name, grade, service number, branch of service, and duty assignment.
- Dependent's name and address. If in an institution, the name and address of the institution.
- Age and relationship of the dependent to the sponsor.
- A signed statement by a physician giving the diagnosis, history of the dependent's disability, present condition, prognosis, a recommended plan for management of the condition, and the estimated cost.

COSTS

Cost in Uniformed Services Facilities

Cost remains the same. There is no charge for outpatient care. For hospitalization the charge is $1.75 a day for dependents, subsistence for retired officers and warrant officers, and no charge for retired enlisted members.

Cost In Civilian Facilities

Active Duty Dependents

Hospitalization—the first $25 or $1.75 a day, whichever is greater, for inpatient care (including physician).

Outpatient Care—the deductible plus 20%. A dependent pays the first $50 (the deductible) for outpatient care including prescription drugs each fiscal year, plus 20% of the charges in excess of $50. However, a family of 2 or more pays a maximum of $100 deductible each fiscal year, plus 20% of the charges in excess of $100.

Retirees, Their Dependents, and Dependents of Deceased Members

Hospitalization—25% of the charges for inpatient care (including physician).

Outpatient Care—the deductible plus 25%. A patient pays the first $50 (deductible) for outpatient care including prescription drugs each fiscal year, plus 25% of the charges in excess of $50. However, a family of 2 or more pays a maximum of $100 deductible each fiscal year, plus 25% of the charges in excess of $100.

OUTPATIENT CARE EXCEPTIONS: When outpatient care is directly related to hospitalization, it is considered inpatient care in computing the patient's share of the charges for the following:

(1) Pregnancy. All care when a maternity patient is hospitalized for delivery or is otherwise hospitalized for the proper management of the pregnancy.

(2) Surgery. Care received within 30 days before and 120 days after hospitalization including (a) services required of a physician and (b) diagnostic tests and procedures performed

by the attending physician or other professional person.

(3) Bodily Injury. All services and supplies provide for treatment within 30 days before and 120 days after hospitalization.

NONAVAILABILITY STATEMENTS

Nonavailability Statements are needed only by active duty dependents residing with their sponsors for hospitalization in civilian hospitals in the United States and Puerto Rico. Regulations still require them to use Uniformed Services hospitals, when available, for hospitalization.

Paying for Civilian Care

When applying for medical services from civilian physicians or facilities, patients should first make sure that they will be accepted under the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services.

The patient pays his share of the charges directly to the source of care—the physician, hospital, outpatient facility, or for prescription drugs, the pharmacy. The source of care collects the remainder from the Government.

Patients will be reimbursed for overpayments. When a patient makes a payment which, together with previous payments, if any, exceeds his share of the cost, he should file a claim for reimbursement on DA Form 1863-1 or 1863-2 as described below.

Receipted bills should be obtained for all payments, including prescription drugs, and should show the name of the patient and the date.

The Fiscal Year: Payment for outpatient care is based on a fiscal year, not a calendar year. The fiscal year begins on 1 July and ends on 30 June of the following year. It is important to remember this in calculating the annual deductible and the patient's percentage of the excess charges.

Annual Deductible Certificate

For outpatient care, once the annual deductible ($50 for an individual, $100 family maximum) has been met, an Annual Deductible Certificate will be furnished. Each patient must show this certificate to the source of care when seeking further outpatient services during that fiscal year. The certificate proves that the deductible for the patient has already been paid, and that for the rest of the fiscal year the patient has to pay only his percentage (20% or 25%) of the charges.

A family will obtain either one or two Annual Deductible Certificates during the course of a fiscal year, depending on the circumstances.

If only one member of a family receives civilian outpatient care costing at least $50, only one certificate will be needed. If a second member of the family later receives care costing at least $50, a second certificate should be obtained. The two certificates together will show that the maximum annual deductible ($100) has been paid.

If, however, two or more family members receive care simultaneously, a single $100 certificate may be obtained (provided, of course, that the total family payment amounts to at least $100).

To obtain this Annual Deductible Certificate for outpatient care, fill out a claim form provided by the source of care (DA Form 1863-1 or 1863-2). Send this form, with receipted bills attached, to the appropriate agency listed below.

In the United States and Puerto Rico, forms should be sent to the Government's State fiscal agent (which may be an insurance company, Blue Cross or Blue Shield, or a State medical society). The physician or other source of care will furnish the name of this agent.

(Fiscal agents for all States and Puerto Rico are also listed in the joint regulations on the Uniformed Services Health Benefits Program [AR 40-121/SECNAVINST 32-0.8 Series/AFR 168-9/CG COMDINST 6320.2A/PHS GEN CIR No. 6], available at Uniformed Services facilities.)

In Canada and Mexico, claim forms should be sent to:

Executive Director
Office for Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services
Office of The Surgeon General, US Army
Denver, CO 80240

This office administers the civilian care program for all of the Services in the United States, Puerto Rico, Canada, and Mexico.

Overseas (outside the United States, Puerto Rico,, Canada, and Mexico,) claim forms should be obtained from and submitted to the appropriate overseas commander.

Cost of Civilian Care for the Handicapped

Only spouses and children of active duty members may participate in this program. The sponsor pays an initial share of the monthly cost of civilian services on a graduated scale according to his pay grade. The Government pays the rest up to a maximum of $350 a month. Anything over that amount is paid by the sponsor. However, a sponsor who has more than one physically handicapped or mentally retarded dependent pays for the care of only one such dependent—the care which costs least.

Sponsors' monthly costs are:

E-1 through E-5—$25, E-6—$30, E-7—$35, E-8—$40, E-9—$45, W-1 and W-2—$45, W-3 and W-4—$50, O-1—$35, O-2—$40, O-3—$45, O-4—$50, O-5—$65, O-6—$75, O-7—$100, O-8—$150, O-9—$200, O-10—$250.

IDENTIFICATION CARDS

As proof of eligibility for medical care from both civilian and Uniformed Services sources, a patient must present a valid Uniformed Services identification card. This is the only proof needed (except for the handicapped). The identification card for dependents is DD Form 1173, Uniformed Services Identification and Privilege Card. For retirees, it is DD Form 2 (retired), Identification Card, Armed Forces of the United States. Cards are not usually issued to children under ten; they use a parent's card.

New Identification Cards

New identification cards showing eligibility for civilian care will be needed by the following after 1 January 1967. They should apply at once to the nearest military installation of any Service for specific instructions on having their identification cards reissued.

- Dependents of all retirees (spouses and children).
- Dependents of deceased members who died on active duty or in retirement.
- Retired reservists whose cards show "No Medicare."

Active duty dependents and other retirees under 65 do not need new identification cards. (Retirees age 65 or older who are eligible for Social Security Medicare are not eligible for civilian care under the Uniformed Services Health program.)

FOR INFORMATION

Detailed information on medical care from both civilian and Uniformed Services sources under the Uniformed Services Health Benefits Program may be obtained from one of the following:

- The surgeon's office or the medical officer of the nearest military installation.
- A family doctor or local hospital.
- The Executive Director, Office for Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services, Office of The Surgeon General, US Army, Denver, CO 80240.
- The Surgeon General of each military Service.



Paratroopers of the 173d Airborne Brigade fire mortars in War Zone D.

The Rains Came

The Republic of Vietnam has a typically tropical climate of two seasons—hot and dry, and hot and rainy. In the southern delta region, the rains usually begin in late May and continue through September. Along the coast, the rainy season begins in October and causes periodic floods through November and December, continuing with drizzles from January to March.

Although the helicopter has provided a mobility unknown in previous wars, the fighting men must still slog through mud and put up with the discomforts of constant damp. Here is the soggy face of war during the monsoon rains.



A 173d Airborne Brigade paratrooper huddles under his poncho during downpour.

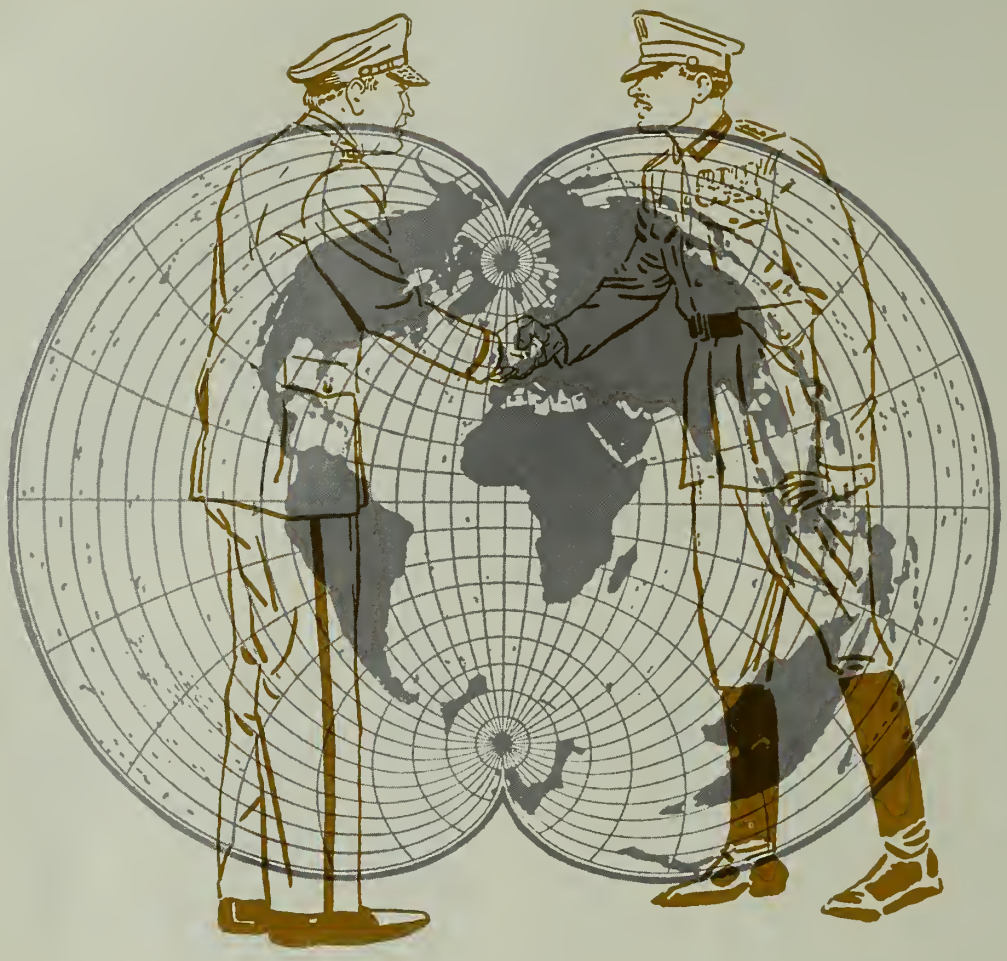


The mist of the monsoon shrouds a 173d Brigade helicopter as it prepares to take on paratroopers.



A poncho gives some protection during a search and destroy mission by units of the 25th Infantry Division.

AD $ WINNER



Military Missionaries

Lieutenant Colonel Donald E. Sampson

THE Russian's first question was, "What do you do here?"

"I am with the U.S. Army Mission," I said.

"Where do you work?"

"We function as part of the Army General Staff."

"Do you wear uniforms?"

"Of course we do."

"Oh, then you wear this country's army uniforms!"

"No, we wear U.S. Army uniforms. You see, we have nothing whatever to hide."

The conversation occurred at a recent diplomatic reception, when I was approached by the Russian Army attache. The conversation illustrates the Soviet concept of military mission operations, and also points up some common misunderstandings about mission duty in general among Americans as well.

When I received orders to a U.S. Army Mission in South America, I found very little in the way of explanation or guidance to help me prepare for the assignment. On the assumption that the reader is as uninformed as I was on the nature of Mission duty, I have tried to set down some pertinent facts and observations, and hope it will be of some value.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL DONALD E. SAMPSON, Artillery, formerly on mission assignment in South America, is currently assigned to the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations.

A Military Mission is, in essence, a group of advisers from the army of one nation sent to the army of another nation, usually on a government-to-government contract basis and for an extended period of time. Being under contract gives rise to the feeling of mercenary employment at times. It is true that many U.S. Mission members have been paid for their services in the past; consequently, duty in the highest paying countries used to be a much sought-after assignment. However, the Mansfield Act saw to it that no United States service personnel can receive remuneration of any kind from a foreign government, so the aspect of financial gain is out of the picture. Still, many foreign governments insist on paying mission members for their services; in such cases the payment is turned over to the U.S. Treasury and may be considered as reimbursement to the United States for the mission members' salaries.

The names of von Steuben and Lafayette are familiar examples of early Missionaries to our country. A German military mission with the Turkish Army at Gallipoli contributed to the defeat of the British in that unfortunate campaign. The British Army makes a practice of sending many of its officers to Mission assignments during times of peace, and officers so assigned derive their income from the host government. There are many other examples of the successful use of missions in the past which the reader will find in military history. The Russians have profited from such a study of past successes, and make extensive use of the mission system today.

The mission contract, or agreement, is a bi-lateral diplomatic accord which prescribes the purpose of the mission, its duration, status of individual members, their rank and precedence with respect to the host country's army, and details such as medical and other benefits to be provided the members and their families. Since agreements are bilateral, the size and composition of each mission depends on the specific needs and desires of the host country. Due to the complexity of modern armies and the resulting number of specialties required, there is no limit to the type and number of personnel which may be required for mission duty.

One source of confusion is the widespread interchange of the terms "Mission" and "MAAG". There is a difference, and it is determined by the type of military assistance granted the host country under the provisions of the United States Military Assistance Program (MAP).

MAP had its real beginning with the Lend-Lease Program of World War II, although in its present form it was instituted by President Truman during the post-World War II years in Greece and Turkey. As Communist pressures in various countries increased, the United States reacted by sending arms and other military equipment to the threatened countries. It soon became apparent that materiel was not enough; therefore, groups of uniformed U.S. servicemen were sent to train the foreign units in the use of the materiel provided. These groups were, and still are, called Military Assistance Advisory Groups. They are direct outgrowths of the Military Assistance Program.

THE background of the program is spelled out in the pamphlet "Military Assistance Program," prepared by the Evaluation Division, Assistant for Mutual Security, Deputy Chief of Staff S&L, Headquarters, United States Air Force. The Armed Forces sponsor a Military Assistance Institute in Washington, which offers a most valuable course for those designated for MAAG or Mission duty.

Generally speaking, the type of aid granted under the MAP may consist of training support only, or may be extended to include direct grants of materiel and equipment. A MAAG usually sponsors the training and equipping of specific units of the host country's armed forces, while a Mission's advisory effort is more general in nature.

PROBLEMS faced by a Chief of Mission sum up the many lesser ones of his subordinates. Starting with the host country, he must of course satisfy the real needs of the country's army commander. The Mission Chief's diplomatic abilities are required to influence the thinking at the highest echelons of the host government's Army. Next, the Mission Chief is directly subordinate to the U.S. Ambassador, and serves on his staff of advisers in determining U.S. policy on the scene. Naturally, he must abide by the Ambassador's instructions and policy guidance.

In many countries, the senior U.S. Mission Chief is designated as the commander of the "military group" comprising all personnel assigned to the three service missions; as either head of or subordinate to the "military group" the Mission Chief has an additional headquarters to deal with. He may deal directly with the theater or unified commander in matters pertaining to the MAP. It is easy to see why Chiefs of Mission are, truly, carefully selected senior officers who can tactfully and authoritatively represent the United States Army in dealings with both the host country and our own diplomatic mission.

Since missions vary from country to country, I cannot represent my experiences as "typical" of all other missions in the world, but based on

conversations with officers from other South and Central American missions, I believe our activities were fairly representative of the Hemisphere. Further, related experiences by advisers in Vietnam indicate that the problem there is a similar one, with the added complications of a hostile environment.

OUR Mission began with a bilateral agreement signed in August 1960, based on the specific request of the host government. When the first mission chief arrived in January 1961, he made himself known, established his identity in the highest levels of the host Army through the force of his personality, and as his subordinate personnel arrived he consolidated the group in office space allocated to him in the host Army's equivalent of the Pentagon.

The Mission was short-handed for a long time. It is still acquiring personnel as specific requirements are developed. The process of obtaining additional personnel is slow, since each addition must be approved in turn by the host Army and government, the U.S. Ambassador, the Army Commander in the Canal Zone, USCINCSO, and finally the Pentagon. After request is approved up the line, it takes some time to locate an individual with the exact background required, with the appropriate language qualification, who is acceptable for mission duty, and who is available. The resulting lead time is long but inevitable.

With limited personnel, we tried to represent all areas of activity of the U.S. Army in our advisory capacity. We fell far short in many areas because of plain lack of knowledge and experience in specialized fields, but it is here that the unique features of the Military Assistance Program benefit the host country as well as our effort.

By way of illustrating this point, our mission was asked for a complete rundown of the organization and functioning of the U.S. Army logistics system—a sizeable problem for our little group. We could have performed the research and come up with a reasonably good answer. But under MAP we were able to send the two top officers in the host Army's logistics organization on an intensive orientation tour of continental United States—a far better solution to their requirement than anything we could have done in-country. The result is a new approach in the host Army towards the importance of an organization for logistic support. A side benefit is that two senior officers have begun to understand and support the position and ideals of the United States. As a further result, quotas were set up for officers in logistics courses in U.S. Army schools.

In another instance, the host government purchased from the United States, under the Mutual Security Military Sale program, the equipment for a complete mixed (105mm and 155mm) howitzer battalion. Before the equipment arrived, the need was anticipated for training cadre personnel in every aspect of battalion operation—from communications to fire direction. The Mission arranged to bring a U.S. Army Mobile Training Team to conduct the necessary training, with expenses paid under MAP. The team, during its stay, represented an extension of the Mission's effort.

ALTHOUGH it would appear that the Mission's job is a passive one of responding to requests made by the host Army, this is only a part of its activity. The purpose clause of the contract states that it is to advise and make recommendations to the host Army High Command to improve the efficiency and training level of the Army as a whole. We interpreted this to mean that it is our duty to visit, observe, and analyze all units and activities of the Army in order to pinpoint problem areas.

After isolating a problem, we attempt to work up a recommended solution to present to the Army High Command. In this process, we come into close and frequent contact with all echelons of the host Army. We find that there is at times a great deal of resistance to advice and recommendations not specifically solicited, and it is in this kind of situation that tact, understanding, salesmanship, and confidence in experience-proved U.S. Army methods are most needed.

The mission member must take a healthy dose of humility every day and remember that his only right to be an adviser to anyone is the hard-won experience gathered by millions of U.S. soldiers in past wars—experience which has been distilled and passed on through the U.S. Army school system and through guidance received from his commanders and associates.

IT would be a mistake to consider mission duty as a one-way street. Members of the U.S. Mission have learned and profited by association with our friends here who are as proud of their nation and as confident in its destiny as we are in our own country's future. Their regular army is composed of an elite group of highly intelligent, well-educated officers and NCOs. We offer them U.S. experience and know-how, and they offer us understanding of U.S. aims and policies that makes for enduring friendship.

Mission duty has its share of frustrations and setbacks, but the personal and professional rewards are limitless. The U.S. Army may have missions in many countries for years to come, and chances are that more of us will be assigned to them. Your preparation for a mission assignment involves nothing more than following a normal career pattern, making sure that your language qualifications are recorded on the Form 66, and placing an appropriate entry on your assignment preference card. The soldier selected will have the opportunity to meet a new and different challenge—one that will undoubtedly benefit his future career, even while he builds new strength and friendships for our nation abroad.



To provide warning against twisters such as this . . .



. . . radar is used to locate, track and . . .

Army missilemen double as

Tornado Watchers

NATURE on the rampage can cause more havoc than the puny efforts of men so the U.S. Army—always among the first to assist after natural disaster—now helps to alert those in affected areas. Through the years, the central and northern portion of the United States has been plagued by tornadoes. In fact, so often have tornadoes touched down and left devastation and loss of life in their wake that this area has acquired the nickname "tornado alley."

The Kansas City Weather Bureau's Severe Local Storms Section and the Military Weather Warning Center, also in Kansas City, attempt to locate, track and pass on all available information pertaining to the storms. The Army assists in this weather watch through its air defense firing batteries of 2d Region Army Air Defense Command (ARADCOM), located at Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base, Missouri. Their mission is to track by radar and report severe weather echoes to the forecaster of the U.S. Air Force 29th Weather Squadron at the base, who in turn forwards the data to the weather bureau in Kansas City.

Although comparatively simple in its operation, the system requires close coordination among the agencies involved. When severe weather is expected, the forecaster at the Central NORAD Region weather station requests the Army Air Defense Command at Olathe to report on the weather disturbance from a designated battery.

He then advises the command post controller where to have the battery search for echoes and how often to report. From that point, as long as severe weather conditions exist, a continuous flow of information is channeled to the forecaster through the command post. Weather radar support by the batteries in no way interferes with the air defense mission of the units involved.

Inclusion of the St. Louis defense radar into the system adds more than 28,000 square miles coverage to the 23,000 square miles originally covered by the Kansas City defense. The recent addition of the Chicago-Milwaukee and Minneapolis-St. Paul defenses has added another 58,000 square miles. The combined coverage now encompasses more than 109,000 square miles of the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois and Missouri, in a coordinated watch-alert system.

. . . report on far off storms.



FACES OF COMBAT

Ambush Action Cuts Both Ways

Ambushes have ceased to be the hallmark—and almost the sole property—of the Viet Cong. United States troops and their allies have learned fast and are experts at staging their own ambushes, not only by land but by air and by water, by night as well as by day.

Take the "Hard Core Squad" of C Company, 2d Battalion, 502d Infantry, for instance. The company was out guarding the rice harvest near Tuy Hoa when sniper fire started coming in from the village itself. Because the area was heavily populated, the fire wasn't returned, but the Hard Core Squad under SSG Burwood Yost went out to scout the village.

Instead of pushing in from the front, Yost split his squad into two elements, sent them on a circling maneuver. Yost and another man found a Viet Cong lounging on a porch, unaware that he was being approached from the rear. They attempted a capture, but another Viet Cong, hidden in a house, fired on the Americans. Both Viet Cong were wounded and a third who attempted to run was shot. The two wounded Viet Cong managed to drag themselves into the jungle but their bodies were found next day.

Then there's the case of the ambush that had been set up by the VC to destroy an ambush patrol and was itself ambushed by the Reconnaissance Platoon, 2d Battalion, 18th Infantry. While moving through a rubber plantation 20 miles east of Saigon, the 1st Infantry Division soldiers came on a VC ambush which had been stalking an ambush patrol from Company A. So intent were the Viet Cong that they failed to note the machinegun jeeps approaching from the rear. The unexpected turn of events took the Viet Cong by surprise and they fled under fire into the surrounding jungle.

Sometimes the patrols get into a fire fight before they arrive at the selected site, as in the case of the Reconnaissance Platoon of 1st Infantry Division's 2d Battalion, 16th Infantry. While moving to a site about 1200 meters from friendly positions, the squad heard movement in the brush. Three men were sent to scout the source of the noise; they spotted three VC, fired on and pursued them. The VC tried to leapfrog out of danger, one man remaining behind to fire, then catching up with the other two. All were finally killed, however.

The same battalion's 3d Platoon has staged some successful night ambushes. In one such action, the platoon set up an ambush on a water passage and after two hours saw a sampan approaching. Two VC were killed and the boat was sunk in a matter of seconds. Toward morning another sampan came drifting along, to meet the same fate—two dead and the boat sunk. Soon three more sampans, one at least 40 feet long, floated down the river. The big one was blown up with an M72 Light Antitank Weapon, the other two were sunk by small arms.

The noise of the fight alerted another U.S. ambush party that had been set out further down the river. When a boat came in off the river to dock right in front of their position, five of the six men in it were shot but the boat drifted off. A hand grenade sank it.

Typical of a night ambush was one staged by the weapons platoon, Company B, 1st Battalion, 327th Infantry. The troopers of 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division stopped a mile from their ambush site to wait for darkness. As rain began at dusk, a diversion element moved out while the remainder of the platoon moved into concealed positions. Claymore mines were set up, each man was given a zone of fire, and security was established. Shortly before midnight four enemy soldiers moved into the killing zone, to be greeted by rifle and machinegun fire and the Claymores. Three of the VC were killed, the fourth was captured.



What might be classified as an aerial ambush resulted in members of the 1st Brigade of 1st Air Cavalry Division catching members of a Viet Cong psychological warfare team in a small coastal village thirty miles north of Qui Nhon. The psychological warfare team had been sent in to teach the villagers the evils of the "imperialistic invaders from America." Some surrendered, but others had to be taken from tunnels into which they retreated. Among the captured equipment, members of Company A, 1st Battalion, 12th Cavalry, found a portable blackboard on which were written several fictitious atrocities committed by Americans, plus a list of the "advantages" of Communism.

In another instance, troopers from the 25th Infantry Division's 196th Brigade bypassed the Viet Cong unit that had left its sanctuary to try to ambush the Americans. Imagine the VC surprise to find the troopers holding their home base—which turned out to be a veritable "jungle supermarket," one of the largest stocks of food and oil products ever located in the Vietnamese jungles. All in all, the Tropic Lightning men took in enough to keep a VC division going for several months—800 tons of rice, 25 tons of salt, 455 gallons of tar and 440 gallons of gasoline. Most of it was swiftly distributed to friendly South Vietnamese.

In another ambush, an enemy bicycle was used as a bait by the reconnaissance platoon of 1st Battalion, 28th Infantry, 1st Infantry Division. The unit had been sent out with instructions to capture a Viet Cong if possible. Led by SSG Jim Bratcher, they went by helicopter deep into enemy territory, then moved on still farther afoot. They found a trail with fresh footprints and bicycle tracks, which led them to five bunkers, with sleeping quarters a short distance away.

Figuring that the owner probably would return for the cycle, the patrol set an ambush and soon saw a man walking down the trail. When a call of "halt" was ignored, and the man turned to run, he was wounded. Then, with their position given away, the patrol called for a helicopter. Just as they were loading aboard with their prisoner, the entire area came alive with sniper fire. Air strikes were called in. The next day the Forward Air Controller counted nine Viet Cong dead.



Port Lane at Vung Ro

With so much attention centered on the port building activity at Cam Ranh Bay, the opening of Port Lane, a major new supply port, barely made the news.

The port is located 100 miles south of Qui Nhon on the South China Sea at Vung Ro. Actually it's part of the Cam Ranh Bay Support Command complex, designed to aid in handling the ever increasing tonnage being shipped into the Republic of Vietnam. It was built by the 39th Engineer Battalion, with support of the 572d, 553d, 584th and 497th Engineer Companies, all units of the 18th Engineer Brigade. It was named for LTC Ernest E. Lane, former Commanding Officer of the 39th Battalion, who was fatally wounded by hostile ground fire while making a reconnaissance flight over the area.

When the area first was cleared of Viet Cong, an Infantry officer looking at the dense jungle and boulder-strewn land remarked that it would be impossible to build a port there. He was almost right. Building the 1½ mile access road alone required clearing 125 acres of jungle, with more than 180,000 pounds of explosive used. Enough earth was moved to cover 100 football fields with three feet of soil. Today the new facilities are in use despite all these difficulties. There are barge off-loading facilities, two LST unloading ramps, a 9,000 square meter hardstand area, a petroleum pipeline and tanker unloading facility, and the access road. A cantonment area has been built for the service troops that handle the new port activities.

"The" Day

It all happened in one day in the life of MAJ Paul R. Morrow of Mooresville, North Carolina. He started this particular day as Captain and project officer on a sponsorship mission near Di An. Then he was recalled to Support Command of the division to become the S2 officer. As he started out on his first duty, to set up a reconnaissance patrol, he received word of his promotion to Major. In a matter of hours the patrol was being fired on; it was his baptism of fire. When he returned to his new office he looked at the calendar and noted that it was also his wedding anniversary.

Small Fry Joins Up



After they had converted him from a Viet Cong working for the

North Vietnamese Army, members of Company A, 1st Battalion, 8th Cavalry, are trying to adopt him. He's a 14 year old lad, one of several youngsters who served as runners for North Vietnam. He walked into the 1st Cavalry Division's camp, then led the Sky Troopers to rice storage points, ammunition caches, a hut where Viet Cong held meetings. After he had divulged all this information, the men of Company A decided that if they released him his life wouldn't be worth a plugged piaster. So they took him to the Phu My district where he is working as an assistant in a dispensary. Now Company A is trying to adopt him and bring him to An Khe where he can be placed in a school and protected from his former companions.

Oklahoma Planter in Vietnam



The Johnny Appleseed of Vietnam is a sergeant who plants banana and coconut trees instead of apples. He's First Sergeant Billy Toon of A Battery, 320th Artillery, 1st Brigade of the 101st Airborne. A native of Sayre, Oklahoma, he has planted a small banana plantation and a miniature coconut grove, and also has transplanted a goodly number of trees damaged during combat actions. He first got the idea when he had to order a small banana grove cut down because it was obstructing his unit's field of fire. Those trees, he realized, probably meant a livelihood to some Vietnamese family. So he started his one man campaign of planting and transplanting. Every time the battery leaves an old position, trees are replanted, and trees from abandoned villages are transplanted to places where they can be used. Sergeant Toon also obtains seeds from the States and starts gardens with them.

Talent on the Trail



The small unit may be located in an area too remote for the big name stars and the big USO tours, but 1st Logistical Command in Saigon now reaches them through the Touring Soldier Show Program. One soldier entertainment group called "The Black Patches" is composed of five Army musicians who went on a month-long tour of all four tactical zones in Vietnam. The quintet stages one-hour shows that range from country style to Westerns to rock and roll.

Dawn of a New Wash Day

They've introduced the washing machine to the Vietnamese villagers who for centuries have washed their clothes by beating them over a flat rock in a stream. It's not the American electric machine that does all sort of chores—it's a wooden machine built by the Civil Affairs section of the 101st Airborne Division from plans in the *Remote Area Development Handbook* published by the Agency for International Development.

The machine, which looks something like an old butter churn, operates with a hand pumped agitator. A local carpenter turned out the first one at Tuy Hoa, a coastal town north of Cam Ranh Bay. It cost $80 but with more ordered this has been reduced to about $50. Now machines are operating in orphanages, hospitals and other public institutions.

One problem has arisen, however —providing hot water. Wood fuel is often expensive because the Viet Cong harass the sources of supply outside of towns. So now Major Stephen C. Doherty, Civil Affairs director for the 1st Brigade of the 101st, is planning on building "solar heaters" which will use the sun as a heat source.

This Soldier Has Ladies in Waiting



He pulls "third echelon maintenance on heads," explains SP4 Frank B. Rockafeller of Hartford, Connecticut, when his buddies ask him where he goes every night. Turns out that he's the only women's hair dresser among the soldiers at Camp Radcliff, the 1st Air Cavalry headquarters in the Central Highlands. When nurses and Red Cross recreation workers found their hair suffering from jungle dampness, he swiftly became about the most popular person in the whole camp. "Mr. Frank," as his clientele call him, now holds forth nightly in a reserved corner of the nurses lounge.



Stepping Stone To West Point

A FIRST STEP on the path to the Point, the U. S. Military Academy Preparatory School (USMAPS) at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, provides academic instruction and military training to help candidates to qualify academically and to meet the physical aptitude requirements. Further, it assists successful candidates after they make the grade and are entered in the Military Academy. It also eliminates those candidates who obviously lack the academic potential or military aptitude for West Point.

The school operates from mid-August to the last week in May—time to give the aspirant a bit of vacation before reporting to the Academy around 1 July.

Enrollment in the Prep School is limited to those enlisted men on active duty who have applied and who have been selected to attend. Enrollment automatically gives the candidate an Enlisted Reserve or Regular Army competitive nomination. Those best qualified are appointed to the Military Academy after completing the course.

To qualify for USMAPS the applicant must—

a. Be a U. S. citizen.
b. Be between 17 and 21 years of age.
c. Present medical evidence of no disqualifying defects.
d. Present acceptable academic credentials.
e. Be unmarried, now and in the past.
f. Be of high moral character, possess leadership qualities, and be highly motivated for a military career.
g. Also, he must have sufficient time remaining under his enlistment to carry him through July of the year following enrollment in the Prep School.

Details concerning application for USMAPS are contained in AR 350-55 and in DA Pam 350-3. Additional information may be obtained by writing the Commandant, USMAPS, Fort Belvoir, Virginia 22060.











Frequent inspections are order of the day. Classroom recitations are preceded by hours of study at night, while for relaxation there is always the gym.

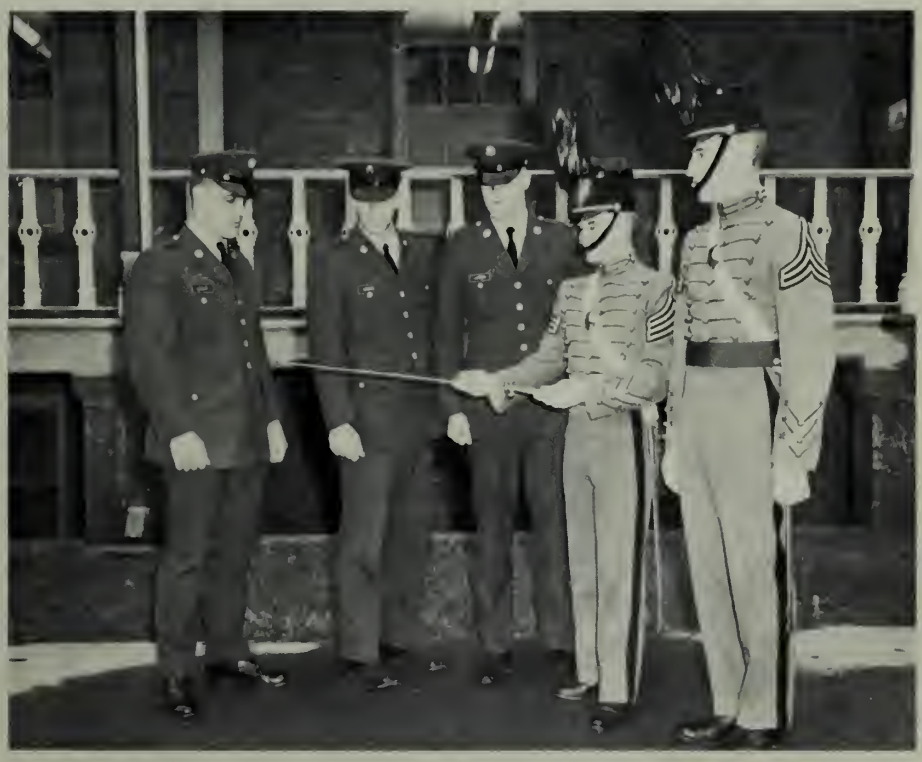






Library is well-stocked with reference works, above. Some students get a preview of life at Military Academy during visit to West Point, below.





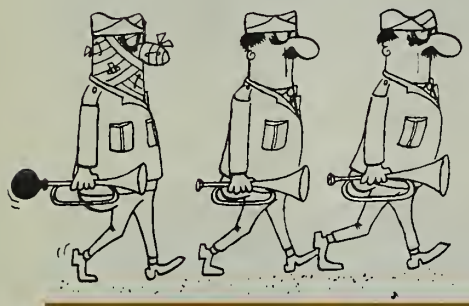
HUMOR IN ARMY GREEN

Humor in Other Armies

Virtually every army world-wide publishes its equivalent of Army Digest. Transcending language and nationality, their humor pages and cartoon art reflect the universality of the soldier's problems. Some examples—

Send your humorous anecdotes, stories from Army life to "At Ease" Editor, ARMY DIGEST, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Virginia 22314.

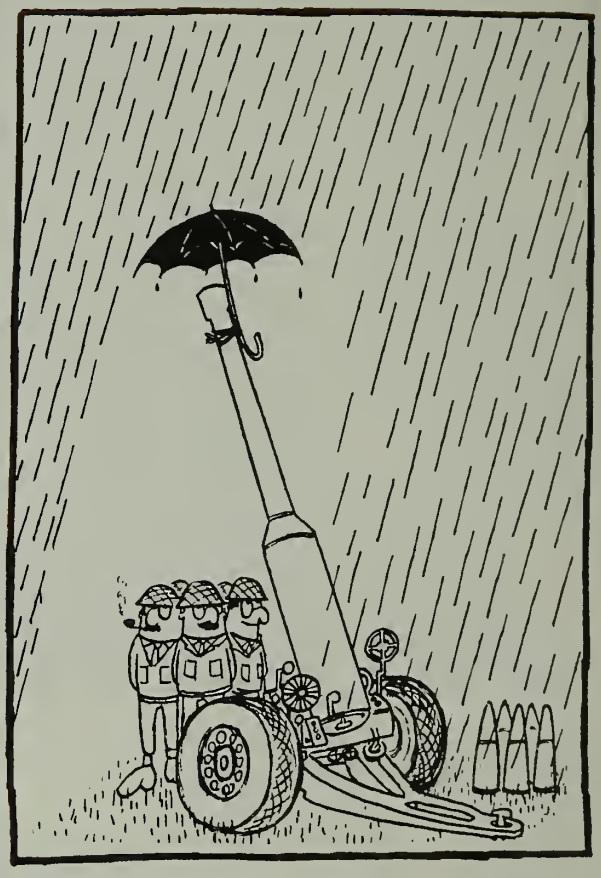
The Bugler—





A Matter of Note

Soldat und Tecknik—
Federal Republic of Germany



Terre-Air-Mer—France

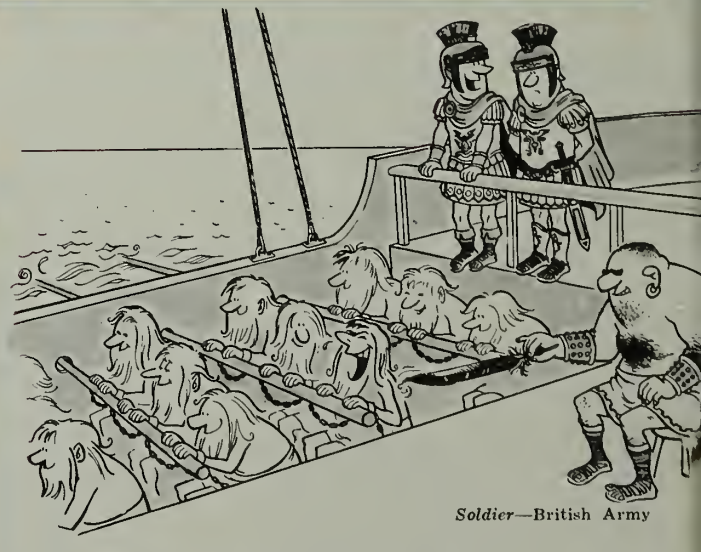


Soldier—British Army



Soldier—British Army

"Now don't forget, you're to take a dive in the second."



Soldier—British Army

"I like to run a happy ship!"



Phone CALL FUNNIES

Will Green

"Will you please connect me with the out-of-patience clinic?"

The telephone operator receiving that call at Fort Lee, Virginia, promptly connected the caller with the post hospital's outpatient clinic.

Interpreting such garbled calls is part of an operator's job, and it can be said that the girls at Fort Lee's Signal activity are never out of patience, no matter how obscure the meaning of some of the calls they receive.

Unfamiliarity with an Army post causes some of the difficulties and sometimes gives rise to unconscious humor. One woman called to locate her husband. "He's on PDQ there," she informed the operator. She meant TDY.

Then take the day a man called and asked for the fire department. "Do you want to report a fire?" the operator asked. "Gimmie the fire department," the caller repeated in a monotone, ignoring the question. So she connected him. Curious about the call, she later checked with the fire chief. It seems the caller's oil furnace failed to function, and he wanted someone to come and get the fire going again.

WILL GREEN is on the staff of U.S. Army Quartermaster Center and Fort Lee, Virginia.

Another woman was trying to get in touch with her husband and didn't know where he was assigned at the Army Quartermaster School. "Is he going to school?" she asked. The caller, apparently picturing a classroom filled with youthful pupils, replied somewhat indignantly, "Heavens, no! He's a lieutenant colonel!"

Certain types of calls have a way of cropping up over the years. Someone, for instance, will ask the operator, "Do you have a Tom Smith there at Fort Lee?" "What is his rank?" the operator will ask. The reply, "He doesn't have any —he just got there last Tuesday."

Another repeat-type of call: "I'd like to talk to Private Bill Jones— he works in that big red building there on post." Then there is the caller who wants to speak to Jim Brown. "Is he enlisted?" the operator wants to know. "No, he was drafted," comes the response.

On one occasion someone wanted the military police, but she couldn't think of the term. So she said, "I'd like to get that place where the men all wear white shoe laces."

Some of the stories told by the operators date back to World War II. A raw recruit had just arrived at the bus depot in town. He called to complain, "I understood the general was to meet me here but I don't see him anyplace." That's one time the operator didn't complete a connection.

More recently, the AUTOVON facilities (automatic voice network, for direct contact with government installations) seem to give trouble to some people. Some, perhaps Germany-oriented, ask for AUTOBAHN. Others ask for AVON. One person wanted the VAGABOND line.

Now and then there's a "switch" —the telephone operator turns out to be the "fall guy." Recently a caller asked where to get "dog tags." He was using the slang expression for personnel identification tags. The girl at the switchboard, usually pretty sharp, was caught off-guard. All she could think of was the animal warden, so she put him through to the provost marshal's office.

And speaking of putting the shoe on the other foot, there's this all-time classic that's recounted whenever the subject of "telephone ticklers" in the Army is brought up:

After getting a report that a patient receiving psychiatric treatment had suddenly disappeared from the hospital, a telephone operator spotted a man dashing by clad only in undershirt and shorts. She promptly notified the MPs who, in turn, promptly dispatched a patrol car to the vicinity.

The "escapee" turned out to be a member of the track team who was getting in some practice.

Elke Sommer is very strong for water safety. As the sweetheart of the 3d Infantry Division stationed amid the rolling slopes and curves of Franconia, Elke believes in safety of all kinds. Within several weeks outdoor pools will be open for swimming. Elke says, "Please be careful, soldier boy. That water is wet."

Answers:

If you get 12 to 16 right you qualify for your wings. Eight to twelve right, go back for some more flight training. Less than eight right, you're grounded.

1. CH-47A	Chinook	5. CH-37	Mojave	9. AH-1G	HueyCobra	13. U-1A	Otter
2. OV-1	Mohawk	6. T-42	Baron	10. T-41	Sky Hawk	14. UH-1	Iroquois
3. U-6	Beaver	7. OH-6A		11. OH-13	Sioux	15. CH-21	Shawnee
4. CH-34	Chactaw	8. OH-23	Raven	12. U-8	Seminole	16. O-1	Bird Dog

FOR THE MEMORY—

Thanks to Bob Hope and Company



Who told that joke, Bob Hope or GEN Westmoreland? Anyway both seem happy while left below Miss World also seems happy to be in the act . . .

Pictures of Bob Hope entertaining troops overseas have become a trademark of combat and crisis zones in the quarter century since World War II. This behind-the-scenes album captures the essence of the man and his troupe in the process of making their legendary 1966 Christmas trip to the fighting front of Vietnam. Pix were taken by SFC Jim Stuhler of the USARV Information Office who enthuses about his subject:

"Hope is terrific! He has more energy than anyone else I've ever seen. He really puts everything he's got into each show. The guys love him."

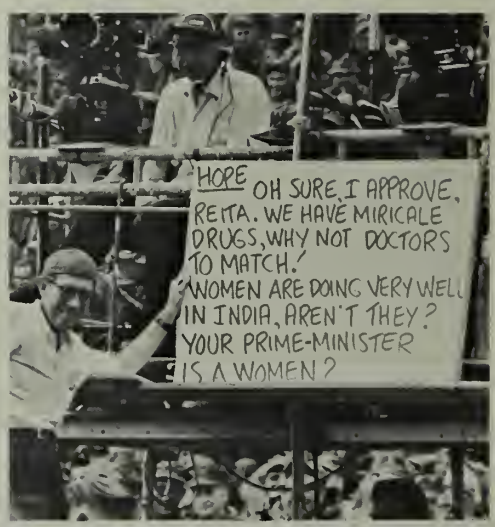
Everywhere they went the members of the troupe gave of themselves without stint—show business' way of saying thanks on behalf of a grateful nation.

Phyllis Diller, the Korean Kittens, Miss World from India, Les Brown and his band, Joey Heatherton, the great comedian himself—they all got into the act.

From General Westmoreland to the grinning youngster, all the troops thought it was a great show and a splendid gesture.

Thanks for the memory.





. . . and above right, stage hand is happy that Hope isn't pronouncing words the way they're spelled on "idiot card". Below, the Korean Kittens dance up a storm.





Joey Heatherton adds to hilarity as Phyllis Diller monkeys around for laughs and Hope brings cheer to hospital patient. Below right, one member of audience typifies the way thousands felt about the show.







FLYING FEET



High hurdler Ken Donovan displays his winning form.



Gene Johnson, NCAA high jump champion, has gone as high as 7′ 2″.



Captain Ronald F. Hopkins, coach, Army Indoor Track Team.

Last January two dozen hopeful Army athletes—track and field men—gathered at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to train and try out for the 1967 All-Army Indoor Track Team. They settled down to a serious training period of 40 days under the tutelage of Coach-Captain Ronald Hopkins, a chopper pilot and veteran of Vietnam.

"With the talent we've got this year," he says, "my job is much easier. These aren't high school kids here. You don't tell Pender or Farrell how to train—they're world champions."

Captain Hopkins refers to Lieutenant Melvin Pender, world record holder for the 70-yard dash at 6.8 seconds, and Private Tom Farrell, whose world indoor record for the half-mile at 1:49.8 was topped in February by Jim Ryun at 1:48.3.

Other greats are Gene Johnson, Terry Llewellyn, and Cornelius Miller in the high jump caper. And in the long jump are Clifton Mayfield and Charles Booth. Another half-miler is Darnell Mitchell who represented the United States in the 1964 USA-USSR meet in Russia.

In June the lucky ones will go to the National Amateur Athletic Union championships. Some will be invited to try out for the team that will represent the United States at the Pan American Games this summer in Winnipeg, Canada.

Through the season Fort Sam Houston will be home base for the team—the Army's flying feet!

Barracks Breeze

Expedite—

To bring a normally slow operation to a complete standstill.

Conference—

A gathering of key people who singly feel they can do nothing, but collectively decide that nothing can be done.

Committee—

A meeting where minutes are kept and hours wasted.

Consultant—

Someone to share the blame.

Dilemma—

Paying a doctor to tell you you need a vacation you can't afford.

Smile—

A curve that sets everything straight.

Sign Seen in Motor Pool—

Be sure brain is engaged before setting mouth in gear.

Point of View—

Judge: Can't this dispute be settled out of court?

GI: That's just what we were doing, your honor, when the MPs butted in.

One Minute History—

When Columbus discovered America, the Indians were running the country, there was no debt or taxes, and the women were doing all the work. Then along came the white man and thought he could improve on a system like that!

WELCOME
IS THE WORD

Celebrating its first anniversary this month is the wonderful USO Lounge at San Francisco International Airport. Staffed by USO personnel and volunteer hostesses, this lounge offers the traveling serviceman a golden opportunity to rest and refresh himself—a golden pause by the Golden Gate.

It is the first such facility established in a commercial airport since World War II. Most of the travelers are on their way to or returning from Far East duty stations. But there are those who merely find that San Francisco is a port of call on their journey. Lucky gentlemen, they have the USO Lounge at their disposal in addition to two Military Information Desks set up in the airline ticket area.

Information desks are staffed by WACS and WAVES. The girls have all the answers no matter how complex or picayune your questions.

Mrs. Marjorie Sheffield, San Francisco Bay Area USO Director, gives credit where credit is due: "General J. L. Richardson [Sixth Army Commander] struck the spark that brought the lounge into being. The Red Cross, the AUSA, the people of San Francisco all pitched in to make this project go!"

The Information Desks and the Lounge serve dependents as well. The sight of friendly, capable persons who are glad to help is a beacon to many weary service families far from home station.

If you chance to land at the International Airport in the coming months, take advantage of the hospitality offered by your USO, where the word is welcome.



"Welcome Home," says Sixth Army WAC to soldiers back from Vietnam. An answer to every question is the goal.



A game of pingpong passes time while waiting for a bus to Oakland Army Base. Light snacks are also furnished.



USO Lounge provides weary soldiers chance to catch up on lost sleep between planes. Wake-up call is part of service.

AD LETTERS

On the Spot

Letters! The Pentagon staff gets lots of letters. Gripes, questions problems, requests. Most are reasonable. Some are Way Out! The ARMY DIGEST is in a good spot to find out what's going on and give you a sampling of the types of letters received by the D/A staff—with the straight answers. Sorry, the DIGEST isn't staffed to answer individual letters.

Q. Is there more than one Medal of Honor?

A. Although there is only one Medal of Honor, there are three versions of it awarded by the Army, Navy and Air Force. The Medal of Honor for enlisted men of the Navy was authorized by President Lincoln on 21 December 1861; it was the first decoration formally authorized by the U. S. Government to be worn as a badge of honor. The Army Medal of Honor was approved by President Lincoln on 12 July 1862. The new Air Force Medal of Honor was approved 14 April 1965. The three designs are pictured at right.

Q. Our unit was recently organized. How do we go about getting our own unit crest insignia?

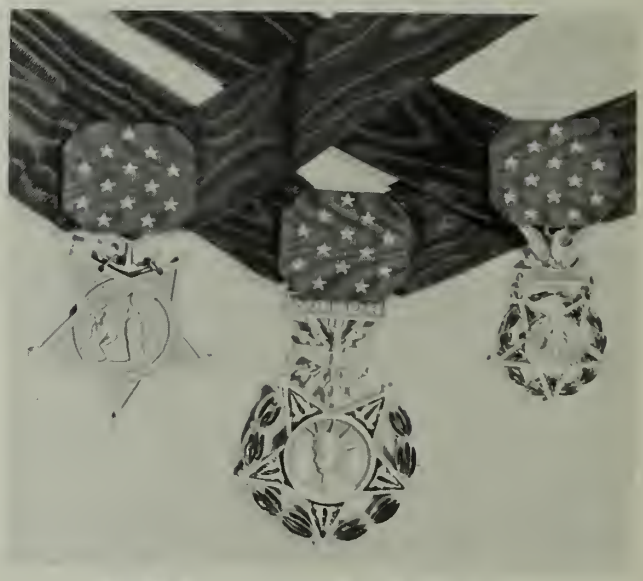
A. Check AR 670-5 dated 23 Sep 66 to see if your unit is authorized an insignia. If it is, write a letter to the Department of Army, Institute of Heraldry, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va. 22314 describing your unit, its mission, organizational structure and history. Also, state if your unit has a motto and if it is to be incorporated in the design. The Institute will develop the insignia and obtain Department of the Army approval.

Q. I know a man who was promoted last month, and I'm sure he had two waivers of promotion criteria. I thought only one was legal after February. What's the deal?

A. Prior to February 67 two waivers of certain promotion criteria were permissible. Early in February the system was going to be changed to only one waiver per individual. However, the two-waiver policy was extended to 30 June 67. According to AR 600-200, as changed, your buddy was legally promoted with two waivers.

Q. Why does the Army use the "phonetic alphabet"?

A. Quite simple—it reduces possible confusion or error. Some letters like "b-c-d-e-g-p-t-v-z" or "a-j-k" or "i-y" sound much the same when heard over a telephone or radio—particularly if a bad connection or transmission causes interference. It may seem complicated at first but constant use makes it familiar.



The Medal of Honor—Navy, Air Force, Army

Q. Are clothing allowance, quarters allowance, travel pay, and separate rations taxable income?

A. No.

Q. Can I alter the skirt of the green WAC uniform to meet the current fashion trend?

A. The new Army Green uniform must be worn as prescribed by regulation. It is attractive, distinctive and feminine.

Q. What is the booklet or pamphlet called SCRAPBOOK, and how can I get copies?

A. SCRAPBOOK is a popular publication of the U.S. Army Command Information Unit, for and about men serving with the major combat units in Vietnam. It is a reproduction of nationwide newspaper clippings. SCRAPBOOKs are published each month for the 1st Inf Div, 1st Cav Div (Airmobile), 4th Inf Div, 25th Inf Div, 9th Inf Div, 1st Bde of the 101st Abn Div, 196th Bde (Lt), 11th Armored Cav Regt, 173 Abn Bde and 199th Inf Bde. Returnees from Vietnam can receive SCRAPBOOKs covering their specific periods of duty in Vietnam by writing to the U.S. Army Command Information Unit, Washington, D.C. 20315. Requests must include name, rank, ASN, former unit (division, brigade, regiment), stateside address and inclusive dates of tour in Vietnam.

ENGINEERS STUDY EAST COAST WATER NEEDS

Congress has authorized the Chief of Engineers, under the direction of the Secretary of the Army, to work with Federal, State, and local agencies in preparing plans to meet the long-range water needs of northeastern United States. The area involved represents about 5 1/2 percent of the Nation's land area, but its population is almost 50 million--one-fourth of the Nation. It represents what is known as a megalopolis, extending from Boston to Washington.

LET THERE BE LIGHT

SSG Larry B. Bice of the U.S. Army Engineer School suggested that galvanometer needles be coated with phosphorescent paint, enabling soldiers on hazardous night demolition missions to read the instruments. His suggestion greatly reduces chances of an explosive failing at a critical moment because of inability to make a correct reading in the dark. For his ingenuity Sergeant Bice got an Incentive Award of $500.

POWER FOR VIETNAM

Army Materiel Command is buying generator equipment--$60 million worth--to produce power for barracks, offices, food facilities, perimeter lighting, and other needs, for Army bases in Vietnam. Eleven renovated oil tankers were bought to serve as floating power plants. AMC diesel-powered generators produce an estimated 300,000 kilowatts of power throughout Vietnam since installation last summer.

ARMY NUCLEAR SCIENCE SEMINAR

The seventh Army Nuclear Science Seminar will be presented by the 3252d USAR R&D Unit at Oak Ridge, Tennessee in July 1967. Purpose of the seminar is to provide reservist and regular Army and Navy personnel with current data in nuclear science and related fields.

PA MONG SURVEY PROJECT

Army Map Service, acting on behalf of the Agency for International Development (AID), has contracted for aerial photography, field control, and map compilation of portions of the Mekong River basin in Thailand and Laos. This arrangement is the latest step in U.S. support of a project for developing water resources in Southeast Asia.

NEW SYSTEM: ARDIS

The Chief of Research and Development, with the Army Comptroller, the Commanding General, Army Materiel Command, and other agencies, will develop a management information system for research, development, test, and evaluation activities. The system--ARDIS--will cover all aspects of RDTE program management at all command levels.

ENGINEERS ANALYZE RESOURCES

The Corps of Engineers has completed the first of four extensive analyses of physical resources scheduled this year which will be used for agricultural, economic, and sociological development in Latin America. The recently completed inventory on Nicaragua will be used by government organizations to aid in the planning of rural and industrial development.

LEGAL EAGLE

What's new in legislation, regulations, publications, policy

ENROUTE VIETNAM? PLEASE READ THIS

Regulations--Para 14d(1)(a), AR 360-81, specify that personnel being moved overseas will receive not less than 2 hours of formal instruction at home station covering--among other things--protection of legal rights. If you must give a class, or if you are interested from a personal standpoint, the following references should be helpful: DA Pam 360-45, DA Pam 360-411, Command Information Fact Sheets Numbers 46 and 47. Ask your local publications library.

CRUSADERS WIN SOMETIMES

Retired Army MAJ Frederick W. Young won a battle which will benefit soldiers who wear fatigues. In January 1966 he wrote to the Income Tax Branch of Internal Revenue Service requesting that soldiers be allowed to deduct the cost and maintenance of fatigue uniforms in computing their income tax. This request was denied. "It was my belief," he said, "that since other uniformed persons... nurses, policemen, and letter-carriers...were allowed to deduct the cost and upkeep of their duty uniforms, then Army fatigues should also be deductible." Eventually he won his case. IRS has changed its regulations in this regard. Soldiers who itemize deductions on Income Tax Form 1040 can profit. Ask your unit commander or Legal Affairs Section.

AND AGAIN!

COL Clayton B. Tasker, Staff Judge Advocate at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, won a $180 victory in the U.S. Court of Claims. During a six-month tour of duty in Korea, he commuted daily from quarters he shared with his wife in Seoul to Camp Casey, 26 miles away. Traffic conditions imposed two-and-a-half hours travelling time each way. Colonel Tasker filed a claim for a "separation allowance" of $30 a month. Since Army regulations stipulate a minimum distance of 50 miles for such an allowance, his claim was disputed. But the Court of Claims agreed with Colonel Tasker and awarded him the full $180.

IG INSPECTION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The Army Chief of Staff has established a procedure for monitoring significant deficiencies revealed as a result of annual general inspections. Under the procedure, The Inspector General will provide the Chief of Staff a memorandum summarizing the significant findings of the annual general inspection. The Inspector General will maintain a log of significant deficiencies and related directed actions, and will monitor them on a continuous basis until the deficiencies are resolved. The determination of satisfactory resolution will be accomplished through coordinated staff action. The Chief of Staff will direct an Army staff agency to prepare the necessary directives for corrective actions if appropriate. Copies of any Chief of Staff directives will be furnished The Inspector General as a basis for monitoring followup action. The Inspector General will report to the Chief of Staff, by memorandum, as cases are closed, and will report semiannually the status of all required actions.







TOO BUSY TO WRITE

We believe it! But . . . for the soldier who has a little bit of time—perhaps you—we have cash for articles, photographs, cartoons, or ideas. We'll pay up to—

$100 per article—Best bets: First person Army experiences, unusual job or unit.

$10 per photo—Either black and white or color, any size, on Army subjects.

$10 per cartoon—For finished pen art . . . with a military slant.

$5 per cartoon—idea or anecdote.

Direct communication with the Editor, ARMY DIGEST, is authorized.

AD **ARMY DIGEST**

Cameron Station, Alexandria, Virginia 22314

6 April 1917

Commemorating the Fiftieth Anniversary Of United States Entry into World War I



James Montgomery Flagg

It is a feorful thing to leod this greot peaceful peaple inta war, into the most terrible and disastraus af all wars, civilization itself seeming to be in the bolance. But the right is mare precious than peace, and we shall fight far the things which we hove olwoys carried neorest our hearts—far democracy, for the right af thase wha submit ta authority to have a vaice in their own gavernments, for the rights and liberties of small notians, for o universal dominion af right by such a cancert af free peoples as sholl bring peoce and sofety to all nations and make the world itself at last free. Ta such o task we can dedicate aur lives and our fartunes, everything that we are and everything thot we hove, with the pride af thase wha knaw that the day has come when Americo is privileged to spend her blaod ond her might for the principles thot gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she hos treasured. God helping her, she con do na other.

President Woodrow Wilson in an address ta the Congress, 2 April 1917.

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ARMY DIGEST

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The wise old eagle says, "By feathering your nest with U. S. Savings Bonds, you can qualify for

Freedom Share Bonds

A new type of U.S. Savings Bond called Freedom Shares is now available to those who participate in the payroll savings plan for purchase of Series E Bonds. The Freedom Shares can be purchased in denominations of $25, $50, $75, and $100 at a cost of $20.25, $40.50, $60.75 and $81.00 respectively.

Freedom Shares have a maturity of four and one-half years. They are not redeemable until held one year, but earn 4.74 percent interest when held to maturity. One Freedom Share may be purchased along with each Series E Bond of equal value. Maximum face value of Freedom Shares purchased is limited to $1,350 annually for each individual.

ARMY DIGEST

THE OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

MAY 1967 VOLUME 22, NO. 5

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The mission of ARMY DIGEST is to provide timely, factual information of professional interest to members of the United States Army. The DIGEST is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely and authoritative information on policies, plans, operations, and technical developments of the Department of the Army to the Active Army, Army National Guard, and Army Reserve. It also serves as a vehicle for timely expression of the views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff and assists in the achievement of information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of general interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to: Editor, ARMY DIGEST, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Virginia 22314. Unless otherwise indicated, material may be reprinted provided credit is given to the DIGEST and the author. ■ Military unit distribution. From the U.S. Army AG Publication Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland 21220, in accordance with DA Form 12-4 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions: $3.50 annually to Stateside and APO addresses; $4.50 to foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscribers should address inquiries regarding new subscriptions, renewals or change of address to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of Army, 30 March 1966.

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COVER: The unprecedented firepower of modern weapons makes every man an arsenal—a self-contained strongpoint in the Vietnam War. Here a 3d Brigade, 25th Infantry Division soldier arrives in Pleiku armed with two of the Army's modern weapons—the M79 grenade launcher and the M60 machine gun.

COST OF LIVING ALLOWANCE ENDS IN VIETNAM

Cost-of-Living Allowance (COLA) slated to end on 1 May 67 for servicemen in Vietnam. Supplemental housing allowance for military personnel living in Saigon-Cholon area ended 27 Dec 65. Justification for that allowance was based on costs incurred while dependents were living in those areas. It was no longer needed after dependents were evacuated. Cost of living index in Vietnam, compared to that in the United States, revealed that additional allowance could not be justified. Survey showed that overall living costs were less in Vietnam than in the United States. Those who qualify will continue to draw basic subsistence allowance and commuted rations.

ARMY ASKS DOD TO UP SPECIAL CLOTHING

Army has asked DOD to raise supplemental clothing allowance to meet clothing price increases. Under the proposal, limit will be boosted from $83 to $125. In certain special allowance categories, costs were more than allowances in the last year. Those categories were military police, escort duty, both men and women (enlisted) on recruiting duty and band duty for enlisted women. Allowance covers cost of clothing needed for certain assignments but not included in basic issue.

CERTAIN NCOs TO GET TRAINING BEFORE RVN TOURS

Senior NCOs who will serve as sergeants major, first sergeants, operations sergeants, intelligence sergeants, platoon sergeants, and communications sergeants will get two weeks orientation and refresher training beginning in June 67. Infantry, artillery, engineer, signal, and armor NCOs going to RVN from nonbranch, administrative assignments will get the refresher course. Training to be conducted at NCO Academy at Fort Riley, Kansas.

ARMY HOSPITAL DEDICATED

Lyster Army Hospital, Fort Rucker, Alabama, recently dedicated, is described as "effective nucleus for continuing and expanding contributions to Army aviation medicine around the world." Hospital cost 3.2 million.

OBV EXTENSION PROGRAM CHANGED

Obligated Tour Officers on active Army duty may now extend obligated tour for period of 1 to 24 months. Revised regulation allows for only one extension. Revision extends current regs which allow for tour extensions of 12, 18, or 24 months.

"FREEDOM SHARES" GO ON SALE THIS MONTH

New, high-return United States Savings Notes, Freedom Shares, went on sale at the beginning of this month. Freedom Shares are available in combination with purchase of Series E Savings bonds through regular Payroll Savings and Bond-a-Month plans. New shares will earn 4.74 percent if held to maturity--four and one-half years. Freedom Shares are available in four denominations--$25, $50, $75 and $100. Freedom Shares will get the same tax deferment privilege as E-bonds and increase in value each six months.

6TH AC REGIMENT REACTIVATED

The 6th Armored Cavalry Regiment was reactivated in March 1967 at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, as part of the Army's top-flight Strategic Force. Principal elements of the 3,349-man organization include a headquarters and a headquarters troop, three cavalry squadrons, and air cavalry troop. The 6th is organized and equipped for security and reconnaissance missions. It has an illustrious history stemming from its origin in 1861. The regiment fought in eleven campaigns of the Civil War, the Indian Wars, the War with Spain, the China Relief Expedition, the Philippine Insurrection, Pershing's Punitive Expedition to Mexico, World Wars I and II. The 6th had been inactivated since October 1963.

MENTAL HEALTH IN VIETNAM

The incidence of neuropsychiatric illness in U.S. Army troops in Vietnam is lower than in any previous conflict in which U.S. Armed Forces were involved. The rate in Vietnam for this type illness in 1965 and 1966 was about 12 per thousand troops per year. Evacuation rate from Vietnam for mental illness is equally good: 6 percent as compared with a WW II rate of 23 percent. Factors responsible: high morale, good training, 12-month tour, outstanding medical services.

CONARC ANNOUNCES MOS-RELATED COURSES

Continental Army Command announced that more than 50 new military job-related courses for enlisted personnel will be offered under the General Education Development program. Program is based on practical courses of military occupational specialty-related instruction and can be used to supplement service school, unit and on-the-job training. It was developed by the Education Branch, Personnel Services Division, of the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel.

VIETNAM BOUND? TWO FILMS HELP

Personnel bound for Vietnam will find 'The Army Reports' films helpful as part of their Overseas Orientation. TAR-7 centers around Vietnam terrain problems. TAR-10 depicts life in Vietnam and provides information of interest about mail, money, and recreational facilities. Check with the command audio-visual service centers, or training sections, to arrange for showings of these up-to-date and accurate Army films.

CHIEF OF STAFF ADDS ASSISTANT

The Chief of Staff has established the position of Assistant Vice Chief of Staff. Among other functions, the AVCS will establish the Office, Director of Studies; Office, Director of Management Information Systems; Office, Director of Weapon Systems Analysis; and, Office, Director of Force Planning Analysis. Designated to fill the new post: LTG F. J. Chesarek.

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA

Recent studies concerning the types of units authorized separate shoulder sleeve insignia have resulted in the expansion of this authorization to include separate regiments. This will be noted by a change to AR 670-5.

GOLDEN KNIGHTS SET RECORDS

LTC ALFRED BURKHARD, CO of the U.S. Army Parachute Team, is pleased with the performance of his troops. They have raised the number of records claimed by the United States in international competition to 94, highest ever. Team members are Sergeants First Class Gene Thacker, Ray Duffy, Charlie Harris, and Bob McDermott, Staff Sergeants Sherm Hawkins, Gary Ocenas, Leon Kryske, Bob Buscher, Bryce Swindle, and Larry Holmberg, and Sergeant Bill Lockward. They are the Competition Team. There are also a Black Team and a Gold Team which give demonstrations. These teams also support the Competition Team.

TOP LENSMAN WINS AWARD

SP5 BUD LEE of European Stars and Stripes will this month accept the coveted award as Military Photographer of the Year. The annual award is jointly sponsored by the National Press Photographers' Association, the World Book Encyclopedia, and the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri. SP5 Lee submitted his best photographs in several categories such as News, Sports, Portraits.

FIRST ARMY CIVILIAN AIDE

RICHARD S. REYNOLDS, JR. of Richmond, Virginia, was appointed Civilian Aide for the First Army Area by Secretary of the Army. With a long background of service, Mr. Reynolds was Civilian Aide for Virginia from June 1962 until his present appointment. He is well-known throughout Virginia and the nation for his numerous activities in military affairs, government, and business.

STILWELL RIDES AGAIN

Grandson of legendary 'Vinegar Joe,' and son of a distinguished Army general officer, CPT JOE STILWELL III is serving in SE Asia with the men of The Big Red One. Vinegar Joe marched out of Burma with the enemy on his heels, and stormed back to victory two years later. BG Joseph Stilwell II is presumed lost at sea in a 1966 air crash. Captain Stilwell has his heart set on commanding a rifle company: "That's the place to be," he says.

CHARLIE, THEIR BOY

CHARLIE is a baby python measuring twelve feet in length. He has joined the Seventh Detachment of the 362d Signal Company in Vietnam. Before signing on, he used to decrease the animal population of the community so fast that he became almost unpopular. Local farmers traded him to the 362d, so satisfying his appetite is no longer a problem. His job: disposing of leftovers from the dining hall. His proficiency rating is high, high enough to rate a bonus chicken now and then.

RECRUITERS WANTED

Army needs recruiters for duty in U.S. and Puerto Rico. AR 601-275 outlines requirements. Unit career counselors and personnel officers will help with applications.

A MEMORANDUM FROM THE SERGEANT MAJOR, U.S. ARMY

SUBJECT: Forthcoming Results of the 1966 Conference

We are beginning to see some results of our conference in November 1966, when 21 sergeants major from all major commands of the Army met here in Washington, D.C. These men were briefed by the Department of Army staff on current DA policies and procedures.

Throughout the conference each sergeant major had an opportunity to submit recommendations and comments.

Recommendations dealt with such subjects as promotion policies, service schools, allowances, uniforms, and training. These were evaluated and reviewed by the DA staff. Actions on some of these items have been completed and their impact will soon be felt by soldiers in the field.

Let me touch upon some of them:

In the zone of proposed legislation are recommendations to authorize personnel in Vietnam to accrue 90 days leave; payment of an allowance for miscellaneous expenses connected with a PCS movement; payment of a supplemental housing allowance to members of the military forces in CONUS on component duty and in high-cost housing areas.

Authorization for use of DA Form 31 as a special pass.

New criteria for better accommodations for senior bachelor non-commissioned officers, or authorization of Basic Allowance for Quarters so they may provide their own accommodations off-post. This will be effective 1 July 1967.

Discontinuance of procurement of the U-neck undershirt and resumption of procurement of previous style crew-neck undershirt.

A proposed set of forms is under consideration for world-wide Army use in evaluating personnel before promotion boards. The object is to establish a more equitable, standardized scoring procedure.

There are other subject areas of interest. I will keep you informed about them and work to promote the best interests of the Army. You can help by keeping your sergeant major informed of your own recommendations and suggestions for improvements.

William O. Wooldridge

WILLIAM O. WOOLDRIDGE
Sergeant Major of the Army

In You, The Nation Trusts



It is imperative that Army personnel follow personal standards of conduct which will reflect creditably upon themselves and upon their organizations.

Major Catherine Holtz

"DUTY, HONOR, COUNTRY" —the motto of the U.S. Military Academy—is also a standard of conduct for all Army personnel. A new Army regulation (AR 600-50) sets up guidelines based on this philosophy. The new regulation covers not only military and civilians serving in the Army establishment, but retired personnel as well.

In a period when relationships between Government and the private economy have become increasingly complex, conflicts of interest, which may reflect adversely on the Government, have become more difficult to avoid. Consequently, the Federal Government, including the Army, has established a formal set of principles outlining proper conduct.

MAJOR CATHERINE HOLTZ, WAC USAR, is attached to the 2070th USAR School, Fort Myer, Virginia.

A conflict of interest arises when private considerations clash with the public interests of the United States. This is particularly true when those interests are related to military duties and responsibilities. Although conflicts of interest may be difficult to recognize under some circumstances, care must be taken to avoid even the semblance of them. When in doubt, ask yourself if the interests of the United States are being served.

Conflicts of interest may arise in a variety of ways—from financial transactions, political activities, use of government facilities or outside employment.

Business dealings are a frequent source of difficulty. Military personnel on active duty are prohibited from selling to other military personnel who are of lower grade or rank. This prohibition applies both on and off an installation, and includes, but is not limited to, the sale of life insurance, automobile insurance, stocks, mutual funds, real estate or any other commodities, goods or services. So, if your superior comes around trying to sell you a home site on the Moon, feel free to decline. You may, however, sell your own personal property or privately owned dwelling. The Army does not wish to discourage off-duty employment of military personnel, (See Paragraph 51, AR 210-10) but it is interested in eliminating situations where coercion, intimidation, or pressure may be exerted, based on rank, grade or position.

Bribery and graft—those perennial twins—are taboo as far as Army personnel are concerned. Criminal penalties are in order if military or civilian personnel solicit, accept or agree to accept any-

thing of value in return for performing or not performing an official act.

Army personnel must exercise caution and common sense when it comes to joining non-government associations or organizations. Membership in organizations such as the Communist Party is contrary to Government policy and may lead to disciplinary actions and severe penalties. The Government, including the Army, frowns on active participation in subversive organizations, since this may lead to treasonable acts.

Army personnel will not solicit or accept any gift, gratuity, favor, entertainment, loan or other thing of monetary value, from any individual or corporation doing business with the Government. If, for example, the Commanding Officer of an artillery battery is approached by an insurance agent who offers him a commission in return for permission to solicit insurance clients among members of the battery, the CO would have to decline the proposition. This ban also applies to members of immediate families of Army personnel; an individual may not circumvent it by having his wife accept the gift or favor.

No Army civilian may solicit contributions from others in the Government service for the purpose of buying a gift for an individual in a superior position. Likewise the official or superior may not accept such a gift.

The use of Government facilities, property and manpower is subject to strict limitation. Army personnel may not, directly or indirectly, use or allow others to use Government property for other than officially approved activities. An Army pilot, for example, could not offer the use of a helicopter to a civilian friend for the purpose of making an aerial survey of real estate developments.

It is the duty of Army personnel to protect and conserve Government property. When approval of the appropriate commanding officer is obtained government facilities may

ARMED FORCES DAY—1967

It is especially appropriate on this Armed Forces Day for our Nation to pause for a moment and consider the achievements and sacrifices of the men and women of the United States Army who have contributed so much in the defense of freedom throughout the world.

The magnificent record of performance of our forces in Vietnam has not been excelled in the history of our Nation. The courage and sacrifice of these soldiers stands as an inspiration to Americans everywhere.

With equal devotion to duty, troops are standing watchfully alert in Korea, in Europe, in Alaska, and in many other areas of the world in support of our national policies. If called upon, they would match the courageous performance of our men in Vietnam.

Supporting these forces overseas with selfless dedication are the many thousands of men and women here at home in the United States.

I take pride in joining my fellow Americans today in expressing admiration and respect for the members of our Armed Forces and for their sacrifices on behalf of the security of our Nation and of free men everywhere.

Stanley R. Resor
Secretary of the Army



"Men may be inexact or even untruthful in ordinary matters and suffer as a consequence only the disesteem of their associates or the inconvenience of unfavorable litigation; but the inexact or untruthful soldier trifles with the lives of fellow men and with the honor of his Government . . ."

Newton D. Baker
Secretary of War,
1916-1921

There can be no conflict of interest when "Duty, Honor, Country" is involved.

be used, however, for activities which will enhance military-community relations, provided such use does not interfere with military missions. Army personnel, equipment and supplies have been used to support Boy Scout Jamborees and similar activities specifically endorsed by act or resolution of Congress.

The use of motor vehicles is especially susceptible to temptation. Vehicles are to be used for authorized purposes only; joy-riding in jeeps and supermarket shopping in sedans is not condoned.

It is a well known fact that a title represents a status symbol in our society. This is true whether it be as roving ambassador for the White House or as Sergeant Major of the United States Army. Notwithstanding, all Department of the Army civilian employees and all military personnel on active duty are prohibited from using their civilian or military titles or positions in connection with a commercial undertaking or to endorse a commercial product. These restrictions do not apply, however, to the publication of a book or article which makes reference to the author's title or position, provided that such material has been properly cleared.

Undoubtedly, you have noticed military titles being used by insurance and real estate agents, bank officials, chairmen of corporations, and the like. All retired military personnel and members of Reserve components not on active duty, may use their military titles in connection with commercial enterprises. The use of military titles is prohibited in connection with commercial enterprises when such use with or without the intent to mislead, gives rise to any appearance of sponsorship, sanction, endorsement, or approval by the Department of the Army or the Department of Defense.

Army personnel, both civilian and military, are free to seek outside employment, provided that it does not interfere with official duties or reflect unfavorably upon the Government. A military member should obtain the permission of his commanding officer before seeking outside employment. In other words, "moonlighting" is permissible, but "moonshining" is not.

No enlisted member of the Armed Forces on active duty may be ordered or allowed to take a civilian job, if the job interferes with the regular employment of local civilians.

Army personnel are expected to discharge their financial obligations in an expeditious manner, especially when they are imposed by Federal, State, or local taxing authorities. If military personnel encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations, assistance is available from Army Emergency Relief, Legal Assistance Office and the American Red Cross.

AR 600-50, Standards of Conduct for Department of the Army Personnel, will go a long way toward maintaining ethical standards and exemplary conduct throughout the Army. It will insure that there will be no question as to which comes first when "Duty, Honor, Country" is involved.

Where government is based on the consent of the governed, every citizen is entitled to the integrity of his government. Each individual officer, employee, or adviser of government must help to earn and must honor that trust by his own integrity and conduct in all official actions.

Extract from
Executive Order 11222,
10 May 1965

How Can I Get Help?

Things You and Your Dependents Need to Know

Colonel Gorham L. Black, Jr.

ALL SOLDIERS need information—and so do dependents who need to know what privileges are available besides shopping at the commissary and the PX. Have you and your wife taken a recent look at some of the services and benefits available?

Do you know, for instance, about the new **health benefits** for dependents? It expands the dependent medical care program and includes civilian out-patient services for dependents of active duty military personnel. Besides establishing a new program of civilian in-patient and out-patient medical care for retired personnel and their dependents and dependents of deceased personnel, it provides for institutional care, rehabilitation, and special education by civilian facilities for the physically handicapped and mentally retarded of active duty personnel. (See "Expanded Health Benefits for Uniformed Services," April 1967 DIGEST).

The new legislation does away with some of the former restrictions on types of care which may be provided dependents, such as treatment for nervous and mental disorders and chronic conditions. A few of the expanded benefits include civilian ambulances, services of Christian Science practitioners, artificial limbs and eyes, and family planning services. However, the old restrictions still apply in the field of dental care.

All dependents have free choice between military and civilian facilities for out-patient medical care. Dependents of active duty members living with their sponsors are still required to use military facilities for hospitalization when they are available. But if the family is living apart from the husband, there is a free choice between military and civilian facilities for hospitalization.

Dependents of active duty personnel continue to pay the first $25 of civilian hospital charges or $1.75 per day, whichever amount is greater. Retired personnel and their dependents and dependents of deceased personnel pay 25 percent of the total hospital charges including fees of professional personnel. For civilian outpatient care, dependents of active duty personnel, retired personnel and dependents of deceased personnel pay an annual deductible of $50 each fiscal year but a family group of two or more are not required to pay more than two deductibles, $100, in a fiscal year. After the deductible has been met, dependents of active duty personnel pay 20 percent of the charges and retired personnel and their dependents and dependents of deceased

COLONEL GORHAM L. BLACK, JR., General Staff, is Chief, Personnel Services Division, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel.

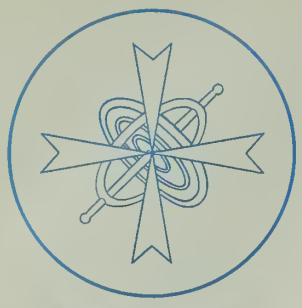
How About Your Personal Affairs?

DO YOU KNOW—that members of your family, wife, children, parents may be entitled to one or more of the following benefits in the event of your death on active duty—

- Six months death gratuity pay.
- Dependency and indemnity compensation.
- Social Security payments.
- Insurance payments.
- Burial expense payments.
- Medical care (See "Expanded Health Benefits for the Uniformed Services," April 1967 DIGEST)
- Final transportation and movement of household goods to place of permanent residence.

HOW DO YOU INSURE that your next of kin will be taken care of? As a minimum, you should do the following—

- Consider the preparation of a will or, if you have an old one, make sure it is up to date.
- Select an executor to carry out the terms of your will.
- Keep your Record of Emergency Data card up to date.
- Maintain a bound personal 201 file of records and documents pertaining to your military service. Records should include discharge certificates, separation reports, promotion orders, and awards and decorations.
- Prepare an Annual Legal Checkup (DD Form 1543) and keep it up to date. This record may also serve as a checklist for putting and keeping your personal affairs in order.
- Keep your important documents in a safe place, and tell your next of kin where they are. These documents should include birth and marriage certificates, adoption papers, divorce decree, wills, insurance policies, deeds, bills of sale, contracts and bonds.
- Review your financial situation periodically and do whatever is indicated within your means to meet your established goals for the future.
- Inform your family of the Government benefits they will be entitled to and let them know what else you are doing for their future protection.



Emblem of the Army Community Service Program

Reprints of this article are available on request to the Editor, Army Digest

personnel pay 25 percent of the charges.

Cost for dependents of active duty personnel under the special program for the mentally retarded and physically handicapped depends upon the pay grade of the sponsor. It ranges from $25 to $250.

In case you are due to go overseas on assignment, did you know that student dependents are authorized one round trip per school year on a **space available travel** basis for the purpose of rejoining their families in overseas areas? This trip may be made during summer vacation, Christmas, Easter or at any other vacation period. Your local transportation officer can help with the necessary forms.

If you are headed overseas where the family cannot come along but is going to be living near a military installation, your dependents can still enjoy the use of the **commissary** and the **post exchange.** However, if your family decides to live in a foreign country, there may be difficulties because in most cases, international agreements between the United States government and the foreign country do not recognize unaccompanied dependents or other people who normally enjoy these privileges such as retired personnel and their dependents. So if you are going to one foreign country and your family to another, you should check out the family situation with the oversea commander concerned before they leave. (See "Families Without Sponsors," March 1967 DIGEST).

For those families who are going overseas with their sponsors, the **oversea dependents schools** continue to offer an American-type education. All the grades from first through twelve are available.

Although not a part of the formal educational program, kindergarten classes are available in many locations. All high schools operate in accordance with the accreditation rules and regulations of the North Central Associations of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Courses in oversea dependents school are similar to those in stateside school systems. High schools offer a college preparatory course as well as other usual high school subjects. Many elementary schools also have foreign language programs. American teachers staff the oversea dependents schools. Besides being professionally qualified, they must have at least two years of teaching experience.

Just in case there are no oversea dependents schools in an area, provisions are made for **attendance at privately operated schools.** Tuition costs are borne by the Army. However, dormitory subsistence and transportation charges, if any, are paid by the sponsor. In those rare situations where there are no schools of any kind, correspondence courses are available. The oversea dependents schools also provide many opportunities to learn about the people and the culture of the country.

Full open mess privileges are available to dependents at the open mess at which the sponsor is a member—but did you know that an associate membership in an open mess is extended to adult dependents when the sponsor is stationed at an installation apart from that serving his dependents?

If you are headed to an unaccompanied oversea tour, have you thought about Government **family housing for your dependents?** Under Department of Defense sponsorship, a list of such housing is circulated every three months through the services. Any sponsor going to an unaccompanied tour of duty who desires to have his family live on an Army, Navy or Air Force installation may select the location and type quarters he desires. The family would then enjoy the security of a military post as well as its facilities, such as commissary, PX, dispensary. The Family Housing Manager at your local post has the housing list and is prepared to assist in applying for such housing.

For many years the Army has had a program that gives prompt **assistance to the next of kin** and dependents of deceased and missing Army personnel. An Army Survivor Assistance Officer contacts the next of kin and assists in funeral arrangements and military honors. He determines immediate needs and arranges for emergency financial assistance if required. He reviews all the benefits which may be available, such as **travel of dependents, movement of household goods, Social Security benefits, accrued pay, Servicemen's Group Life Insurance, six months' death gratuity,** and **Veterans' Administration compensation.** He assists in applying for the benefits and he follows through by making sure that each claim is properly documented and filed with the right agency.

No matter what problems we have, the **Army Chaplain** continues to have a unique role in all of our lives. He is the pastor of the troubled, personal confidant, and religious leader. He is always ready to minister to the material, mental and moral necessities as well as the spiritual needs of our Army families. His is a source of help that should not be forgotten.

Do you know about **Army Educational Assistance Program** for dependents of Army personnel? About 320 military dependents are now in college and 150 new student dependents will begin college next fall under this program. To get the facts on this, see AR 350-16 or write to National Merit Scholarship Corporation, ATTN: US Army Educational Assistance Program, 990 Grove Street, Evanston, Illinois 60201.

Are you familiar with DA Pamphlet 360-520, "Credit—Master or

Servant?" Better get a copy and read it carefully. All of us need to be cautious when entering personal commercial transactions, especially those that call for installment payments. Check with the **Legal Assistance Office** on your post for advice and assistance.

Another benefit that you and your family may not know all about is the **Special Services Program.** Its mission is to stimulate, develop, and maintain the mental and physical well-being of the members of the Army community through voluntary participation in planned recreation and morale activities. The program has five basic core activities—crafts, entertainment, library, service clubs, and sports. So if your children complain about not having anything to do, it could be that they are not in the know. The Special Services office at the local post can provide the information. Of course, keep in mind that these facilities are primarily for the military serviceman and may not be made available for use by dependents in every case.

Working very closely with commanders and family related agencies on post, the **American National Red Cross** assists United States servicemen, veterans and their families world-wide. It furnishes volunteer aid to the sick and wounded, acts in matters of volunteer relief and, in accord with military authorities, serves as a medium of communication between the people of the United States and their Armed Forces. The Red Cross supports and supplements without duplicating those Army activities that affect health, welfare, recreation, and morale. Members of the Army community are thus assured of another service for personal and family problems.

No matter how responsible the soldier may be in steering his financial ship, there are times when emergencies arise—this is where **Army Emergency Relief** comes in. Financial assistance is available for a variety of conditions and situations which cause hardship or distress and are beyond the individual's ability to meet. Such help may be a loan, without interest, an outright grant, or a combination of a loan grant.

Just in case you are still wondering about other benefits that might be available, don't fail to take advantage of your local **Army Community Service Center.** There are now over 100 of these services, many with Army Emergency Relief and Survivor Assistance under their roofs in addition to household loan closets, information on post activities, information about the new medicare bill, assistance in finding resources for a handicapped dependent, marriage counseling, and a variety of other services.

The ACS depends on volunteers to keep it running. These volunteers are usually service wives, and time spent at ACS is one way of making direct contribution to other families who need help. Over 500 Army wives already have the distinction of wearing an ACS volunteer pin for giving fifty hours of service.

Why not take this DIGEST home? Your wife would be interested in being brought up to date on services and benefits available. She may, if not already, be interested in joining you in the Army as an Army Community Service volunteer.

The Army Mutual Aid Association

For more than eighty-seven years, the Army Mutual Aid Association has offered its Army officer members a basic amount of permanent life insurance at a minimum cost and has provided immediate cash to the bereaved families of its members. Its active supporters and officers read like a "Who's Who" of Army history—from Generals Philip H. Sheridan, Abner N. Doubleday and John J. Pershing to George C. Marshall, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Omar N. Bradley, Maxwell D. Taylor and Lyman L. Lemnitzer.

The following are eligible for membership and $3,000, $6,000 or $9,000 of life insurance, which increases in face amount by one-sixth after being in effect for three years:

- Regular Army Commissioned and Warrant Officers
- Reserve Officers and Warrant Officers who have completed three years continuous active service and who are serving in Indefinite Category.
- Cadets at the U.S. Military Academy.
- Applicants must be on active duty, under 60 years of age and in good health.

Information may be obtained by writing to the Army Mutual Aid Association, Fort Myer, Arlington, Virginia 22211.

Army Distaff Foundation— It Takes Care of the Army's Own

THE Army Distaff Foundation, a non-profit, charitable corporation incorporated in the District of Columbia in 1959, provides a haven for the elderly widows, daughters, and other feminine relatives of Army career officers. The foundation is designed to meet the social and psychological needs of the aged, and to contribute to their health, security, happiness and usefulness in longer living.

Eligibility is limited to the female relatives of Regular officers or Reserve officers with 20 years of active Federal service on active duty with the Army, 10 years of which were commissioned and who was an officer at the time of his retirement. At the time of admission, the applicant must be at least 62 years of age, and must be physically and mentally well for her age, as certified by a physician.

Located in Washington, D.C. on 16 beautifully landscaped acres, it is a unique foundation designed primarily for Army widows. Near Walter Reed General Hospital and Washington, D.C., the center of the largest Army population, both active and retired, the foundation is supported by contributions from Army members and other interested individuals.

Officers may make application to the Army Distaff Foundation, Inc., 6200 Oregon Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20015 for future admission of their eligible dependents, and eligible ladies may also submit applications in their own behalf.


U S ARMY 12C128

Keeping Up Our Guard

Meeting Mobilization Readiness Goals Is Anything But "Inactive Duty"

Lieutenant Colonel W. D. McGlasson

"Too bad we were not mobilized,"
The Section Sergeant said.
"At least we'd have the weekends off
"Where now we drill instead."

"We still must make our living,"
Said Files on Parade—
"Five days are ours, the rest we're giving
"To learn the soldier trade."

No apologies to Mr. Kipling.



THE Section Sergeant who offered that wryly humorous bit of doggerel was taking a break from a vigorous session of gun drill with his unit at Camp Drum, New York. While made more or less in jest, his comment undoubtedly reflects the views of many in the Army National Guard, especially those in Selected Reserve Force units.

This particular unit, a battalion of the Massachusetts Army National Guard, was and is a part of the high priority Selected Reserve Force which has elevated itself to a peak readiness level to serve as backup for the Vietnam buildup. Typical of hundreds of other units across the country, they were spending about twice as many hours at training as they had before the higher readiness standards were adopted. And much of the training was—and still is—taking place on Saturday and Sunday, in the field rather than in armory classrooms.

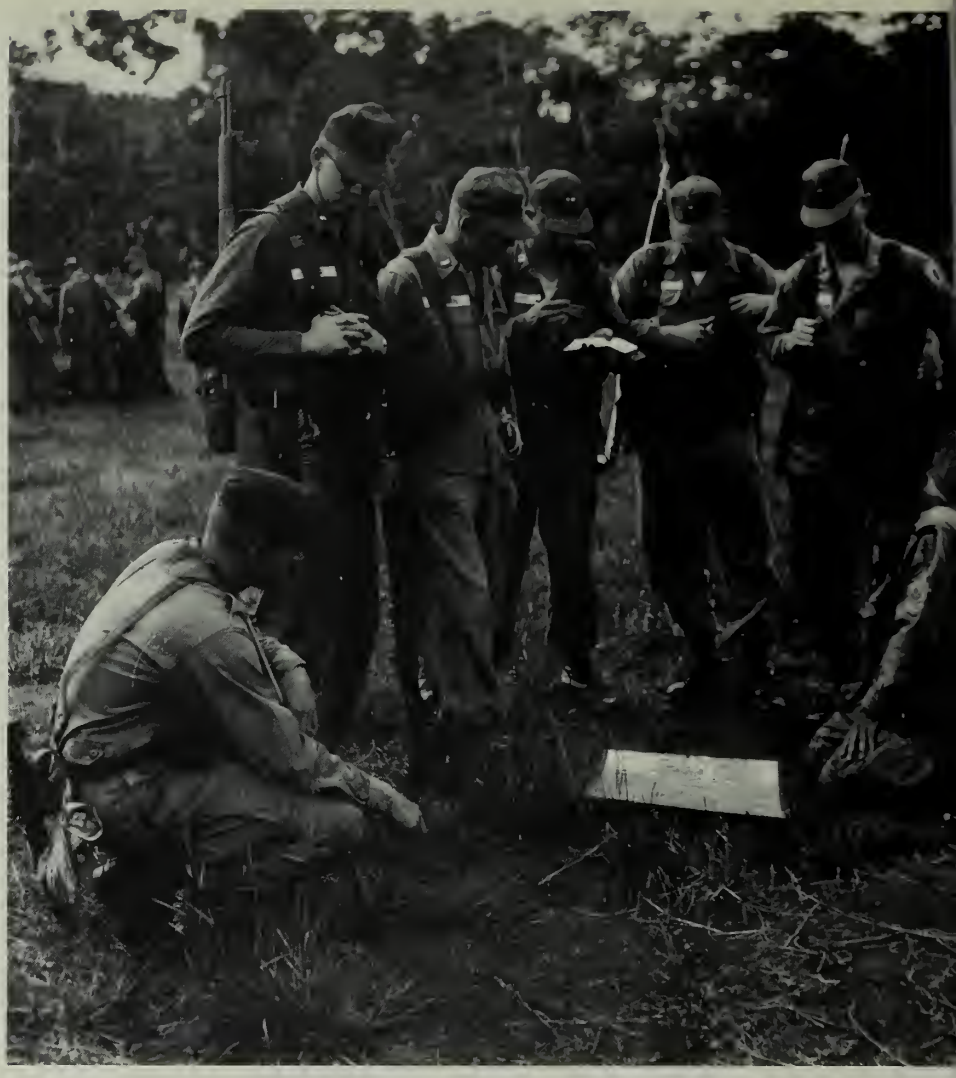
Today, if the call should come to mobilize for active duty, the SRF units might have only seven days notice instead of the customary thirty. This means that individual Guardsmen will have to arrange business and personal affairs so that they can move rapidly if called. Yet at the same time, as Files on Parade said, they must continue to make a living, support their families, take part in community affairs as usual.

When and if that call ever should come, most SRF units are so organized and trained, after 17 months of intensive labor, that they can take on needed equipment, put a final polish to their training, and be ready for deployment overseas in less than 90 days. This contrasts sharply with the year or more that division-level Guard units required in World War II, and the four or five months of postmobilization training during the 1961 Berlin Crisis.

To attain such a state of readiness requires effective training, time and substantial numbers of "technicians"—Guardsmen who work at the job full-time —to perform maintenance, administrative and planning

A "twin 40" or "Duster" manned by a crew from the Delaware ARNG's 198th Air Defense Artillery comes to bear on target.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL W. D. McGLASSON, District of Columbia Army National Guard, is Executive Assistant for Public Relations, National Guard Association of the United States.



Officers of the Michigan Army National Guard's 46th Infantry Division are briefed on details of an ambush exercise before joining patrols in training.

functions. Army Guardsmen previously were required to devote a minimum of 96 hours annually to armory training plus 15 full days of summer field training. During their first 12 months in an accelerated training status, on the other hand, SRF units also spent at least *300 hours* at military chores, *plus* the 15 days of field training.

That's about the same as 50 eight-hour work days, or one full day a week—although in practice it was not distributed quite so evenly as that. It was this increased demand on the spare time of citizen-soldiers that gave meaning to the Section Sergeant's joking remark.

The SRF is composed of some 150,000 citizen-soldiers —119,000 in the Army National Guard, 31,000 from the Army Reserve, and all assigned to organized units. It contains three National Guard combat divisions, six National Guard separate brigades, one National Guard armored cavalry regiment, and nearly 400 smaller combat and combat support units of the ARNG and Army Reserve.

Goal of the accelerated training program was to attain a level of military proficiency by midsummer 1966 that would permit all units to conduct and pass battalion-level Army Training Tests. Most units, at the beginning, were still at Squad or Platoon-level training, with a few in the more advanced Company category. Between the time of their assignment to SRF status, in November 1965, and testing time the following summer, they could count on about 240 training hours —the equivalent of 30 eight-hour days—to prepare for the difficult tests.

As Brigadier General Charles I. Southward, Assistant Chief, National Guard Bureau, made clear in autumn 1966, the National Guard segment of the SRF met its goals. Personnel in Army Guard units in SRF averaged 97 percent of TOE at that point, he reported, and had equipment sufficient for effective training. They also had completed most of the time-consuming administrative preparations for mobilization. They had advanced their training to the point that 88 percent passed the Battalion-level training tests and were ready for short-notice mobilization. Since that evaluation was



Range Officer in foreground directs firing of 106mm recoilless rifles of 2d Battalion, 185th Infantry, 49th Brigade, a California Strategic Reserve Force. (San Francisco Examiner Photo.)

made, nearly all of the remaining units have met the required readiness standards.

These accomplishments had a considerable influence on the Army's ability to reinforce rapidly in Southeast Asia. Army leaders could draw heavily on the U.S.-based Strategic Army Force, for Vietnam deployment and for assignment to an individual training mission, because the SRF was available to serve as part of the critically important strategic reserve. The SRF could be mobilized and deployed quickly in the event another crisis arose elsewhere than Southeast Asia; thus it gave the Army a flexibility it could not otherwise have attained so quickly.

Two main reasons have been given for building up the Active Army through higher draft calls rather than by mobilizing selected Guard and Reserve units—

- The citizen-soldier forces are kept intact against the possibility of some other contingency while reaching almost the same readiness level they would have attained on active duty.
- The Nation has bolstered its military power without the psychological escalation which a mobilization almost inevitably would have given to the Vietnam conflict. As General Harold K. Johnson, Army Chief of Staff, told a Congressional committee, such a mobilization would have sent "shivers and tremors" around the world.

Moreover, the SRF concept has permitted a sizeable force of Guardsmen and Reservists to attain a high degree of military effectiveness without putting them, and the Nation, through the turmoil and wrenching dislocations of a major mobilization.

The heavy demands the SRF has made on units and individuals has naturally had reverberations throughout the Army National Guard and Army Reserve. Units of lower priority were called on to relinquish many of the resources they themselves needed to maintain high operational readiness levels. Vehicles, aircraft, communications equipment, and even MOS-trained leaders and technical specialists, were taken from non-SRF units and redistributed to provide the Selected Reserve Force with the assets it required to attain its goals.

Beyond that, non-SRF units had to initiate their own basic combat training programs for new recruits, for the





Infantrymen and tankers of 28th Infantry Division of Pennsylvania engage in field training at Camp Drum, New York.

first time since 1957, because the bulk of the training spaces at Army Training Centers were reserved, first, for the flood of draftees and second, for REP trainees from SRF units. This often meant taking trained instructor personnel from other duties to operate "recruit schools."

All of these problems are being overcome, however, as the demands of Vietnam operations level off. New equipment and replacement items have started to trickle back into National Guard channels. Training Center quotas for REP trainees have shot upward in recent months to the point that a massive backlog, which had reached a peak of 135,000 in May 1965, may well be eliminated by this summer.

In addition to its important role as backup for the Vietnam buildup, the SRF also has proved to be an invaluable testing ground for the future.

Even before the Vietnam involvement, Army National Guardsmen were beginning to use many of the training techniques later adopted for the SRF. It was nearly 10 years ago that the Active Army took over the job of giving standardized active duty individual training to all Army recruits, including those of the National Guard and Reserve. That permitted the Reserve Components to concentrate largely on *unit* training. Readiness levels of units improved visibly, and when emphasis shifted to weekend training outdoors, in place of evening sessions at armories, another upsurge in readiness could be noted.

At the same time, units commenced to schedule such training as marksmanship and range firing for weekends rather than during their 15 days of field training. This, too, had a noticeable effect on readiness because it left the full two weeks of field training free for more advanced subjects and for unit training.

In addition, a program called Operation Guardlift caused a significant change in the nature of field training for many Army National Guard units. Under Guardlift, Guardsmen were airlifted to distant training sites by planes of the Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve. Thus, up to 15,000 Army Guardsmen could be flown each year to new training areas in CONUS and to such places as Alaska for cold weather training, Puerto Rico, Panama and Hawaii for jungle training, and to Western regions for desert training. Today most of this airlift support has been withdrawn, to give direct support to the Armed Forces in Vietnam and elsewhere, but many special mission units still are being air-transported to remote sites for advanced training which cannot be given elsewhere.

Even further, the Guard for several years has been participating in up-to-Division strength in various Active Army maneuvers.

Other Army National Guard activities and missions contributing to the national defense include—

Some 5,000 full-time Guardsmen, augmented by more than 2,000 part-timers, operate nearly half of all the Nike-Hercules air defense launching sites in continental United States and all those in Hawaii. They man the sites 24 hours a day, seven days a week, thus



During air defense training at Fort Riley, infantrymen of Missouri wing of Kansas-Missouri 69th Infantry Brigade train sights on approaching helicopter.

relieving thousands of Active Army troops for other duties.

Three Transportation battalions (aircraft maintenance) at widely separated sites repair aircraft of the Active Army and Reserve, as well as the Guard's own. Incidentally, the Army Guard itself operates a fleet of some 875 rotary and fixed wing aircraft, including 61 HU19s and 12 H37s which give it a limited airmobile training capability.

In every State except Alaska, the Guard also operates its own Officer Candidate School, under guidance of The Infantry School at Fort Benning. These have been graduating about 2,500 new second lieutenants a year to give the Guard its largest source of young officers.

In its structural makeup, the Army National Guard contains 17 Infantry Divisions and six Armored Divisions as its largest single block of conventional type units. In addition, the troop list includes hundreds of Separate Brigades, Battalions, Companies and Detachments, to make up an overall force of some 3,995 Company or Detachment-size units. The Guard also maintains units in such special categories as Special Forces (16 Companies in two Groups), linguists, the Eskimo Scouts (two Battalions scattered along the outermost fringes of Alaska), water transportation (landing craft and harbor tugs), and a host of others.

When the 418,000-man Army National Guard is joined with the 80,000-man Air National Guard, it gives this unique military force a size and variety that is surpassed by the entire armed forces of only eight or nine other nations in the world.

And when the Guard's service in disaster and emergency missions in the States is coupled with heavier training burdens and increasing support of the Active military establishment, it all adds up to a greater contribution to the security of the Nation than any previous generation of Guardsmen has been called upon to make.

The Army National Guard Statistically . . .

The Army National Guard (ARNG) has attained a total strength of approximately 418,000 officers and men, all of them in organized units, climbing from a pre-Vietnam figure of approximately 385,000.

Before the imperatives of the Vietnam conflict compelled a withdrawal of much of the National Guard's equipment for redistribution to newly-organized Active Army units, it listed nearly 1,000 aircraft, 3,000 tanks. 1,700 artillery pieces, and 51,000 vehicles among its assets.

The ARNG currently has an inventory of Federal equipment and vehicles valued at $1,398,568,876, and was funded by a Federal appropriation of $578,-700,000 in FY 1966. For the Army and Air National Guard combined, the 50 states, District of Columbia and Puerto Rico last year appropriated an additional $55,000,000 for Guard support and provided State property valued at approximately $1 billion, including armories, field training sites and other facilities.

ARNG maintains units in some 2,500 American communities, spread all the way from Puerto Rico to Point Barrow, northernmost community in Alaska.

While its responsibilities extend both to the Nation and to the States, the Guard follows Active Army training doctrines, techniques and standards. Its units must pass prescribed Army Training Tests, and its personnel take the same MOS examinations given their counterparts in the Active Army.

The Air National Guard arm, responsive to the U.S. Air Force, contains 80,000 officers and men, and lists nearly 2,000 aircraft on its inventories, about 1,500 of which are modern jet fighters.

Tennessee Guard artillerymen fire a 105mm howitzer.



Infantrymen of 26th (Yankee) Infantry Division cross a stream at Camp Drum, New York



A Debt and a Date

The WAC Story—

25 Years of Service



Master Sergeant Warren J. Le Mon

"YOU have a debt and a date—a debt to democracy, a date with destiny."

With these words the first WAC Director, Oveta Culp Hobby, greeted the newly arrived members of the First Officer Candidate Class at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, on 20 July 1942. She had already told the 440 young ladies selected from the more than thirty thousand who had applied:

". . . May Fourteenth is a date already written into the history books of tomorrow. Long established precedents of military tradition have given way to the pressing need . . . You are the first women to serve. Never forget it."

They never did, nor did the one-hundred and fifty-thousand women who followed them into the wartime Corps. When the guns fell silent at last, these gallant ladies had served the cause of freedom around the world.

May 1967 marks the Silver Anniversary of service and accomplishment by the U.S. Women's Army Corps.

What is the WAC? In 1959 General Bruce C. Clarke, as commanding general of the United States Continental Army Command, said:

"The natural abilities America's women contribute to the Army are vital to our performance and our success as a team. Their ability to grasp new and increasingly difficult techniques enhances their value to the service daily."

The job of the WAC—its mission—is to provide volunteer women in the U.S. Army.

The WAC consists of the Director, the WAC Center, and units and individuals assigned for duty within continental and oversea commands. The Director's Office is in the Pentagon; the Center is at Fort McClellan, Alabama; the units and individuals are stationed Armywide. By law, WAC strength may not exceed two percent of the regular Army; currently it is near 10,000—about 830 officers and 9000 enlisted members.

The Director Speaks. Colonel Elizabeth P. Hoisington, seventh Director of the WAC, is a forthright and vigorous leader. The daughter and sister of Army colonels, she sees in her assignment further opportunities to serve. She holds definite ideas about the proper role of women in the WAC:

"Our enlisted women are not substitutes for male soldiers. That idea went out of style in 1945! They perform duties that support the mission of the organization to which they are assigned for duty. A WAC typist sits shoulder to shoulder with a male typist in the Pentagon, Vietnam or Fort Dix. They are members of the same Army team. They know it. It's a bond of communication, like none other known, among members of our Army today. They don't think patriotism is out of style. Ask them."

The World Their Oyster. An exciting, full and varied career awaits the young lady who dons Army Green. If she is between the ages of 18 and 35 she may enlist, but must have her parents' or guardian's written permission if she is under 21. She should be a high school graduate or must pass a high school educational development test. She must be unmarried, without dependents, and pass a thorough physical examination.

These are, of course, only some of the exacting requirements which must be met by hopeful volunteers. After eight weeks of basic training

MASTER SERGEANT WARREN J. LE MON is Enlisted Editor, ARMY DIGEST.



On tour of Fifth U.S. Army area, COL Hoisington, Director of WAC, is greeted by SP4 Irene Heavind and SP4 Starlett Florence of Headquarters, Fifth U.S. Army Support Detachment, Chicago. (Photo by PFC Harry C. Luikard).

at the WAC Center at Fort McClellan, the trainee goes to an Army school for advanced instruction in the particular Military Occupational Specialty in which she will be assigned for duty.

A keen and conscientious trainer, Colonel Hoisington says: "I am sold on Army training schools because they teach our women to think. In high school and college they developed disciplines of study. We add that extra ingredient of saying, 'now *you* do it.' They participate in the learning exercise. They learn how to diagnose what the problem is, and how to solve it themselves. We know they can read and write. What we try to determine is—can they think rationally and solve intelligently."

Enlisted women work in almost 75 percent of the Army's career fields, including administration and personnel, machine accounting, finance, supply, communications, medical and dental fields, air operations support, photography, drafting, information, intelligence, recreation, transportation, and food service.

Wherever they work, they further the Army mission. Of them, the WAC Director says: "My purpose is to develop, in these young American women, awareness of their citizenship, the understandings and attitudes upon which they base their obligations as members of a community, as mothers and teachers. Part of my duty lies in teaching them a skill—an occupation that gives them satisfaction and joy. Finally, I want to teach them to live beyond self-interest and self-enjoyment. To have them experience sacrifice and the joy of service to others is one of the noblest rewards the Women's Army Corps can offer young women."

As with any component of the Army, the WAC requires leaders as well as members. There is a continuing need for qualified and motivated young women who can serve as officers in the Corps. A special program is designed to procure reserve commissioned officers for active duty from selected women who have successfully completed the WAC College Junior Course.

Under this program, selected applicants will be placed on active duty in the grade of Corporal (E-4), USAR, and will receive pay and allowances during their senior year in college. They must remain enrolled at their own expense as full time students in an accredited college or university. Upon graduation, they will be commissioned in the grade of second lieutenant, Women's Army Corps, USAR, and concurrently ordered to active duty for an obligated period of two years.

Glass of Fashion. To place women in uniform and have them retain their essential femininity and appeal is a double challenge. Among the other blessings which members of the Corps will celebrate on their anniversary is the striking advance in design from 1942 to the uniform of today. The book is by no means closed; the women keep pace with the times.

"Trying to get women to agree about the style, color, and fabric of clothes" says Colonel Hoisington "is difficult, but we try to make the majority of our women happy with their uniforms. Our decisions on selecting new uniform items have to be based on the question: Does it present a military appearance without sacrificing femininity? The Army has been good to us in letting us improve our styles and stay within fashion guides."

Setting the Pace. Selected women members of defense forces of other countries come to the United States for training at the WAC Center, just as their male colleagues go to Forts Benning, Bliss and Sill.

"We take great delight," comments the WAC Director, "in having young women from the defense forces of other countries come to our Women's Army Corps Center and School at Fort McClellan."

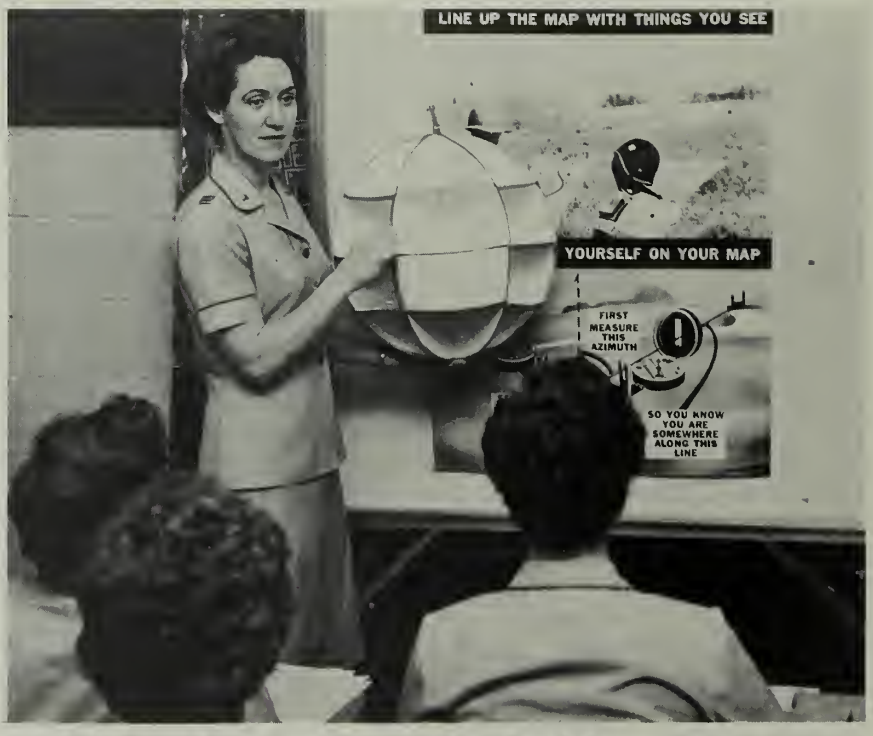
"This is a rich opportunity for us to expand the knowledge and interest of our junior officers. Over 65 such women have trained with



SP5 Mary Murphy, Air Traffic Controller, gives landing instruction to an Army aircraft coming in for a landing at Davison Army Air Field at Fort Belvoir, Virginia. (Photo by SP4 I. C. Rapoport.)

us. They recite in the same classes, march in the same formations, and shine their brass along with our own officer candidates and basic officers. Once in a while, they are enrolled in our senior officer class where our captains and majors are learning advanced staff and command procedures. They are remarkably enthusiastic, and we look forward to their good influence on the study habits and disciplines of our own junior officers."

Keeping Tabs. The Secretary of the Army has designated certain positions as necessary for the administration and training of WAC personnel. These positions are divided into three groups: WAC Detachment Commanders and cadre stationed throughout CONUS and overseas; WAC Commanders, Staff and other trainers at USWAC Center and WAC School, Fort McClellan, Alabama; and lastly, one WAC Staff Adviser is assigned to each Continental United States Army,



Course in map reading is a must for basic trainees at U.S. WAC Center, Fort McClellan, Alabama. Here CPT Mary O. Goodsell demonstrates how to "find yourself on your map". (Photo by SP5 Beverly Butzer.)



PFC Joanne McGovern prepares for dental patient at the Dental Clinic, Fort McClellan, Alabama. (Photo by SP5 Jackie L. Edmiston.)



SP6 Nana B. Wathaw checks her shorthand students at the Vietnamese American Association in Saigon where she is a secretary-stenographer with the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Communications-Electronics.

one to the Military District of Washington, and one each to United States Army Europe, United States Army Pacific and U.S. Army Air Defense Command. These officers inspect WAC personnel within their assigned command, make recommendations to the commander on all matters affecting members of the Corps.

Summing up a point of view reflected increasingly by major commanders, Colonel Hoisington says, "We take great pride in the talents and skills our women possess. As the male commanders have garnered more experience in having WAC officers and enlisted personnel on their staffs, they have complimented us highly by asking for WAC replacements."

In a professional force engrossed with the urgent tasks of defense at home and combat on far shores and jungles, this oft-expressed point of view is at once a testimonial and the Army's way of saying, "To the ladies, God bless them!"



Five former Directors of WAC join COL Hoisington in Washington to make training film outlining achievements of Corps. From left, COL Oveta Culp Hobby, first Director; COL Westray Battle Long, second Director; COL Hoisington; COL Emily C. Gorman, sixth Director; COL Mary A. Hallaren, third Director; and COL Mary Louise Milligan Rasmuson, fifth Director.

The ROK Army

It has scored impressive gains From the 38th to the 17th Parallels

Major General James H. Skeldon



WHEN the North Korean People's Army drove into the Republic of Korea in 1950, it required only three days for the invading forces to take the capital city of Seoul. The ROK Army was no match for the North Korean Army of 135,000 experienced and well trained men.

Today, instead of an ill-trained, poorly led, badly equipped force, the Republic of Korea Army (ROKA) is among the best in Asia. By the end of the Korean War ROKA had become a battle hardened force—and since the signing of the armistice the caliber of leaders and soldiers, of training and equipment, all have constantly increased.

Should the North Korean Reds attempt to cross the 38th parallel today, they would be met—and certainly repelled—by a ROKA of more than 500,000 men—well organized, equipped with modern materiel, highly trained, combat ready.

Over the years since the signing of the armistice, the ROKA has continuously improved the caliber of its leaders and soldiers. The Military Assistance Program (MAP) has provided the required firepower, mobility, and training. The U.S. Army Korean Military Advisory Group (KMAG) members have provided their counterparts with guidance and advice on how to make the most efficient use of materiel and training.

Today, the ROKA is organized into three major commands—the First Republic of Korea Army (FROKA), the Second Republic of Korea Army (SROKA), and the Logistical Base Command (LBC).

As the fighting arm, FROKA includes five corps and 17 active divisions. These divisions, together with the First U.S. Army Corps (Group) and the Second and Seventh U.S. Army Infantry Divisions, are responsible for defense along the 155 mile Demilitarized Zone (DMZ)—by no means a dull, safe job. Numerous communist agents infiltrating across and around the ends of the Demilitarized Zone are constantly being engaged by ROKA patrols. The soldiers on these

MAJOR GENERAL JAMES H. SKELDON is Chief, Korean Military Advisory Group (KMAG)



Surprise attack nets Viet Cong prisoners here being brought in by troops of ROK Army's Tiger Division.

patrols are experts at camouflage and are good marksmen, typical of the individual ROK soldier.

They also are proficient in a form of hand-to-hand combat called Taekwondo, similar to Karate. Physical training is mandatory for all ROKA personnel in this art of self defense, which originated in the early 16th century and was used by the Korean Knights of Chivalry of the Royal Army. A Taekwondo blow delivered by the hand, head, or foot can disable or even kill an opponent. The government of South Vietnam has requested the ROK Army to instruct Vietnamese military personnel in Taekwondo. To date more than 3,000 Vietnamese have been trained in this skill.

Organized along the lines of the U.S. Army Infantry Division of 1950, organic firepower of the ROK infantry division includes 106mm recoilless rifles, 105mm and 155mm howitzers. Backing up this firepower are 8 inch howitzer battalions and medium tank battalions. Fixed wing aircraft provide limited rapid air transport of division personnel and equipment when required. However, the primary transport is provided by a modern wheeled vehicle fleet.

If FROKA is the fighting arm, SROKA, with headquarters at Taegu, is the training arm of the ROKA. Here are the three Ready Reserve infantry divisions, seven Rear Area Security divisions and a score of service schools. Unlike the recruits of the Korean War who received only 10 days of training, individuals now receive at least six weeks of intensive realistic training in squad to company tactics and operation of small arms and light crew-served weapons. Following this, the ROKA soldier may attend one of the branch schools or join his unit for on-the-job training. Volunteers may also go to airborne school and attend Ranger training courses.

Another means of providing well-trained specialists and skilled technicians is the Korean Augmentation to the U.S. Army (KATUSA) who are now on full time duty with U.S. Army combat and support units.

Completely integrated into U.S. units, they live in the same barracks, eat the same food, perform the duties of and train with their U.S. counterparts. Differences in language and in social customs require some adjustments but the benefits and the demonstrated success of the program more than offset these difficulties.

The in-country training establishment and KATUSA program are supplemented by training of selected officers and NCOs through the Military Assistance Training Program in almost every CONARC school. In addition to providing the best training available, the time spent in the United States allows the ROKA students to observe Americans on their home ground. In visits with American families, they learn much about the American way of life and make many long lasting friendships. These experiences, along with their classroom training, are passed on to others when the students return to South Korea.

The effectiveness of ROKA training from basic to full scale joint field exercises is now being demonstrated in South Vietnam. There too, the ROK soldier is again proving that he is a brave, tough, competent fighting man.

The Logistical Base Command, located around the port of Pusan, is responsible for logistical support, maintenance, and supply under Headquarters, ROKA. Here clothing, caliber .30 and .50 ammunition, and

(Continued on page 28)



Patrol of Tiger Division moves out in search of Viet Cong guerrillas.



They Train In Korea

Tough realistic training is in store for the Korean youth reporting to the ROKA training center. He learns to fire mortars, to handle himself on rope bridge, to use the bayonet and to drive tanks, and even practices the not so gentle art of Taekwondo.



















They Fight In Vietnam

Korean troops come ashore in Vietnam to take part in varied operations—combat briefings lead to attack through river near Cam Ranh Bay, or to a mop-up operation high in hill country, with pauses between to read welcome mail from home.





other items are produced for ROKA troops. The seven technical base depots (Engineer, Chemical, Signal, Medical, Quartermaster, Transportation and Ordnance) receive, store, and issue all classes of supplies. They perform depot maintenance and rebuild operations on all classes of equipment. Through these technical service depots pass all the equipment and supplies to support the half million men of ROKA.

Three ROKA Surface to Air Missile battalions are deployed around large population centers and key military installations. These Hercules and Hawk missile battalions are completely integrated with Eighth U.S. Army SAM battalions and the Air Defense System for South Korea. They are operated and maintained by ROKA soldiers who received their training at the U.S. Army Missile and Munitions Center and School, Redstone Arsenal, Alabama, and the U.S. Army Air Defense Center, Fort Bliss, Texas. Their competence is evidenced by their fine academic records and outstanding missile firing performance at McGregor Range, New Mexico.

A major milestone for the ROKA came in 1964 when at the request of the South Vietnamese Government, a Mobile Army Surgical Hospital (MASH) and twenty Taekwondo instructors were sent to South Vietnam. In early 1965 these personnel were followed by 2,000 non-combatant ROKA Engineer troops who, together with the MASH personnel, were designated the ROK Military Assistance Group, Vietnam. Because of its peaceful mission the Group is known as the DOVE unit. The MASH, located at Vung Tau, is treating hundreds of South Vietnamese civilians each day. The Engineer units around Dian and Bien Hoa are engaged in civic action projects such as the repair of highways and construction of schools.

Successes of the DOVE unit, and the increased tempo of fighting, resulted in the government of the Republic of Vietnam asking the ROK for additional assistance. In answer to this request, the ROK Government since August 1965 has deployed two full infantry divisions to South Vietnam. The Capital (Tiger) and Whitehorse Divisions are securing the area from Cam Ranh to Qui Nhon; these divisions and their support elements have increased the number of ROKA personnel in South Vietnam to about 40,000.

ROK Forces in Vietnam are a living example of South Korea's sincere gratitude to the Free World nations who came to her assistance during the Korean War and to her people's determination to stop Communist aggression, whether it be along the 38th or 17th parallels.

The ROKA of tomorrow will be improved over that of today. Each day finds ROKA and KMAG personnel working together in a spirit of friendship and cooperation to improve firepower, mobility, communications. New equipment such as wheeled vehicles, M48 tanks, M79 grenade launchers, radios, and aircraft are being provided ROKA through the Military Assistance Program. Supplies to support ROKA will soon be requisitioned by means of electrical accounting machines. Major projects such as the installation of a modern microwave network and expansion of the ROK Ammunition Arsenal are now in progress. These and other projects will contribute greatly to ROKA's self sufficiency and combat readiness.

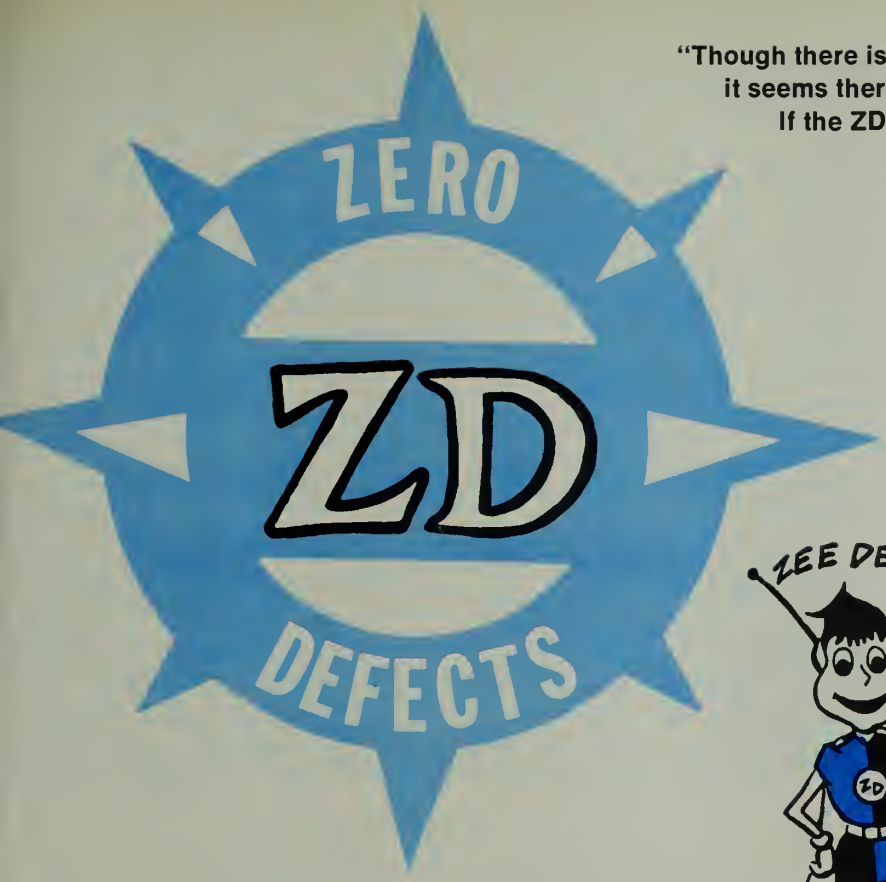
In its units deployed in Vietnam and along the Korea DMZ, the Republic of Korea Army stands as a truly outstanding example of the determination of the South Korean people to remain free and to help other free nations to resist and defeat Communist aggression.





Korean medical team treats local children while "Dove unit" builds school near Dian.

"Though there is seldom time enough to do a job right, it seems there is always enough time to do it over." If the ZD program has its way, it will always be Right the First Time.



CONARC Conquers the Z___D___ THING!



Lieutenant Colonel A. Nora Howes

IT MIGHT be Fort Dix, New Jersey or Fort Ord, California, or points between but the scene is the same—recruits with one or two days' active service stream into a Quartermaster clothing warehouse and are told to strip to their shorts.

There's the inevitable counter behind which huge piles of clothing are stacked in bins, in aisles presided over by soldiers wearing stripes up and down. The bewildered recruits go along the counter collecting everything from duffle bags to combat boots and handkerchiefs. At the end of the counter, the new soldier signs for the clothes he's been issued. But how does he know that he has everything that he has signed for? What protection does he have if he has signed for things he hasn't received?

Then consider an incident in the life of a Lieutenant Colonel en route to a new post from an oversea assignment. He and his family had a delay en route in Florida where Colonel Jones took his family to the city nearest his assignment, rented an apartment, moved in, and then signed in and reported for duty. While he was at work that first day, Colonel Jones' wife called her sister to say they had arrived safely and to give the relatives their new address. The sister-in-law reacted with mixed emotions: "I'm certainly glad you called: I've been frantic wondering where you were and what had happened to you because the MPs were here this afternoon looking for John! They said he was AWOL! Where are you calling from?" It later turned out that an error on the morning report had led to the reporting of Colonel Jones as AWOL.

How do we get into such situations and how can they be avoided?

One way is by the zealous application of the Zero Defects Program. Now, before you flip onward to another article, let's look back at the recruits going through the clothing warehouse. At Fort Jackson, South Carolina, today's recruit can check

LIEUTENANT COLONEL A. NORA HOWES, General Staff, is Chief, Command Information Branch, Headquarters, U.S. Continental Army Command, Fort Monroe, Virginia.

quantities of each item issued against a sign posted conspicuously above the bin containing the item. If he does this checking each time he is given an item of clothing, he knows that he has received those things for which he signs.

Corrective action has also been taken to avoid morning report errors at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. An error detection system has reduced the error level to an average of four errors per unit noted and corrected the first month. The second month's score was an average two errors per unit noted and corrected. Maintenance of error free work is a never ending job. There will probably be other "AWOLs," but the word is "keep trying."

While ZD isn't new to the Army, the U.S. Continental Army Command has just completed its first year of the program. When the idea was first introduced in CONARC, comments were overheard such as: "That's great for AMC and CDC, but we deal in troops!" "Howinthehell can you implement this ZD thing with people?" "We deal in human beings, not materiel!"

But the program is applicable to CONARC, as well as to other commands, because the whole idea is to motivate people to do their jobs right the first time. This obviously eliminates the cost of doing jobs over again. Another purpose of the ZD Program is to find causes for error and then remove the cause before the same mistakes are repeated. By having defect-free performance as a goal, it follows that quality and reliability of goods and services are improved.

General Paul L. Freeman, CONARC Commanding General, has another objective in mind for his command's ZD Program, and that is to motivate every CONARC member to perform his tasks with such care and diligence that soldier training is improved at CONARC's 26 schools and 16 training centers. Obviously, this should improve the readiness of Army units.

Launched last March, the CONARC ZD Program is piloted by project officer Lieutenant Colonel Robert M. Stump, Office of the Comptroller. Following visits to many CONARC installations Colonel Stump tells some interesting stories about the varied kick-off programs. At Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, Master Sergeant Herman R. "Big Train" Jackson, NCOIC in Special Services, was all decked out as Zero the Hero and presented the first ZD pledge card to Major General Thomas H. Lipscomb, Fort Leonard Wood's commander. Three thousand people were present when General Lipscomb signed his pledge to support the ZD Program and "to strive constantly for zero defects in my work." Every employee and soldier who signed the pledge card was given an attractive lapel pin and stickers for his car bumpers.

The Women's Army Corps Band (14th US Army Band) opened the kick-off rally at the Fort McClellan amphitheatre where the keynote speaker was the Honorable Glen Andrews, Congressman from Alabama's Fourth District.

Fourth Logistical Command, Fort Lee, Virginia, got its ZD Program off the ground with a rodeo which featured tent pitching, driving trucks with trailers through and around obstacles, rifle and machine gun competition, and assembly and display of full field equipment. Fifteen hundred attended the event.

Frank Fontaine, the "Crazy Guggenheim" of TV fame, sparked interest in Fort Lewis' kick-off when he visited Seattle recently. His son, Private First Class Peter Fontaine, was the featured entertainer.

Improvements resulting from the application of ZD have been numerous and impressive. Through its use of the error-cause-removal method, Fort Jackson came up with some significant time and money savers. At the clothing issue point a bottleneck developed where sol-



TV Comedian Frank Fontaine helps his son PFC Peter Fontaine, get Zero Defects program started at Fort Lewis, Washington.



Right fit first time results from hand prints on counter at clothing issue point at Fort Jackson.

diers had to try on several pairs of gloves to determine their proper size. Master Sergeant James A. Winstead came up with an idea: Paint silhouettes of the three hand-sizes—large, medium, and small—on the counter and have each soldier match his hand to the silhouette nearest his hand size. The idea was a winner.

New recruits go whizzing through the line; no more bottlenecks and no more frayed nerves and lost tempers.

The other instance involved repair, instead of replacement, of a motor and gear assembly used to automatically raise a target after it had been hit by a round of ammunition. The gear assembly and motor were factory sealed; new ones cost $150. Allen A. Shepherd, an electrician in the Trainfire Armament Shop, devised a tool to open the gear box so that it could be repaired or rebuilt in one hour at a cost of $2.55 for the labor. Parts are used from other defective units that have been cannibalized. Net savings—a whopping 98 percent!

A "Red Carpet Service" at Simmons Army Airfield, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, was instrumental in preventing a serious aircraft accident. When a CONARC aviator landed a twin-engined plane, he informed Sergeant Orville W. Strong, the service crew chief, that the plane needed no servicing. Fortunately, Sergeant Strong proceeded with the service check which comprises the unit's "Red Carpet Service" and found retaining screws missing from the propeller spinner on the number one engine. Result—a possible accident prevented.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, finance office had a perfect six-month average record of no errors at all in payment of reenlistment bonus military pay vouchers.

CONARC's ZD recognition program includes everything from award of three day passes to letters of commendation. Lapel pins, certificates and pledges have been used extensively. But there are some rather novel ideas, too. At Fort Bragg, Lieutenant Colonel Robert H. Ward, executive officer of the Special Warfare School, places a small ZD placard on any paper that reaches him with a mistake and returns the paper to the originator. Result? A marked decrease in errors on papers reaching his desk.

At Fort Sill, Oklahoma, it's into the doghouse for anyone who makes a mistake in the S3 section, Headquarters Field Artillery Missile Group. A doghouse, complete with sun porch, is located in a prominent place in the S3 shop and it has a glass dog for each person assigned. When someone makes an error, his "dog" is put into the doghouse. One day's error-free work will get the dog back out on the sun porch. Here, too, the results have been fewer mistakes.

One or two side benefits may be gained from active participation in CONARC's Zero Defects Program. In some instances commendatory letters are written to the family of a person who came up with an idea to reduce errors. The error-cause-removal form may also be used for an employee suggestion (with the suggestor simply attaching the error-cause-removal form to the DA Form 1045, Employee Suggestion). This may mean cash awards as well as the recognition through ZD.

An obvious benefit is the individual's satisfaction in knowing he has done a good job vital to our defense effort. CONARC's people are reminded that lower taxes result from fewer errors; this hits where it helps—the pocketbook!

Is it all worth the effort? The Army and CONARC think so. In the short time that the CONARC program has been in effect, the error-cause-removal system has resulted in increased efficiency, improved methods and procedures, and innumerable cost reductions. Any doubt as to the value of ZD is erased by the enthusiastic and imaginative support it has received throughout CONARC.

No doubt about it.

CONARC has conquered the Z——D——thing!

AD $ WINNER

Paper Bullets hit the mark in the

Leaflet War

Colonel Harold R. Aaron



HIGH in the sky west of Hanoi, a fighter aircraft streaks across the horizon. A bomb drops, a small explosion occurs, and a large batch of leaflets starts a gradual descent into Hanoi.

Many minutes later, the paper shower descends on the city. Police and party cadre begin to mobilize passers-by and the inhabitants to collect the leaflets. Among the crowd, several furtively hide a scrap of paper in their clothing.

After the leaflets are collected, the crowd is told that the leaflets contain evil propaganda prepared by the imperialistic United States aggressors and their "lackeys" in the south. When the crowd disperses, those with the hidden leaflets read the message. It encourages them to persuade their sons or nephews to defect after infiltrating to the south rather than suffer hunger, sickness and eventually death.

Several hours later, a voice on Radio Hanoi, carried into towns and hamlets by community loudspeakers, warns the population:

"The U.S. imperialists carry out aggression against our country not only by means of bombs and bullets, but also by psychological warfare. As an indispensable part of aggressive war, psychological warfare involves activities which pave the way and provide support for military attacks."

About three hundred miles to the south, Republic of Vietnam and U.S. forces tangle with the Viet Cong. In the midst of the fighting, the American soldiers pick up leaflets in English calling upon them not to fight but to ask that they be returned home.

COLONEL HAROLD R. AARON, General Staff, is assigned to the Office of the Special Assistant for Counterinsurgency and Special Activities.

The leaflet war engages the energies of the Communists as well as the forces of the Free World in Vietnam. It is not a new type of war. It was waged near Chorwon in Korea, at Aachen during World War II, along the Meuse in World War I, and even at Trenton during the American Revolution.

In Vietnam, the Free World direction of the leaflet war is centered in Saigon where the Government of Vietnam, with its Ministry of Information and Chieu Hoi Program, works with the U. S. Joint Public Affairs Office. A leaflet campaign is launched after a thorough evaluation of the Communist groups to be engaged, their weaknesses, the themes or arguments to be used, and the objectives to be achieved.

One campaign is directed at the scores of infiltrators who move from military training camps in North Vietnam to South Vietnam through selected way stations. The objective is to cause their defection when they get to the south.

As they move from their training camps, the infiltra-





In one flight, aircraft of 14th Air Commando Wing can drop 1,500,000 leaflets like this one in "open arms" series.

tors become more vulnerable to leaflet warfare as they begin to see and hear evidence of the military power that they will face—strafing planes, bombs, and the dull rumble of artillery. Moving slowly under the jungle canopy, members of these groups begin to fall out, perhaps due to beri-beri, malaria, or dysentery.

By the time the infiltrator enters South Vietnam, any optimism is quickly erased by air and artillery attacks and the sickness of his comrades. He cannot help noticing that his unit is beginning to disintegrate.

He also finds that the south is far from being liberated and that he is not hailed as a liberator. Suddenly, he is showered with leaflets and is immediately warned by his leaders that they are toxic. If he touches one, a sergeant warns, he will be poisoned. Quickly, the leaflets are gathered up, buried, and the group marches on. Later, as they rest, he finds another. There is no pain or ill effects, he notices, although he has touched one of the enemy's leaflets. He hides it. Later that evening, he reads it.

It is a poem written by another infiltrator who also belonged to the Army of North Vietnam and who had marched south only to die in battle. The poem touches on their hardships and difficulties in fighting in the South.

Within a few days, in combat, he realizes that he has been tricked. His weapons are no match for superior ground and air power, despite what his leaders told him. He sees many of his comrades become casualties, dragged off the battlefield by the ropes around their necks or by cadremen with hooks attached to the belts of the dead. He suddenly decides to give himself up. Eluding the other two men of his cell unit, he hides until nightfall and eventually stumbles into a military camp. A few days later, he is in a Chieu Hoi Center where he begins a program of rehabilitation and training to become a constructive member of the society that he came to fight.

Thus, an enemy soldier becomes a casualty in a well-planned psychological operations leaflet campaign. All this has been the result of Vietnamese-American coordination, a thorough study of the enemy, and the development of a way to reach the enemy soldier's mind amid the pressures of homesickness, war, and ill health.

The United States and South Vietnamese leaflet war has expanded at an accelerated rate. By the end of 1965, 77 million leaflets and 20,000 gift kits had been dropped in North Vietnam.



Leaflet used by Korean forces explains in words and symbols that Koreans are in Vietnam to help the people.

Leaflet-drops in the north average 10 to 12 million per week; in the south, 35 million per week.

Reactions of the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese forces to the leafllet campaigns have been rapid and harsh. Viet Cong soldiers are not permitted to read the leaflets, but must turn them in to their leaders. Sometimes, they are told that they are poisonous, so they must pick them up with sticks and bring them to the collection point. Surveillance of possible defectors is increased. Group discussion sessions are held in an attempt to discredit the leaflet messages.

In a recent memorandum to the Viet Cong propaganda arm extending down through provincial levels, the following instruction was issued:

"At present, the enemy is using psy war to attack us on the ideological plane. He has scattered many leaflets from aircraft and has appealed to us through (loudspeaker) broadcasts. The objective of this is to destroy our morale. The themes of this propaganda are these: rally to the enemy side; the war causes much misery; US weapons are very powerful and they menace us; rewards are given those who leave their friends and abandon their mission; the South Vietnamese army soldiers have much honor and (monetary) benefits; the enemy side is the side of authority."

"These efforts surely influence our troops. If we do not closely control cadre and soldier thoughts, we shall face many difficulties. For this is a dangerous, wicked scheme by the enemy. It is related to the general war situation, all aimed at reducing the fighting spirit of our forces and having a great influence on our struggle toward victory in general, and during this summer in particular."

Despite these precautions and instructions, some of the rank and file have defected and brought their weapons with them. There is the case of the sergeant charged with collecting the leaflets densely scattered over a large area. His task was just completed when a plane flew over and dropped another load. The sergeant, in disgust, decided to call it quits, and gave himself up. Then there is the reported case of the two infiltrators who wandered in the hills for several days looking for a safe conduct pass. They had found one, but believed that another was needed so that both could surrender.

Types of leaflets are many and varied. There is the safe conduct pass for those who wish to defect, but who must be induced by evidence that they are doing so in an authorized fashion that will insure their safety and good treatment. Another invites the Viet Cong to give himself up, to bring his weapon, and to receive a sum of money depending upon the weapon that he turns in. Other leaflets sympathize with him and his hardships—sickness and no medicine, wounds that will not heal for lack of proper treatment, and hunger that cannot be assuaged since the villagers are unsympathetic and are not willing to give him rice.

While this campaign is being executed by Free World forces in the south, the planners in Hanoi are not idle. Leaflet warfare is an old weapon to the Communists. Their campaign, as transmitted to the liberation headquarters in the south, seeks to cause the



Message on reverse of leaflet (left) says in effect "Sorry About That" when fishing boat is stopped for search. Below, a typical safe conduct pass shows flags of nations providing troops in Vietnam.



American soldier to be disheartened, to malinger, to desert, or to find ways to be sent home. A similar campaign is planned for Korean, Australian, and other Free World soldiers and for the armed forces of South Vietnam. Efforts are made to provoke dissension between the Free World soldiers and the South Vietnamese.

What themes do the Viet Cong employ against the American soldier? Leaflets, left along a trail or in a parked vehicle, tell him that he is fighting for the profiteers of Wall Street. This is an old theme familiar to U. S. Army veterans of the Korean War. Or he may be told that this is a civil war much like that in the United States over one hundred years ago. He may also be told that the peace marches back home are growing in intensity and that this pressure is becoming so strong that American forces will be called upon to leave Vietnam. Views of prominent Americans and newspapers are used to imply that they represent the views of all Americans.

What do the Communists expect to gain? Always, they hope to discover a defector—one who will willingly write a letter to his comrades that this is not their war, one who will make a tape that Radio Hanoi can broadcast to Free World soldiers, asking them not to fight.

In the days to come, the leaflet war will intensify. The Viet Cong have improved their leaflets. They are no longer crudely printed but slickly produced jobs. Ours are also improving—in impact, and not just in the quality of printing. New ways are being found to expose the lies and deceit of the Viet Cong aggressors, as the leaflet war goes on.



When the caissons roll at
Arlington, they are drawn by

The Last of the Army's Horses

Philip R. Smith, Jr.

Photos by SFC Anthony Evanoski

AS THE remains of the Nation's heroic dead are returned from war-torn Vietnam, an inspiring ceremony is taking place several times a day at Arlington National Cemetery. After military services in Fort Myer Chapel, the coffin is placed on the horse-drawn artillery caisson. The band plays a dirge and the honor guard snaps to attention in front of the chapel. The color bearers and honor guard make a right face and the procession accompanying the caisson marches slowly into Arlington where hero dead have been buried for the last one hundred years.

Along Arlington's winding lanes it passes until the grave site is reached. The family steps to the gravesite for brief interment ceremonies. A squad of riflemen fires three volleys and the sad, sweet sound of "Taps" echoes among the cemetery hills. The now empty caisson heads back toward Fort Myer and another funeral has been completed.

The last of the Army's horses are assigned not to a cavalry unit but to the Army's Caisson Section of the 1st Battalion (Reinforced) of Fort Myer's 3d Infantry. Composed of twenty-nine enlisted men and one officer, this unique unit contains a blacksmith—perhaps the only one in today's modern Army—a stable sergeant and a saddler. The unit maintains a complete blacksmith's shop, corral, grain and hay storage facilities, harness room and a large stable.

PHILIP R. SMITH, JR. is an associate editor of ARMY DIGEST.

The soldiers have jobs not found anywhere else in a mechanized Army, ranging from cleaning the stable and polishing harnesses to feeding, exercising and grooming the horses. Besides attending to their routine "barnyard" chores, they participate in the military funerals.

All of the horses in the caisson section are grade horses, light draft geldings, for the most part, fifteen hands high. A number of the horses are twenty years old, and there are plans to replace several of them. Replacements come mostly from the west, principally Oklahoma and Texas.

The twenty-eight horses, sixteen greys and twelve blacks, are divided into two separate sections—the Black Horse and the White Horse. The Austrian government, grateful for the Army's role in saving the famous Lipizzaner horses during World War II, presented one of the horses to the unit in 1964. Conversano Beja is used as a section sergeant's horse when the grey horses are used.

The Black Horse and the White Horse sections are used on a weekly alternating basis. Each has six men including a sergeant section leader. During the week on duty the section averages two funerals daily for five days of the week, but may have as many as six in one day.

Horses and personnel are untrained when they join the section. For the most part, the horses receive all



The White and Black horse sections stand before the Fort Myer Chapel.



The Black Horse section enters the Arlington National Cemetery in burial ceremonies for one of the Nation's astronauts.

their training at Fort Myer. The soldiers come to the Old Guard as trained infantrymen. With the exception of a few country boys, they have never worked with horses. After approximately three to six months of training, a new rider is qualified to participate in ceremonies. In addition to learning care and handling of the horses, he is taught to ride at attention and assume a military forward seat in the saddle.

The chief warrant officer in charge of the section has a philosophy about training horses: "A good horse is like a good man. To bring out the best in him you've got to treat him like an individual." He would rather have a horse that has never had a rider before, or a rider that has never ridden a horse, than to contend with ingrained bad habits.

Jumping the horses is a standard part of the exercise routine. This training is directed not toward the horse but the rider who must develop confidence in his mount.

The horses learn to pull a small carriage about the training yard before they graduate to the larger artillery caissons. A constant part of their training is learning how to remain calm in the face of distracting and frightening sounds of bugles, drums, artillery salutes and tourists.

The men and horses go through training together. Just as important as learning how to ride and manage their mounts, the men are taught how to care for them. Each man is assigned a horse for the day and is responsible for his feeding, grooming and exercising.

Those who witnessed the state funeral of President Kennedy were impressed by the military bearing of the men and the performance of the highly trained horses. Similar caisson sections participated in the



Horses are exercised in the paddock area near the Fort Myer stables.

funerals of Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and Warren G. Harding. In 1958, the section's two caissons were both used to bear the remains of the two Unknown Soldiers of World War II and Korea from the Capitol Rotunda to their interment at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington Cemetery. Most recently, the caisson section was used in the funerals of President Herbert Hoover and General Douglas MacArthur.

The caissons are 75mm artillery type, built for the Army in 1918.

During funerals the black-draped caisson is drawn by three pairs of horses, organized into the lead team in





The casket is unloaded from the caisson and the White Horse section begins its return journey.

Currying and grooming the horses is only one of the duties around the Fort Myer stables.



Old timers will recognize that the whipple bar is being hitched onto the wheel team of the White Horse section.



front, followed by the swing, with wheel team nearest the caisson. To the left front of the lead team rides the section chief whose function is control of the caisson unit.

Dressed in riding breeches with cavalry boots and spurs, the three riders are mounted on the left or "near side", although all six horses are equipped with saddles. This is a carry-over from the old field artillery days

A caparisoned riderless horse...



Horses are not new to Fort Myer. It became a covolry post in 1887 when Generol Phil Sheridon, no meon horseman himself, saught to make Fort Myer into the show covalry post of the Notion. From 1887 to 1942 Covolry regiments formed the bulk of the gorrison at Fort Myer, the most fomous being the 3d Covolry Regiment. The Fort's brillont horse shows, reviews and exhibitions become importont features of Washington's official and socio! life. As many as 1,500 horses were stobled on the post ot one time. With such distinguished chiefs as Jonothon Wainwright ond George S. Potton, the 3d Covolry Regiment contributed greotly to Fort Myer's reputotion. Mounted units from the post led by George Potton porticipated in the ceremonies honoring the Unknown Soldier of World War I.

Reversed boots in the stirrups of the caparisoned horse is a military tradition that dates back many centuries.

when only one horse of the pair was mounted with the other carrying provisions and feed.

If the deceased is a general or flag officer, he is accorded an eleven to seventeen-gun salute. All others receive the traditional three vollies.

A caparisoned riderless horse carrying a pair of cavalry boots reversed in the stirrups may also accompany the bodies of general officers and former cavalry officers. The President, since he is Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, is also accorded a caparisoned horse.

The practice of a riderless horse following the deceased in a funeral procession dates back many centuries to the ancient custom of sacrificing the mount of a warrior at the funeral. Few who witnessed it will forget the spirited caparisoned horse, Black Jack, that followed the caisson that bore President Kennedy to his grave at Arlington. This horse was also used during the funeral for General MacArthur. He is never ridden and is exercised on a lunge line. Other horses used for this duty are Star Ruler, the only thoroughbred in the section, and Midnight, both black horses.

The primary function of the caisson section is to participate in military funerals—over 500 per year. All of its duties are not so somber, however. Following a military wedding at Fort Myer, the married couple sometimes leaves the chapel in a Marriage Carriage drawn by two of the section's horses.

"In Proud Memory"

In the halls or chapels of United States Army service schools, in colleges and universities, in high schools and military schools throughout the country, plaques have been mounted to pay fitting tribute to those who have lost their lives in cold war activities around the world since 1 July 1958.

The plaque is a part of the Department of the Army's Memorialization Program to honor those Army personnel who, while opposing a hostile foreign force, have been killed in action, died of wounds received in action, or died while in a captured status. "IN PROUD MEMORY OF THOSE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY WHO DIED IN DEFENSE OF FREEDOM" is inscribed in raised letters under the embossed Department of the Army Seal. Mounted beneath this bronze plaque on the baseboard are individual brass plates, each engraved with the grade, name, decorations, and place and date of death of the honored Army member.

Within the Army, in addition to the officer and enlisted branch service schools, the program includes the U. S. Army Aviation School, the U. S. Army John F. Kennedy Center for Special Warfare and the U. S. Army Security Agency.

When the program began in 1965 only those colleges and universities having Senior ROTC units were invited to participate. Since that time, high schools with Junior ROTC units, military schools and schools with National Defense Cadet Corps units have been included.

The Awards Branch of the Office of The Adjutant General has primary responsibility for this program. The brass plates are procured and distributed to participants by the U. S. Army Support Center, Richmond, Virginia based on data furnished by The Adjutant General.



Relatives of honored dead attend unveiling of plaque at Transportation School by LTG William B. Bunker, at right and SGM Gillespie, left.

When you talk turkey,

Don't Gobble– Try Effective Writing



Ollon D. McCool

Gobbledygook—a word which sounds like turkey talk—is used to describe Government writing that is pompous, wordy, involved and full of polysyllabic words. Today we use the term to include all writing that is ineffective because of unfamiliar words, long complicated sentences and paragraphs, professional or technical jargon, or for many other reasons.

Are you guilty of gobbledygook? Many of us are, without realizing it. Others purposely use it in an attempt to impress someone, to hedge, or to hide our own indecision or lack of knowledge.

In many cases, it's an affliction that develops so gradually it is not recognized until it is in an advanced stage. Self-diagnosis is especially difficult. But once recognized, the affliction can be cured. One of the best known remedies that has been used extensively in government is the 4-S Formula of the General Services Administration. By using this formula, we are better able to write communications which are Short and Simple, and which have Sincerity and Strength.

We in the Army have not been immune to the gobbledygook bug. As a group we are not poor writers but we can do much better. For years, top Army officials have been concerned about the need for greater clarity, better organization, and more personal touch in our written communications. In 1958 the Commanding General, U. S. Continental Army Command published a directive requiring that effective writing be taught in service schools and that each student's writing proficiency be evaluated in assigning final grades.

To fill the need for better writing, many courses have been prepared and used during the last decade. In addition to those prepared in Army service schools and other Army organizations, there are General Service Administration workshops, college courses, on and off-duty correspondence courses. Approximately 300,000 Department of the Army personnel, military and civilian, have taken one or more of these courses.

At least two of these training courses are available throughout the Department of the Army. One is an extension course offered by the U.S. Army Adjutant General School at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. Any civilian or military member of the Department of the Army may apply for enrollment in Subcourse 28, Army Effective Writing, using DA Form 145. The application should be submitted through your supervisor or commander to Commandant, U.S. Army Adjutant General School, ATTN: Director, Nonresident Training Dept., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, Indiana 46216.

The second is the four-part film —Army Effective Writing, MF 12-9993, MF 12-9994, MF 12-9995, and MF 12-9996—produced by the Southeastern Signal School, Fort

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Gordon, Georgia, with the assistance of The Adjutant General's Office.

The filmed course explains how to put words, sentences and paragraphs together in a clear, concise, easily understood manner. One reel is devoted to each component of the formula—Shortness, Simplicity, Strength, Sincerity. Each half-hour reel is normally followed by a workshop session of 50 to 80 minutes. Viewers complete exercises related to the problems presented in the film, and discuss solutions. Booklets containing sample exercises, solutions, and a condensed version of the film narrative are available for workshops.

Film showings are rapidly replacing class instructors for training in the 4-S Formula of writing. They provide uniformly effective instruction, and the price ($200 per set) is low compared to the cost of a qualified instructor assigned to develop and present a comparable course.

The reels are available only as a set. To purchase, send an order to the Commanding Officer, Army Pictorial Center, 35-11 35th Avenue, Long Island City, New York 11106. State the number of sets being ordered, and give the complete shipping address.

Model workshop booklets may be obtained free from The Adjutant General, ATTN: AGAR-S, Headquarters, Department of the Army, Washington, D. C. 20310. Additional copies for training sessions can be reproduced locally.

All of us can save time and money by using the principles of effective writing. After completing an Army course based on the General Services Administration's 4-S Formula, one versifier put it this way:

Plain writing, says the GSA
Is really just a better way
To do the Army's job and yet,
Stop adding to the public debt.

We add to the administrative load and public debt when we write communications that are too long, too complicated or too hard to understand. A quick glance at any correspondence file will provide convincing evidence that education in effective writing is far from complete. The four-part Army Effective Writing series is a convenient, inexpensive, efficient medium for teaching the fundamentals of plain writing.

Famous Quotations From History Translated Into Officialese

Owen J. Remington

The word "gobbledygook" to describe statements couched in turgid, overblown circumlocutory style, was reputedly coined by Congressman Maury Maverick in the early days of the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration.

Despite lip service to the ideal of the simple and the concise, the problem of officialese endures. In trying to translate twisted syntax into plain English, the editors of ARMY DIGEST continually walk the tightrope between oversimplification for the sake of readability and the obscurantism which is held necessary for the sake of "technical accuracy." Too often an author aims his material at other experts in his line, rather than at the ordinary reader who might want to know "what goes here". In many ways, this gobbledygook is comparable to the mating call of the auk. Only another auk can understand it.

Following are some famed historical quotations, known to every schoolboy, as they might be paraphrased in modern-day gobbledygook:

CPT NATHAN HALE:	I regret that I have but one life to lase far my country.
TRANSLATION:	It is ta be regretted that this speaker lacks a multiplicity af lives which, under prevailing circumstances, might be affered on behalf af his natian.
PATRICK HENRY:	Give me liberty ar give me death.
TRANSLATION:	An ultimate end to carpareal existence is preferred to cantinued viability withaut the attendant liberties generally associated with the rights and privileges of a free people.
ADM GEORGE DEWEY:	You may fire when ready, Gridley.
TRANSLATION:	After assuring yourself that all pertinent procedures and preparatians have been accamplished, permission is granted ta initiate the averall implementatian af cambat aperatians.
PAUL REVERE:	The Redcoats are caming!
TRANSLATION:	Hear Ye! This is classified infarmatian an a need-to-knaw basis. British, redcaated, armed, are praceeding in this direction.
JOHN PAUL JONES:	I have nat yet begun ta fight.
TRANSLATION:	The full cambat potentials available to me have nat been effectuated at this paint in time.
GEN ISRAEL PUTNAM:	Dan't fire until you see the whites af their eyes.
TRANSLATION:	Defensive fire aperations will cammence anly after it is passible ta discern the distal carneas, surrounding the pupils, af the advancing enemy.
GEN NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST:	Get there fustest with the mostest.
TRANSLATION:	Success in battle is based an timely arrival on the field in advance af the enemy, in accard with the principle af war that calls far a prepanderance af mass.
GEN DOUGLAS MacARTHUR:	I shall return.
TRANSLATION:	At same unspecified point in time, this speaker assures his certain reversian ta this place.

OWEN J. REMINGTON is Assistant Managing Editor, ARMY DIGEST.

The job of the future wants you today. It's your opportunity as an

Army Nuclear Power Man

SFC Luther T. Cruse, Jr.



THE Army Nuclear Power Program wants you!

A little more than two decades ago this would have sounded like a line from a science fiction novel or a Buck Rogers comic strip. But in today's modern Army, it is far from fiction or fantasy. The Army Nuclear Power Program (ANPP) does want qualified enlisted men for nuclear assignment as power plant operators and will teach those eligible the details of plant operations and maintenance.

Each year the ANPP looks for applicants for the Nuclear Power Plant Operators Course. Unfortunately, not many members of the Army are aware that the opportunity for this type training exists. Still others may feel that they are not qualified for such technical training. Yet the requirements are not as rigid as most might think. Thousands of young men in the Army today are qualified to apply, and could be on their way to a career in this futuristic, fascinating field of technology. *(Continued on page 46.)*

SFC LUTHER T. CRUSE, JR., is on duty with the Engineer and Operations Department, Nuclear Power Field Office, Fort Belvoir, Virginia.







Above, students practicing on a simulator at Fort Belvoir will soon graduate to operation of nuclear power plant, below.

Students learn reactor fueling through practice with mock-up core in training facility at Fort Belvoir.



TEN MILLION WATTS OF POWER are produced by the floating nuclear power station undergoing tests at Fort Belvoir, Virginia. Mounted in the hull of a modified 10,000-ton World War II Liberty Ship, the plant is run by a 46-man military crew. Technicians are graduates of the Nuclear Power Plant Operators Course. Named the *Sturgis,* the MH-1A (Mobile High Power Plant No 1A) was designed and built for the Corps of Engineers by Martin Company, Baltimore, Maryland. It is named for late LTG Samuel D. Sturgis, Jr., former Chief of Engineers who was an early advocate of developing nuclear power plants for military use. A diesel power plant capable of producing the same amount of electricity would require more than 160,000 barrels of fuel a year, whereas the reactor core for the *Sturgis* is little larger than an oil drum, and consists of 32 fuel elements containing low enriched uranium dioxide pellets. When under tow, the plant is handled by a crew of 15 men.

An applicant must be an E-6 or below—which leaves the door open for promotion after graduation. He must have a high school education or the equivalent, and at least two years left to serve in the military upon completion of training. Applicants must also be under 35 years of age and have 18 months of active service under their belts at the time of application. Other requirements are a standard score of 110 or higher on the aptitude area GM test and a score of 70 or higher in the CONARC Basic Mathematics and Science Proficiency Test. AR 350-224 has the details for application if you qualify.

Students are assigned to Fort Belvoir, Virginia, for instruction. The course is divided into three phases: academic, operations and specialty.

The 15-week academic phase provides a working knowledge of basic subjects and a foundation for understanding further technical instruction in operations and maintenance. Included in this block of instruction are 372 hours covering mathematics, physics, basics of nuclear reactor engineering, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, and health physics and process control.

Operations training, the second segment of schooling, covers the operator's duties at a nuclear power plant. During this 18-week phase, students are assigned to four shifts. This gives students a chance to become familiar with shift work. They also benefit from more personalized instruction in the smaller groups. Classroom instruction covers operation of plant systems, subsystems, automatic controls and major components (turbines, condensers, evaporators, nonfired steam generators, the reactor loop, and pressurizers).

After completing the operations training, the students are screened and selected for training in one of four maintenance or specialty fields. Selection is based on the student's prior training, background, progress in the course, and his personal choice. The duration of maintenance or specialty courses varies, depending on the complexity of the subject.

The 30-week instrumentation specialty phase is the longest. Instruction consists of classroom lectures, films, lab work, and practical exercises, all designed to teach the theory and practical know-how to maintain electrical, pneumatic, electronic and hydraulic instrument systems.

Graduates are highly trained instrument maintenance men who understand nuclear power plant operations and the theory behind maintenance and operation. They are ready to be assigned to a field plant for additional training as plant operators. When a man becomes qualified to the satisfaction of his shift supervisor and passes a board of review, he is given the qualification as Operator, Second Class. He becomes a qualified operator in a nuclear power plant.

From 49 to 63 weeks of meat-and-potatoes training, in a relatively new field, should satisfy any appetite for knowledge. But for those who want to think about dessert, proficiency pay (P-2) is granted all graduates of the course who meet the criteria of paragraphs 6-3 a and b, AR 600-200. That means an automatic $75 per month. The promotion outlook is better than average. Assignment possibilities are limited so duty tours are comparatively stable. And the months spent at Fort Belvoir, only a few minutes from Washington, D. C., should be a pleasant experience by anybody's standards.

Interested? If you can't find a copy of AR 350-224 write to: Chief Instructor, Training Department, NPFO, Fort Belvoir, Va. 22060. The next class begins 28 August 1967.

AD LETTERS

On the Spot

Letters! The Pentagon staff gets lots of letters. Gripes, questions problems, requests. Most are reasonable. Some are Way Out! The ARMY DIGEST is in a good spot to find out what's going on and give you a sampling of the types of letters received by the D/A staff—with the straight answers. Sorry, the DIGEST isn't staffed to answer individual letters.

Q. I recently went home on leave after completing basic training. While there, my uncle asked me if I was a "gravel crusher" in the Army. Not wanting to admit my ignorance, I merely said that I had just finished basic and would get more training later. What was he talking about?

A. "Gravel crusher" is old Army slang for infantryman. Some of the more modern terms are "grunt" or "ground pounder." They are slang terms that one infantryman may jokingly use with another infantryman. Outsiders had best refer to members of the infantry as soldiers. They have a tough job to do and take pride in the fact that they do it well.

Q. May I use an umbrella while in uniform?

A. No. You were issued a raincoat, poncho or other garment to protect you from bad weather.

Q. How can I get an Expert Infantryman Badge?

A. Meet the requirements outlined in AR 600-73, dated 23 Dec 66. If you qualify, you must pass a series of rigid tests listed in the same regulation. It is tough to get!

Q. Are officers authorized to wear the Good Conduct Medal?

A. Yes—if it was earned while in an enlisted status.

Q. Since arriving in Vietnam, about six months ago, I get mail from people I barely know. Some letters are signed by persons vaguely familiar to me. One was signed by a complete stranger. He wants to know things about me, my outfit and what we are doing over here. What should I do about it?

A. Tell your intelligence officer. In most cases, mail from unsolicited sources is well-meant—"keep up the good work" and "we are behind you all the way" are typical. However, the mails are also used by subversives, agitators, and unfriendly intelligence organizations. If possible, read Circular 380-3, dated 13 Feb 67.

Q. Where does the ARMY DIGEST find some of the wild letters published in the "On The Spot" section?

A. Same place yours was found—in an envelope addressed to the DIGEST. (If you think some of these are "wild" you should see a few of the ones that are not published—*Ed.*)

Q. What is the Army's new marksmanship training program at Fort Benning?

A. First, it is not a "new" marksmanship training program. It is an experimental training program to teach men how to deliver rifle fire quickly and accurately, and hit moving targets at close range. Selected units at Fort Benning are undergoing the training in addition to regular marksmanship training. If the pilot program of instruction proves effective, it will be considered for incorporation into the regular basic marksmanship training program.

Q. I just made Sergeant (E-5) and a short while after I got orders to Vietnam. I realize I can't take my wife and two children there so I'm getting them settled in a new apartment on the other side of town. My buddy says I can't collect any dislocation allowance because we're only moving six miles. That doesn't sound right to me. I'd ask my company clerk except we're not talking.

A. We regret that you're not on speaking terms with your company clerk. So many problems can be resolved at the unit level which never should have to be referred to higher echelons; however, we are happy to provide you with the answer to your question. Paragraph M, 9002, Volume I, Joint Travel Regulations is your guidance. Basically, three criteria must be met before the payment of a dislocation allowance may be made: first, the individual must have dependents; second, he must be in grade E-4 with more than four years service, or in a higher grade; third, his dependents must have moved as the result of the PCS orders. The moving distance between residences is not a factor in the payment. If you are otherwise eligible, you will be paid the allowance whether you move your family two miles or two hundred miles.

No, junior, they're not drowning the soldier—just demonstrating how, even in full combat gear, the man can be towed to safety and rescued.





The American Red Cross in the Far East teaches soldiers

How To Get In The Swim— And Out Safely

If you don't know how to swim, you can learn. If you can swim, you can take the survival swimming program now being expanded by the American Red Cross for combat troops in the Pacific Command.

The ARC survival swimming courses at Camp Zama in Japan are the result of studies at military bases to determine skills most needed for water survival. And by the way, you don't need to be a combat soldier to take them—they are being provided for dependents also. Survival swimming training also is an absolute requirement of all Red Cross water safety instructors in the Far East.

The program includes learning how to jump into water from tall heights in full combat gear. Often it's the only way to get yourself off a ship, or an overhanging cliff or bank. Then comes the dangerous task of swimming beneath burning oil. The student learns how to come up for air while thrashing arms to clear the flames from a small area. This of course isn't taught with all the props in Camp Zama's swimming pool because there's something about burning oil—well, you know what it could do to a pool! But they do teach you how to remove clothes in deep water when the weight of them might drag you down, and how to inflate clothing to help stay afloat.

There are now more than 700 Red Cross volunteer instructors in the Far East. They train some 11,000 individuals in water safety skills. Besides the survival swimming, instruction is given in beginning, intermediate and advanced swimming, lifesaving, boating, canoeing and sailing. Specialized courses are conducted for handicapped persons.









Inflating combat clothes can keep you afloat, safety expert demonstrates (top above). A drowning person often endangers a would-be rescuer and must be handled expertly (directly above). Wearing survival training gear, a soldier jumps into pool as safety experts watch (above right), then learns how to remove heavy clothing while underwater (right below).

The Many Mascots of Vietnam

A VIETNAM warrior who dropped his gun momentarily to write for the 25th Infantry Division *Tropic Lightning News* explained the multitude of mascots and pets adopted by U.S. soldiers in the Republic of Vietnam. The lowly private or even the SP4 or SP5 needs affection. As he puts it, "Nice thing about animals—they don't give you any lip. And that's possibly one of the reasons why the warriors from the West have adopted what well may approach 50 percent of the animal kingdom of Vietnam.

"A doctor once sheltered a King Cobra until it hissed at him, bit him and finally ate him out of house and home. There used to be a hen that perched herself on one of the artillery pieces during fire missions, cackling out directions. Unfortunately, during the fierce first days of the big Attleboro explosion, a gunner from Kentucky sent the poor thing somewhere past Boi Lois woods as southern fried chicken. The champion of pets, of course, remains man's best friend, the dog . . ."

Portrayed in the following folio are some of the pedigreed pets of deprived privates and SP4's and 5's.



One of mascots of Co A, 4th Bn, 503d Inf, 173d Airborne Brigade (Separate) is a pig named VC, here held by SP4 Stephen Minick.



They won't win any show honors but they've captured hearts of 173d Airborne Brigade. Holding them is CPT Keith A. Wolf, of 1st Logistical Command's 4th Medical Detachment (Veterinary).



PFC Fred Bustillos of 173d Airborne Brigade Communications Platoon has pet monkey named Batman.

1SG Theofilo Macias of Long Range Reconnaissance Team, 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division rounded himself up a VC pony.





All wrapped up in Cam Ranh Bay Support Command Motor pool mascot is SSG Frederich W. Glaser.





Brave Bear, mascot of Ivy Division's Co B, 2d Bn, 8th Inf is awaiting travel orders to Woodland Park Zoo in Seattle, Washington. His keeper is SP4 Martin Barreto.

Present at award of decorations to men of 25th Infantry Division's Medical Battalion is the mascot, PFC Short Timer.

Vietnam Spawns New Lingo



MANY PHRASES coined by soldiers throughout the combat history of the U.S. Army have become a memorable and colorful part of American speech.

To the Doughboy of World War I, it was "Over the Top." World War II was famous for the phrase "D-Day." Veterans of the Korean War will never forget the "human wave."

In the Republic of Vietnam, U.S. soldiers are adding phrases that are likely to become an integral part of the serviceman's heritage of tomorrow.

They live in the boonies (countryside) with the zoo (snakes). And their whole world is Mickey Mouse (fouled up).

Ack-ack is out. Hubba hubba has gone the way of the Ike jacket. In their stead are the hip and flip phraseology of a generation which has given birth to Vietniks, pop art and the hootenanny.

Indeed, you can't understand the soldier without a glossary.

Items:

"Wait one" is the olive drab colloquialism of "excuse me." If a PFC says it, it means wait one minute . . . a captain one hour . . . and a higher headquarters, however long it takes to get confirmation from Washington.

"Short-timer" denotes an individual whose tour of duty is growing short. Counting usually begins 24 hours after arrival.

"Saigon tea" is a drink a soldier must buy a bar hostess if he is to hold her interest.

"Di Di" is Vietnamese for "go home" or "follow me" and may be used by a bar hostess in either way, depending on whether the soldier buys the Saigon tea.

"Grunt" is a Marine neologism for Infantry.

"Burp" is an Infantry neologism for Marine.

"Pea," spelled variously, is short for piastre, the Vietnamese currency. It is not to be mistaken for MPC (military payment certificate) which is given troops instead of green (dollars) and is called "funny money."

"Numbah One" is Saigon street slang for "the best" and usually describes clothing, souvenirs, and women—none of which are.

"Numbah Ten," conversely, once meant the worst. No more. The real worst now is "Numbah One Thou" and will stand until somebody finally coins "Numbah One Mil."

"Sorry About That" is verbal salve for an assortment of complaints. The British say, "hard cheese" and the Australians say "bloody shame."

"Zapped" means to get shot.

"Waxed" means to get killed.

"Legs" is a derogatory term applied to infantrymen by paratroopers who, in turn, are greeted by infantrymen who yell: "Say, Mac, what drops out of the sky?"

"Victor Charley" is phonetic alphabet recognition of the enemy who gives the official greeting to combat soldiers passing through a village. Also known as "Charley" and "Mr. Charley."

"Co" (rhymes with go) is an unmarried Vietnamese girl.

"Broadminded" is an academic argot applied to students of the Vietnamese co.

"Jink" is jet-pilot talk for a zigzag to elude enemy fire.

"Junk" is pilot talk for a plane that zigged when it should have zagged.

"Thud" is also pilot talk for the end result of junk.

There's more fractured phrasing, to be sure. Some of it is of local origin but much of it's rich in the word-wealth of a nation that has moved from the jitterbug to the watusi in only three armed conflicts.

As one confused visitor to Vietnam put it recently:

"We may be winning the war, but we're losing the language."—*The Mountaineer, Fort Carson, Colorado.*

Gassers and Bladders Keep the Army Rolling

Private John Doe, formerly a gasser, has now been transferred to the "Bladder Platoon." What gives? We're simply referring to some unique outfits of the U.S. Army in Vietnam. The members of the 1st Logistical Command's 518th Engineer Detachment are referred to as "gassers." They keep the Army supplied with oxygen and acetylene.

The bladder platoon is Qhi Nhon Support Command's 98th Light Equipment Company. This 1st Logistical Command outfit is responsible for keeping more than 10,000 rubber field drums ready to transport and store fuel and water for the highly mobile field operations. It's a big war and a big Army, and everyone—including gasser and bladderman—is doing his job.

Only if you have time (and cash) to spare should you consider

Space-Available Travel

Things Have Changed as A Result of the Vietnam War

Sergeant First Class Carl Martin

Photos by SFC Anthony Evanoski



SPACE-AVAILABLE travel, provided by the military for the American serviceman, is just about a thing of the past.

A few years ago, little more than orders authorizing leave and a bit of patience were needed for a soldier to "catch a hop" to just about anywhere—or at least close to his final destination.

Today, as a result of the Vietnam War, the situation is vastly different. Space-available travel for a man on emergency or ordinary leave is still possible, but, in many cases, it defeats its purpose. Sometimes it costs nearly as much to travel free on military aircraft as it might to buy a ticket on a commercial carrier in the first place.

Until recently, a serviceman on leave could report into a military air or sea terminal and be on his way in a matter of hours. Now, in many cases, it takes days. Often, much of the money saved by not traveling commercially is spent for lodging and meals while waiting for a vacant seat aboard a military carrier. Few heavy traffic terminals have quarters for personnel awaiting space-available travel.

Many things contribute to the increasing difficulty in getting a free ride. In June 1965, the use of Military Sea Transport Service (MSTS) ships was shifted from the U.S. Europe and U.S. Caribbean routes. Those ships are now used for cargo transport to Southeast Asia. Termination of the MSTS passenger service to Europe and the Caribbean ended surface travel for overseas passengers. Aircraft of the Military Airlift Command (MAC)—formerly MATS—handle nearly all overseas transport of personnel.

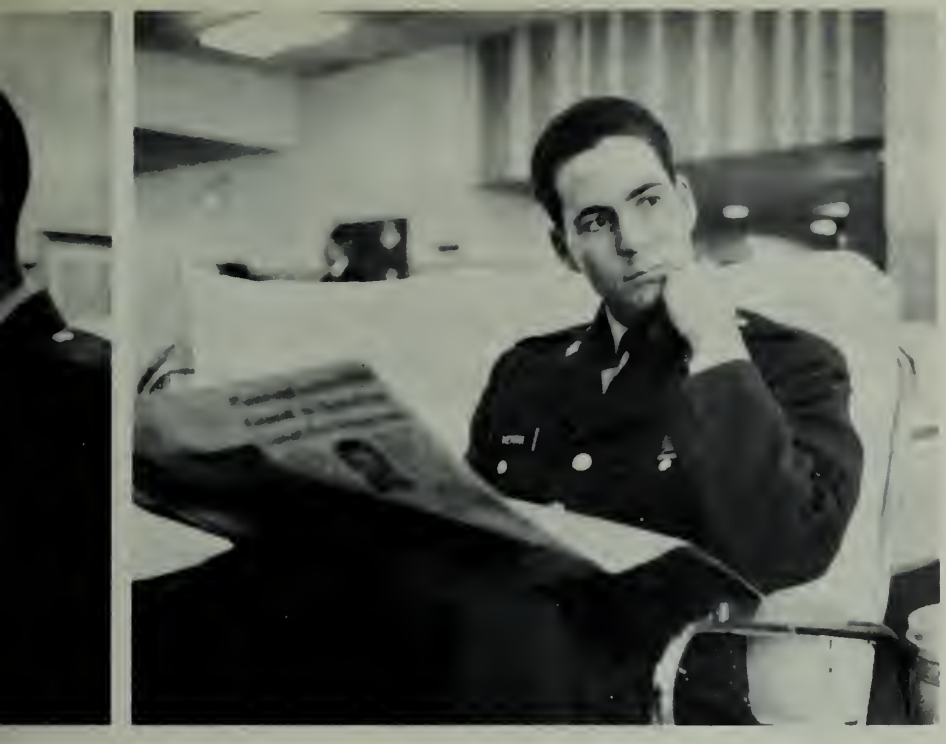
SERGEANT FIRST CLASS CARL MARTIN is on the staff of ARMY DIGEST.

Probably the most significant single factor contributing to the space-available traveler's problem is the modern, efficient traffic management system used to control MAC flights. The system saves thousands of tax dollars but just about eliminates empty seats on MAC overseas flights.

Many Air Traffic Coordinating Officers (ATCOs) at MAC air terminals keep a "duty-waiting" roster of personnel on official travel. If there is a last-minute cancellation by a passenger on official travel, the ATCO fills the vacancy with someone from the duty-waiting roster.

Bleak as the picture may seem, space-available travel is still possible for a man on leave. In some situations it can be the most economical way to travel, though it is time-consuming. And usually, time is precious to a man or woman on leave.

A typical space-available trip from Vietnam, and return, could happen like this. After getting authorization for a leave to return to the States, PFC John Doe reports to the nearest MAC air terminal and informs the transportation officer that he (Doe) is traveling space-available to a specified destination. Most MAC traffic from Vietnam to the U.S. is routed through Japan. The first leg of the trip usually doesn't present much of a problem—maybe a day or two getting a flight to Japan. For a flight from Japan to the U.S., PFC Doe might expect a 5- or 6-day wait—possibly longer. The length of delay for MAC space-available flights varies from flight to flight and is seasonal. (During summer months and at Christmas time, the wait is longest.) After landing at Travis Air Force Base, California—the only MAC aerial port for space-available passengers serving Southeast Asia—he is on his



U.S. Army PVT Bruce Merrin takes the first step on a space-available trip—checking in at the passenger desk with A/1C James P. Daffron, Air Terminal Operations, Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland.

Time passes slowly while waiting for an empty seat aboard an aircraft. Merrin scans magazines and newspapers, hopefully glances at landing field for incoming flights.

own to his final destination. Conceivably, it could take as long as two weeks to complete the first half of his space-available trip.

The return trip to duty is when he might run afoul. In an attempt to spend as much time as possible with his family and friends at home, he reports into Travis three or four days before his leave expires. Neither the U.S. Government nor MAC is obligated to provide him with space-available travel. If he doesn't have sufficient time to wait for a MAC vacancy, the transportation officer at the aerial port often will issue a cost-charge travel request and Doe will have to fly commercially for his return. The cost of the commercial ticket will be deducted from his pay at a later date.

To avoid this possibility, Doe should have reported at least a week before the expiration of his leave. His name would have been entered on a list of space-available passengers. Service is provided on a first-in, first-out basis. MAC makes no reservations and will not accept advance applications.

Space-available travel aboard other than MAC aircraft—Medevac, training flight, and aircraft engaged in disaster relief activities—is authorized and usually less frustrating. Careful planning and close coordination with traffic officials of the military air terminal can result in a pleasant trip. Since most of these flights are not scheduled on a regular basis, notification before actual departure is short—often minutes before take-off.

Space-available travel is an economical way of getting where you want—but it can be a trying experience. Make sure you have plenty of time to get where you are going and return to duty before your leave ends. And plan to have enough money to take care of those unexpected expenses. Rotsa Ruck!



At last, patience pays off. Merrin walks with fellow travelers to waiting plane.

They Roll Out The Barrels

It's a man-sized job—the exercise known as the "Changing of the Tubes" carried out by men of the 2d Battalion, 32d Artillery and the 725th Maintenance Battalion of the 25th Infantry Division.

Replacing the six-ton barrels of 175mm self-propelled guns takes the combined sweat and muscle of some 30 men and three heavy cranes working for three hours. To manhandle one of these big babies requires close coordination between the gun driver and the operators of the two cranes holding the tube. The tube must be held at the pre-set angle determined by the grooves on the frame of the gun itself. As the tube moves forward in these grooves, the entire tube must be raised slightly above the horizontal. Both cranes, independently operated, must work in unison to keep the tube at the same angle.

The $18,000 gun tube must be replaced at intervals because of the tremendous internal pressure needed to send the heavy 175mm shells over long distances.





After the old gun tube is hoisted away from a self-propelled 175mm gun, the next project is to thread the breech ring on the new tube.



The Big Guns of Vietnam

Master Sergeant Merrill S. Harrison





With one man atop the gun giving hand signals to the crane operator, the big tube is slipped into position.

The finished product—the 175mm gun with the new tube installed and ready for action.

FROM the South China Sea to the Cambodian border, a rain of steel descends day and night through the Central Highlands of Vietnam as gunners of the U.S. Army's 52d Artillery Group search out and destroy the Viet Cong.

The three battalions of the group —48 guns—approximate in number the artillery of an infantry division of World War II or the Korean War, but there the similarity ends. In firepower and mobility no division of the past commanded the destructiveness of this unique unit which only a few months ago was firing demonstrations at Forts Sill and Chaffee in the States.

Veterans of World War II will still recognize the towed 155mm howitzers of the Group's 1st Battalion, 30th Artillery, and these "Workhorses of the Western Front" are still doing their steady, dependable job.

Now, however, for the first time in combat, a few new ingredients have been added—8-inch howitzers of the 6th Battalion, 14th Artillery, and 105mm howitzers of the 3d Battalion, 6th Artillery.

These are new weapons designed almost, it seems, with the war in Vietnam in mind. The 175's and 8-inchers are mounted on a modified tank chassis; the 105's are 23-ton, aluminum-armored, amphibious weapons that look like tanks and are the result of the marriage of the dependable M-113 armored personnel carrier and a new, more accurate howitzer.

Glamor piece is the 175mm gun with its 35-foot-long tube and its ability to hurl a 147-pound high-explosive shell 32,000 meters, day or night, rain or shine. Because the shell has a bursting radius of 85 meters, Charlie doesn't have to be hit right on the head to be dead.

For shorter ranges that might call for a high trajectory weapon, the 8-inch howitzer delivers a 200-pound shell 17,000 meters; the 155mm howitzer's 96-pound projectile carries 15,000 meters, and the 105's, the "pop-gunners" of the group, deliver their 35-pound shells 11,000 meters.

MASTER SERGEANT MERRILL S. HARRISON is assigned to I Field Force, Vietnam.

Outfits supported by the 52d are many and have their own artillery. But any time troops of the 1st Cavalry Division, 25th Infantry Division, 101st Airborne Division, 4th Infantry Division, 5th Special Forces, the Korean Capitol Division or Army of the Republic of Vietnam, elements of which are fighting in the II Corps Area, have called on the 52d Artillery for the longer range, the big guns deliver.

Up at Duc Co, two 175's and two 8-inchers pumped out 3331 shells in 24 days last August, and the 105's averaged 300 shells a day, a total of three-quarters a million pounds of jagged, razor-edged steel and high explosive.

During the ancient days of conventional wars, a unit like the 52d might have supported a 20-mile front (and not have worried about rear area guerrillas). The batteries would all have been nestled close to the battalion command post and guns might have been emplaced almost hub-to-hub. Not so with the 52d today.

Take the 30th Artillery, for example. One battery supports the 1st Brigade of the 101st Airborne Division, another the 3d Brigade of the 25th Infantry Division, another the airmobile 1st Cavalry Division. Weapons can be moved in ten minutes, if necessary. The Viet Cong know about this mobility and fear it.

No mission is too much trouble for the group's gunners. A Special Forces patrol spots Viet Cong. The enemy may be too far for nearby artillery to reach and kill. A call to the 52d goes through. A 175-gun 15 miles away opens up and it's "Sorry bout dat, Charlie." Situations like this are by no means unusual.

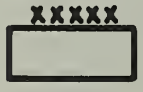
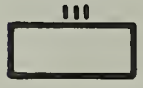
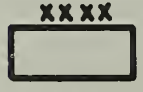
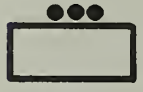
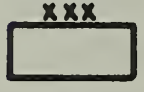
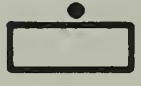
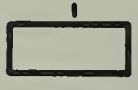
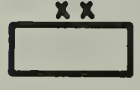
QUIZ

You can, no doubt, identify the standard map symbol of your own branch of service in column 1, but can you identify the other symbols? Next, can you identify the standard map symbols for units and organizations, from squad to group, in column 2? And finally, can you read the combined symbols as they might appear on a map overlay, as pictured in column 3? Try all three quizzes within a quiz—and for further details see *Military Symbols,* FM 21-30. It can be a lifesaver some day.

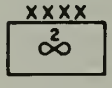
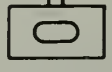
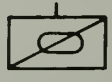
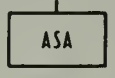
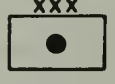
Group I
Arms and Services

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. DPU
5. 
6. 
7.
8. ASA
9. 
10. 

Group II
Units and Organizations

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 
8. 
9. 
10. 

Group III
Combined Symbols

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 
 FOC
8. 
 2116 Rad Intel
9. 
 1
10. 
 1

Answers on Page 62

May we? May we introduce Miss May, Valora Noland? Maypoles and dancing round them are somewhat out of style these days, but a lovely girl, never. Valora decorates the lot at Universal Pictures. It may be one day universally acknowledged that she's the pick of the lot. She fits the mood of Spring with the look of Spring, long-sought, shy, appealing.



WACI Spells Wacky



If you don't have anything to do this week, why not build and run your own radio station? It can be done. SP4 Thomas H. Hunter did it at Fifth Army Headquarters, Chicago, before the move to Fort Sheridan, Illinois.

Hunter, a radio maintenance man in the Post Signal Office, built and operates radio station WACI. You won't find it listed on the program page of the newspaper, but listeners in the barracks are familiar with the distinctive sounds of WACI.

Broadcasts originate from Hunter's room and are carried to a transmitter in the barracks by a leased telephone line.

The power of the transmitter is just one-tenth of a watt, so the listening area is limited to the barracks building.

Under a special low power provision in the regulations of the Federal Communications Commission, Hunter can operate without a license as long as he limits his transmitting power to its present level and doesn't interfere with commercial stations. He broadcasts at 1200 on the AM dial. Announcers, SGT William Cline, Support Detachment, and SP5 Jack Harry, Information Office, Fifth Army Headquarters, assist him.

As its name might imply, radio WACI (pronounced "wacky") does not take itself too seriously. But its owner is a most serious young man when it comes to broadcasting.

All the equipment was designed and put together from piles of spare parts that Hunter accumulated during his electric tinkering. The cost of the equipment from commercial sources would be at least $3,000. Hunter put it together for about $500.

The portable broadcast studio consists of two turntables, two tape recorders, two microphones, a transmitter and a 6-position console. This last piece is the heart of the system. With it Hunter mixes, blends, and coordinates voice, records and tapes into a fast-paced program of music and humor.

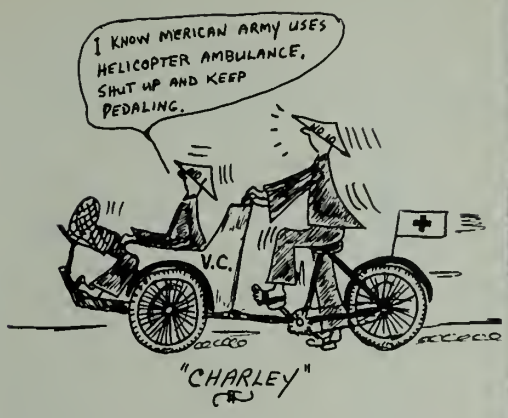
WACI's audience grows each day. Its programming leans toward rock-and-roll, including the old favorites of some years ago, and rhythm and blues. Monologue and some refreshingly different ads for some refreshingly nonexistent products are sprinkled throughout.

Broadcast hours vary. During the day there is background music. Evenings and weekend listeners get a unique blend of platters and chatter. Requests from the barracks are relayed to Hunter's room by a direct phone line.

Hunter's knowledge of radio and electronics is self-taught. In high school he recorded performances at local schools. He attended Carnegie Tech for one year, then went to work as a recording engineer for a studio in Pittsburgh. In 1965 he started his own recording business near Pittsburgh before entering the Army.

Before finding a job in the Army mated to his talents, Hunter took advanced individual training as a cook and then was sent to Fort Riley, Kansas, where he ran a popular vest-pocket station similar, but smaller than the one here. He came to Fifth Army Headquarters as an MP, but was soon reassigned to his present job.

Doodles Lighten The Load





SP4 Keith Tillstrom

Sergeant First Class Bobby R. Dowdy, a burly man, whose soft voice still carries a faint wisp of his East Texas upbringing, serves with the U.S. Army Vietnam's 36th Medical Detachment in Saigon. As the unit's first sergeant, he oversees dental clinics in the city and in scattered parts of the Mekong Delta.

In his spare time, he likes to "doodle." His handiwork helps enliven the pages of the bi-monthly newsletter of the Office of the Surgeon, USARV.

His cartoons, entitled "V.C. Charley," depict two bumbling, conical-hatted Vietnamese, named No. 1 and No. 10. The pair always seems to be in some sort of trouble, usually of their own making.

One of his drawings show both Charlies dodging bullets as they run across an Army firing range. No. 1 says to No. 10: "This is the last time I let you pick the short cuts!"

Another of SGT Dowdy's cartoons shows a U.S. Army switchboard operator inadvertently "plugged in" to Charley No. 1's phone lines.

Still another shows the two Charlies watching an old John Wayne war movie—"to see what we've been doing wrong." Others deal with medical themes, as shown.

SPECIALIST 4 KEITH TILLSTROM is assigned to Headquarters, United States Army Vietnam.



Four Men on a Bike

If you should happen to be stopped for speeding in, on, or through Fort Sam Houston, and see four MP's on one motorcycle pulling you over—don't think you're seeing double or better. These members of the 52d Military Police Company motorcycle detachment at Fort Sam are probably the only ones in the U.S. Army who have mastered the art of exhibition riding. SFC William Roberts, operations sergeant in the Provost Marshal's office, is founder and tutor of the detachment. He learned his motorcycle riding in Hawaii, where at various times he escorted Presidents Eisenhower, and Kennedy, then Vice President Johnson, and visiting heads of other states. SFC Roberts says exhibition riding is a means of building confidence. Others in the team that ride four to a bike include SSG Willie Goolsby, hanging on the left crash bar; SP5 Ramon DeHoyos on the right, and SGT Dave Burns on the rear fender with the guidon. Beside the multiple rider act, they perform various other intricate drills on single machines.

HUMOR IN ARMY GREEN

Cracking the Quip

Two lions, Graylocks and Junior, lived in a cage at the Armed Forces Zoo. Junior roared mightily all day long while the older lion concentrated on his memoirs. Meals were a problem—the old lion got ten pounds of raw meat each day, but the younger got leaf lettuce, bananas and fruit.

One dark night—at his mane's end—Junior hoarsely asked his companion:

"How come you always get meat and I only get lettuce, bananas and fruit?"

"Basically, it's a personnel problem," responded Graylocks. "There's only one slot for a lion on the zoo's manning board. I'm in it. You're filling the slot for a monkey."

1LT Mel Winkler, USA

Send your humorous anecdotes, stories from Army life to "At Ease" Editor, ARMY DIGEST, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Virginia 22314.



"He can't be in this room—he's a corporal."



"—in triplicate—?"



"And to have a combat ready Army we must get rid of the deadwood and eliminate bottlenecks—No, that doesn't mean I'm retiring from active duty."

Answers To Quiz

	GROUP I	GROUP II	GROUP III
1.	Airborne	Bottolion	Airborne Infontry Plotoon
2.	Civil Affoirs	Army Group	Civil Affoirs Compony
3.	Air Force	Section	2d Air Force
4.	Doto Processing Unit	Group or Regiment	Chemicol Section
5.	Armor	Army	Armored Bottolion
6.	Armored Reconnoissonce	Plotoon	Armored Reconnoissonce Compony
7.	Army Aviotion	Corps	Army Flight Operotions Center
8.	Army Security Agency	Squod	2116th Rodio Intelligence Compony
9.	Artillery	Company	1st Corps Artillery
10.	Chemicol	Division	1st Infontry Division Artillery

ROBOT WITH A MAN INSIDE?

Mechanical muscles that enable a man to lift up to 1500 pounds with ease might be on the way for the soldier of the future. The project, dubbed "Hardiman" is now underway with support of the U.S. Army Materiel Command. Initially, Hardiman will resemble the general human configuration. It will be built of metal and with a soldier inside as a controller or driver it will mimic his movements. It will be able to lift, lower, and walk with loads up to 3/4 of a ton under field conditions.

CASELESS AMMO STUDIED

Army is doing research on new caseless ammunition for use in small arms and automatic cannons. Only metal in new type ammo is in the projectile. Molded propellant and primer are combustible. When fired nothing is left in the chamber--no cartridge case to be ejected. Several thousands of rounds have been fired but program is still in its infancy.

"CHOPPER CHATTER"

AH-1G armed helicopter officially named "HUEYCOBRA." The new Cobra is the first 'copter specifically designed and developed for the armed role. AH-1G is superior in performance and capabilities to present UH-1B now in use. Boasts tremendous firepower. Armed with miniguns, grenade launchers and aerial rockets...Army's UH-19 Chickasaw and CH-21 Shawnee helicopters will be phased out by May 1968. They no longer meet operational requirements and are too costly to repair and operate...Army's newest, fast, light observation chopper has been officially named "Cayuse" after the Cayuse Indian war horse. Less colorful designation of the craft is OH-6A.

MINEFIELDS NOW CLEARED BY REMOTE CONTROL

The M173, an explosive-loaded, amphibious "skid" is now a standard Army item capable of clearing minefields with a 300-foot rope of plastic explosives. When skid is moved into position, rocket is fired across the minefield. Rocket trails explosive charge. When charge comes to rest across minefield, it is exploded and destroys mines near its path. Skid can be towed over land or water. Loaded with launcher, rocket, and its explosive string, the skid weighs 3000 pounds. The M173 measures 12 feet in length and is five feet wide.

ARMY HOSPITALS IN RVN USING NEW MACHINES

The first new field anesthesia machine since 1930 is being used by Army surgical hospitals in Vietnam. Unit is rugged and lightweight--can be air dropped and hand-carried. It can select anesthetic agents to fit specific needs of the patient.

ARMY DESIGNATES MAW AS 'DRAGON'

The MAW--Medium Anti-tank Assault Weapon--has been designated 'Dragon.' Dragon is the Army's first guided missile system light and portable enough to be carried and fired by one man, powerful enough to destroy tanks. It weighs about 27 pounds.

LEGAL EAGLE

What's new in legislation, regulations, publications, policy

SAFEGUARDING THOSE CLASS E AND Q ALLOTMENTS

DA is concerned over numerous inquiries from dependents who have not received their allotment checks from the Finance Center. In many cases the serviceman was assigned to a remote area. Investigation reveals two basic patterns: the class Q allotment has not been going home because the serviceman has been promoted to an ineligible pay grade or has completed four years of service in E-4; second, the class E allotment has not been going home because the serviceman has been demoted to a grade which requires a class Q allotment to continue credit for BAQ. In both cases action has not been taken to start the proper allotment suitable to the serviceman's grade. Commanders and personnel specialists are urged to familiarize themselves with additions to para 2-71, AR 37-104-2 which spell out the details.

PL 89-738 GIVES RELIEF TO DEPOSITORS

Public Law 89-738, approved 2 Nov 66, gives the military departments authority to adjust the deposit accounts of enlisted members and former enlisted members who lost interest on savings under the Soldier's Deposits Program because they did not withdraw their deposits upon discharge and immediate reenlistment or upon retirement and immediate recall to active duty. Law applies in any case where, for the reasons stated above, a member failed to receive interest on deposits which he would have earned during 15 Jul 54 through 13 Aug 66. Provisions of PL 89-738 expire 2 years following its enactment. Claims may not be accepted after 2 Nov 68. Ask your personnel section if your account will be automatically credited with any amount due, or if you have to file a claim. DA Cir 35-13, 23 Dec 66, is guidance.

CAP, FIELD, HOT WEATHER (UNAUTHORIZED TYPE)

DA reports that many personnel are buying and wearing unauthorized field caps. An authorized field cap is one which is issued by the Army, sold by Army Clothing Sales Stores, or sold in a PX or commercial store with a certificate number of the U.S. Army Uniform Quality Control Office, Natick, Massachusetts. Commanders are asked to prevent the sale and wearing of uncertified, commercially-procured uniform items. The Chief of the Army and Air Force Exchange Service was asked to insure that only certified uniform items are bought for sale by PX.

ARTICLE 15 AND SUMMARY COURT

DA deciding that greater emphasis must be placed in educating commanders as to the full extent of their authority under Article 15. Recent JAG survey indicates that some commanders believe nonjudicial punishment is not as effective as summary court-martial. Study shows further that summary court-martial may sometimes be used to build a record for elimination of the offender. This type action is inappropriate and indicates confusion as to the basis for administrative discharge. Also, it is a misconception of the proper role of the summary court-martial in the administration of military justice.



get the PINPOINT, sarge?

Now, we don't recommend that PFC's use this method to remind First Sergeants to order enough copies of ARMY DIGEST. But if you can't find a copy to read, check with your friendly First Sergeant. He knows how to order magazines under the "pinpoint" method of distribution (or knows to look in AR 310-1 to learn). He knows that to get enough copies of ARMY DIGEST, he has to order them—they're not received automatically. But he's a busy man and sometimes needs a friendly reminder. Oh yes! Invite him to look at DA Circular 360-17, too. That's his guide on how many copies he should order of . . .

AD **ARMY DIGEST**

"Since President Johnson's decision of July 1965 to commit substantial forces in Southeast Asia, the Army Chaplaincy has grown from 1,275 men to just over 1,600. During the same period, the Army has expanded from about 970,000 to more than 1.3 million men. In other words, we began the year with about one chaplain for every 1,000 men and ended with one chaplain for every 790 men, much closer to the ratio we would like to have of one chaplain for every 750 men. These chaplains are assigned to every major unit and command throughout the Army. By the end of this calendar year we hope to have around 300 serving in Vietnam alone."

General Harold K. Johnson
Army Chief of Staff



Right, Chaplain (MAJ) Theodore J. Dowd, Headquarters, 1st Bde, celebrates Mass for members of Co B, 1st Bn, 8th Cavalry.

Photo by SSG Howard C. Breedlove

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ARMY DIGEST

JUNE 1967



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Seventeen years ago this month, the Republic of Korea was attacked by communist north Korea. In a bloody three-year war, that brought into being the United Nations Command in Korea, the aggressor was repelled and a military armistice brought an end to the fighting. A major element of the United Nations Command was the Eighth United States Army, which to this day remains in Korea to help guarantee the security of the Republic and the Demilitarized Zone set up by the armistice. During 1950-53 in Korea, many soldiers asked the question: "Why are we here?" Their answer was first written when the communist aggression was defeated. But the complete answer is still being written today by the citizens of Korea who are, by their energy, building for economic progress in a free and proud nation.

Today, there is a new Korea. It is seen by our soldiers who man the line and by those who support the combat forces. Our soldiers see it most of all in the Korean citizen of today who is "standing tall" as he works to develop his nation. They see it in the new buildings, the new industries and the more abundant agriculture. They see it in happy faces of the youngsters and in the pride of the elders. They see it in the contribution of the two and a half divisions of ROK forces fighting in Vietnam. I invite you to see for yourself in the article on the New Korea in this issue of the DIGEST.

The United States can be proud of the dedicated Americans who served here in the past and of those who serve here now to help insure that the works of democracy can continue in this land.

GENERAL C. H. BONESTEEL, III
Commanding General, Eighth U.S. Army
Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command
Commander, U.S. Forces, Korea

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The mission of ARMY DIGEST is to provide timely, factual information of professional interest to members of the United States Army. The DIGEST is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely and authoritative information on policies, plans, operations, and technical developments of the Department of the Army to the Active Army, Army National Guard, and Army Reserve. It also serves as a vehicle for timely expression of the views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff and assists in the achievement of information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of general interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to: Editor, ARMY DIGEST, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Virginia 22314. Unless otherwise indicated, material may be reprinted provided credit is given to the DIGEST and the author. ■ Military unit distribution. From the U.S. Army AG Publication Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland 21220, in accordance with DA Form 12-4 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions: $3.50 annually to Stateside and APO addresses: $4.50 to foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscribers should address inquiries regarding new subscriptions, renewals or change of address to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of Army, 30 March 1966.

ARMY DIGEST

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COVER: A mighty leveler, which makes the foot soldier a match for low-flying aircraft, is the shoulder-fired Redeye— the heat-seeking anti-air weapon which has proved itself as the "world's smallest guided missile." The story of its success in swatting five out of five is related in this issue. Simulating a firing at Fort Campbell is one of the top Redeye trainees, SP4 Anthony Bliss, Jr. of C Troop, 2d Squadron, 17th Cavalry, 101st Airborne Division. Photo by SFC Anthony Evanoski.















WHAT'S NEW

FOR YOU AND THE ARMY

Putting the Personal Into Personnel

PROPOSED PAY HIKE

DOD has sent proposed legislation to Congress on President's recommended pay boost. Proposal calls for base pay increase of 5.6 percent to become effective 1 Oct 67. Monthly jump would range from $5.10 for recruits to $112 for four-star officers.

DA SELECTS FOUR OFFICERS FOR SPECIAL SCHOOLING

Four senior officers have been selected by DA to receive technical training in the Information field. Chosen for schooling during FY68 were COL Robert D. Bentley, LTC William A. Brant, LTC Leonard P. Dileanis and LTC Kenneth P. Fisher. The 18-month program of study leads to a master's degree in journalism. Graduates fill key Information positions at major command level.

CHANGE IN DEPENDENT TRAVEL OUTSIDE U.S.

Unaccompanied U.S. citizen dependents will not be authorized travel outside U.S. until application for required "no fee" passport has been made. New policy became effective 1 June. Family hardship might constitute an exception.

WAR COLLEGE ADDITION

The U.S. Army War College at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., has dedicated new multi-million dollar academic hall. Building was dedicated in name of Elihu Root, founder of the War College.

SOLDIERS HOME GETS ADDITION

The Soldiers Home in Washington, D.C. will have two eight-story wings added to the Sheridan Building. Project will cost $3.3 million.

PILOTS IN NON-FLYING JOBS EYED

DOD has asked service secretaries to take a close look at pilots now serving in top staff positions. Review is to determine if they could be replaced by either non-pilots or waivered pilots. Qualified pilots are needed to meet cockpit or cockpit-related operational requirements.

NEW DIRECTIVE GOVERNS WEAR OF UNIFORM

DOD Directive 1334.1 prohibits military members on active duty, those in reserve status, retired and honorably discharged, from wearing military uniform under certain circumstances. Uniform cannot be worn at any meeting or demonstration of any organization, association, movement and group designated by the Attorney General as totalitarian, fascist, communist or subversive or advocates acts of violence to deny constitutional rights or to overthrow the government. Also, during private employment or commercial activity which might indicate official endorsement; circumstances tending to bring discredit on the Armed Forces.

SCOUTS HONOR GENERALS

Silver Buffalo Awards given this year to Army Chief of Staff GEN Harold K. Johnson and GEN William C. Westmoreland for distinguished service to Boy Scouts of America.

ARMY TO ESTABLISH PHYSICAL DISABILITY ACTIVITY AT DA	The Army Physical Disability Activity will be established shortly by the Army under the operational control of DCSPER (Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel). New Class II activity, which will be located in Washington, D.C. will bring into one element the Army Physical Review Council and the Physical Evaluation Boards established at major Army medical facilities in the U.S. MG SAMUEL E. GEE will be commander of the new activity, exercising supervision over the Army physical disability system.
CHIEF OF STAFF ON COST REDUCTION PROGRAM FOR FY 1967	The Chief of Staff has sent a message to major Army commanders on the current Army Cost Reduction Program. Its contents should be brought to the attention of all Army military and civilian personnel. The gist of the message is that due to various changes made within the Cost Reduction Program and the time needed to put them into effect, great effort will have to be made by all personnel to maintain our record in this program. Good management and enthusiastic support at all levels will enable the Army to meet its goal.
ARMY CONDUCTS JUNGLE TRAINING FOR NAVY AND AIR FORCE	This summer Army will train 15 'middies' from Annapolis and 72 cadets from Colorado Springs in jungle operations at the School of the Americas, Fort Gulick, Canal Zone. Two-week course emphasizes counterguerrilla tactics and techniques in a jungle environment such as Panama.
ENLISTED SERVICE RETIREMENT CHANGES	DA reports that in recent months the number of applications from individuals in grades E-7 through -9 requesting retirement in the next lower grade has increased. Commanders should advise individuals that they may not retire in a grade lower than that in which serving and they may not be reduced for the purpose of retiring in a lower grade. Exceptions are outlined in Para 10g, C 6, AR 635-230.
RAINBOW DIVISION GOLDEN JUBILEE	In August the famed 42d Infantry Division--the Rainbow Division--will celebrate its 50th anniversary. Its exploits in both world wars are legendary. General of the Army Douglas MacArthur and Father Duffy, distinguished Army chaplain, served in its ranks. It was GA MacArthur who christened the Division--Rainbow. Interested persons should contact Major E. P. McGrath at Division Headquarters at 100 E. 34th St, N.Y.,N.Y.
ARMY ENGINEERS FELLOWSHIPS	Chief of Army Engineers announced establishment of fellowship program with colleges and universities to assist graduate students working toward degrees, and to promote study of problems associated with Army Engineer activities. Universities seeking information should contact Office of the Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C. 20315.

WHO'S NEWS

Personnel and Personalities Around the Army

24th DIVISION SOLDIER CONTRIBUTES BRAINPOWER

SP5 JOHN M. MICHEL, of the 24th Infantry Division, got tired of repairing infra-red scope eyepieces, which are elements of necessary tank sights. Using his skill and initiative, the 23-year-old draftee found the cause of the constant breakage. "In rough field training, men push the eyepiece into the tube to adjust, and there's no retainer ring between the eyepiece and the electron tube. The eyepieces were crushing the tubes by the dozens." His solution was an inexpensive retainer ring easily installed between eyepiece and electron tube within the sights. For his efforts the Division CG presented Michel with the Army Commendation Medal, has recommended him for the Maximum Incentive Award. His ingenuity may save USAREUR up to $6 million next year.

82D AIRBORNE JUMPERS GRADUATE DINFOS AS TOP TWO

SP4 JAMES WEBB and SP4 RONALD WATERS, both of 82d Airborne Division, took top honors at the Defense Information School Basic Military Journalist Class. The two jumpers are both assigned to the All-American Division's Information Office. Webb was tops with Waters only half a point behind.

EX-STRATCOM PHOTOG WINS OCC-E AWARD

SGT BURNI MANGIBOYAT, now at Fort Bragg, N.C., has won the Best Photo Award from the Office of the Chief of Communications-Electronics for the 1st Qtr, FY 67. His shot depicted men of the 1st Bde, 101st Airborne Division battling North Vietnamese soldiers during Operation Hawthorne near Kontum in Tumorang Province.

SECRETARY OF THE ARMY POLICY STATEMENT ON EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

The President has called on all Americans to join in the effort to assure that all members of our society share equally in the opportunity for gainful work and reward.

The Department of the Army is firmly committed to the full achievement of equal opportunity for all employees. The attainment of this goal requires a shared effort by all individuals, civilian and military, all organizational elements, and all levels of responsibility from command to the first-line supervisor and worker. Each of us has a role to play in eradicating discrimination based on race, color, creed or national origin. We must assure that all employees are permitted to develop to the full limits of their capabilities.

I know that Army personnel, both military and civilian, have long accepted these responsibilities. I am proud of the progress that has been made in the Army establishment, but the essence of progress is the continual search for improvement. We must dedicate ourselves to that search in every aspect of our daily work.

The President expects the Federal Government to set the example for all employers. I expect no less from our work-force. I am confident that I shall have your wholehearted support.

Stanley R. Resor

Stanley R. Resor
Secretary of the Army

A MEMORANDUM FROM THE SERGEANT MAJOR, U.S. ARMY

SUBJECT: Duty First

As we observe our Army's birthday this month, certain thoughts come to mind:

We of today's Army are here for but one purpose--and that purpose is to guard our Nation. This is not an easy task. Its performance requires the employment of a very special individual. To qualify you need no experience, but you must possess the special qualities of courage and dedication, of high moral convictions, and above all, a strong sense of pride in your country. You must give of yourself willingly, for this is but being a soldier. The soldier of today has many problems, but he should realize the importance of his mission and place it above all else. He should be proud of himself--proud to be a soldier.

We are all subject to decisions during our lives in determining the factors which will guide our moves. We must never let our personal wants interfere in the final accomplishment of the mission. True soldiers are unique in that they must possess the desire and determination to put their responsibilities as members of the Armed Forces above all else. As we all know, it is not an easy thing to do, but we must separate the difference between what we would like to do and what we are required to do.

To emphasize your responsibility as a soldier, I feel I need only quote the motto of one of our fine fighting divisions--"No Mission Too Difficult, No Sacrifice Too Great, Duty First."

William O. Wooldridge

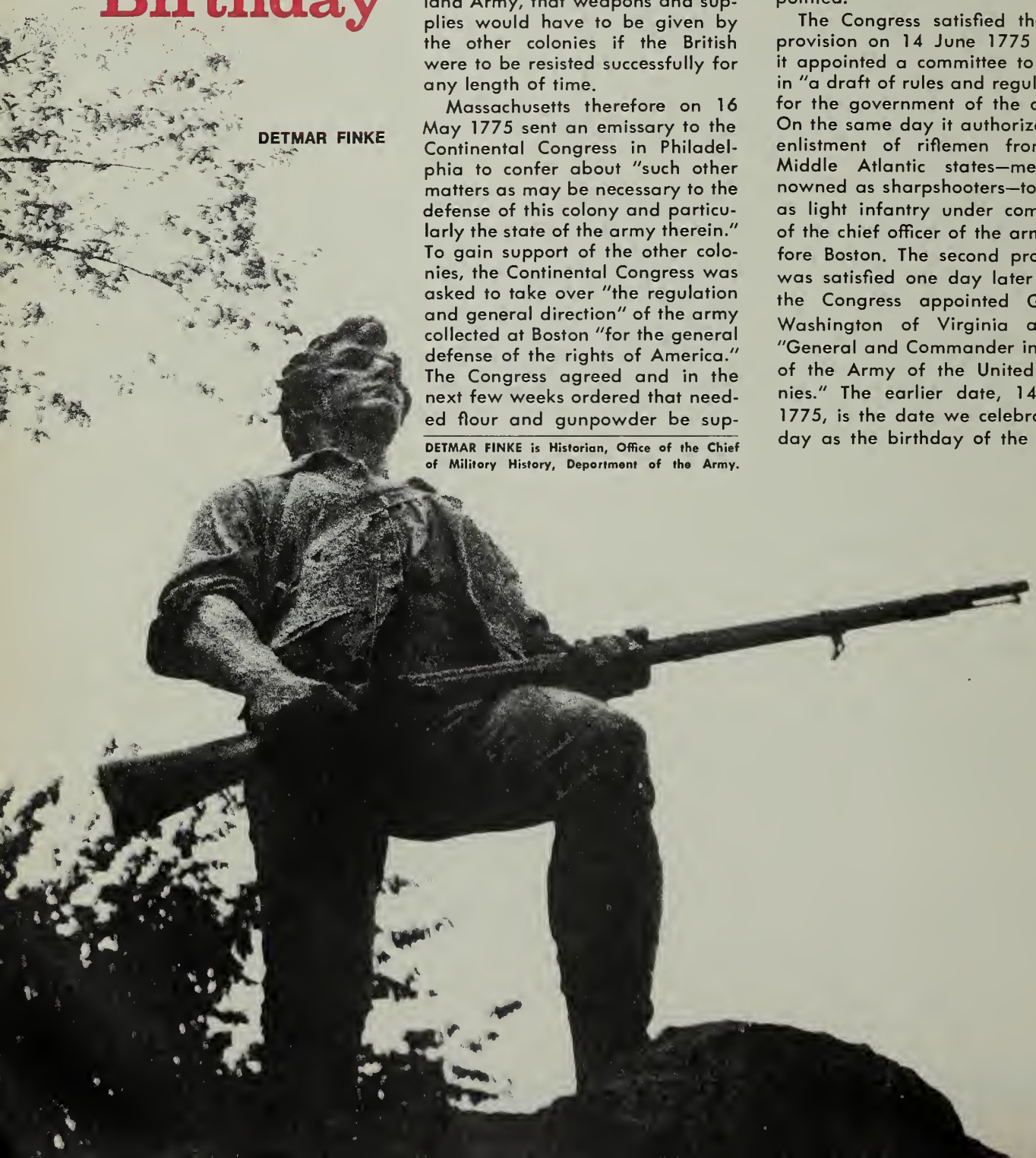
WILLIAM O. WOOLDRIDGE
Sergeant Major of the Army

In perilous times, a great decision—

14 June 1775

The Army's Birthday

DETMAR FINKE



THE American Revolution was well under way when the Second Continental Congress met in Philadelphia on 10 May 1775. The battles of Lexington, Concord, Bunker Hill, Ticonderoga and Crown Point were past history. New England patriots were successfully maintaining à tight land seige, keeping the King's troops bottled up in Boston. It soon became evident to the Massachusetts Provincial Congress, which was bearing the brunt of the burden of supporting the New England Army, that weapons and supplies would have to be given by the other colonies if the British were to be resisted successfully for any length of time.

Massachusetts therefore on 16 May 1775 sent an emissary to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia to confer about "such other matters as may be necessary to the defense of this colony and particularly the state of the army therein." To gain support of the other colonies, the Continental Congress was asked to take over "the regulation and general direction" of the army collected at Boston "for the general defense of the rights of America." The Congress agreed and in the next few weeks ordered that needed flour and gunpowder be supplied to the "Continental" or "American" Army before Boston.

DETMAR FINKE is Historian, Office of the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army.

Two basic provisions were implicit in the Massachusetts request for the adoption of the New England Army by the Continental Congress—(1) that Continental Articles of War should be drawn up to provide a uniform set of laws by which all colonial forces might be governed; and (2) a Continental commander in chief, whom all the individual colonial commanders in chief would obey, should be appointed.

The Congress satisfied the first provision on 14 June 1775 when it appointed a committee to bring in "a draft of rules and regulations for the government of the army." On the same day it authorized the enlistment of riflemen from the Middle Atlantic states—men renowned as sharpshooters—to serve as light infantry under command of the chief officer of the army before Boston. The second provision was satisfied one day later when the Congress appointed George Washington of Virginia as the "General and Commander in Chief of the Army of the United Colonies." The earlier date, 14 June 1775, is the date we celebrate today as the birthday of the Army.

In the Minuteman tradition, our Armed Forces serve on the

Frontline of Freedom

No one likes war—especially those who have seen its ravages at first hand. But as the British philosopher, John Stuart Mill, pointed out in the mid-1880's, there are worse things than war. He wrote: "War is an ugly thing, but not the ugliest of things: the decayed and degraded state of moral and patriotic feeling which thinks nothing worth a war is worse. A man who has nothing which he cares about more than his personal safety is a miserable creature who has no chance of being free, unless made and kept so by the exertions of better men than himself." . . .

A prerequisite to everything we aspire to as individuals and as a country is our national defense. Our Armed Forces form the shield behind which all else operates. If you will look at a map of the globe and then remember where our forces are—in Europe, in Southeast Asia, in Korea and in our own outlying states—you will see that they are positioned to dissuade the forces of aggression while we work by other means to achieve a just and lasting peace. They are there to help establish an environment of stability under which free men can determine their own course. They are there to make the world safe for diplomacy. Nor are our motives entirely altruistic. Freedom is on the line for America, too.



The Army is and will continue to be the basic military force around which this global effort to defend free men is built. The tasks involved in the Army's many missions will multiply, as they have been doing for several years now, and as a consequence, our young men and women will be called upon to carry their share of the burden. We will need leaders—many of them—and whether they come to us for a few years or for a full career, the Army will offer them many opportunities for truly rewarding service.

I am convinced that there is no more important vocation or profession than serving in the defense of the Nation—not just any nation, but a nation that is prepared to provide the dignity to man that God intended—our Nation.

General Harold K. Johnson,
Chief of Staff, United States Army,
in an address at Florida Southern College,
Lakeland, Florida, 19 January 1967.

Now Picture This . . .

Images of Vietnam War Captured in Combat Artists Program



Since August, U.S. Army soldier-artists have been in Vietnam recording impressions of scenes in that war-torn country. Working under the Army's Chief of Military History, the artists-in-uniform are depicting the Army's installations and operations as well as the local environment and customs of the Vietnamese people.

Paintings in the Army War Art Collection in Washington, D. C., portray the experiences of the American combat soldier in World War II, when the Army employed both civilians and military personnel in a Combat Artists Program. As a result, about 1800 paintings and sketches were produced that formed the nucleus of the American War Art Collection—a tangible contribution to perpetuate our military heritage. That collection now has about 3900 items.

No similar effort was made during the Korean War, thus creating a gap that can never be filled. Recognizing the need to document the Army's achievements in military operations in Vietnam, GEN Harold K. Johnson, Army Chief of Staff, approved an Army Combat Artists Program using the services of civilian volunteer artists. Later, it was felt desirable to supplement the program by portraying the soldier's impressions of the war and its strong emotional impact on those directly involved.

Army Crafts Program personnel extended invitations to those artists qualified to serve in Vietnam on a volunteer basis. It is understood by the artists that work done through the Combat Artists Program will be donated to the Army's War Art Collection.

Army Crafts Directors interviewed men who were qualified to serve and who could be released from regular duty for a period of four months. Soldier-artists were then required to submit their applications, along with one original drawing and three photographs of their work. A careful screening process began.

From the hopeful candidates, five men were chosen as the first team. A second and third team is being selected in the same manner. Selection is made by a committee of representatives from the Office of the Chief of Military History and the Army Crafts Program.

The artists chosen spend the first half of their TDY assignment making preliminary sketches and color studies. Using whichever permanent media they prefer —oil, water color, and the like—the artists then smooth out their works. Final polishing of sketches is done at a location other than Vietnam—one more tranquil and conducive to creativity than the steaming jungles and soggy rice paddies of southeast Asia.

Their subject matter will deal with, but is not limited to, airmobile operations, aviation, ground combat, combat support, logistical support, recreation and religion. Everyday use of these terms has made many of these activities cold and impersonal to members of the armed forces and civilians alike. But, depicted through the eyes of the trained, competent artist, they reflect the actions and emotions of the American Soldier—his courage, stamina and determination—in the struggle for freedom in Southeast Asia. —*SFC Carl Martin*



War has many moods—
Here the cameraman and painter show

The Art of Combat

The cameraman and the artist literally see eye to eye in depicting the face of war in the Republic of Vietnam. The paintings of Army Combat Artist teams are reflected in actual combat photographs. This coincidence is no accident because the soldier-artists lived the life of a combat soldier in Vietnam. Through their trained eyes you can experience the drudgery and dramatic highlights of soldiering in Vietnam.



Helicopter Pick-Up by SP4 Paul Rickert, Photographs by SSG Howard C. Breedlove, USA Special Photo Detachment, Pacific, unless otherwise indicated.

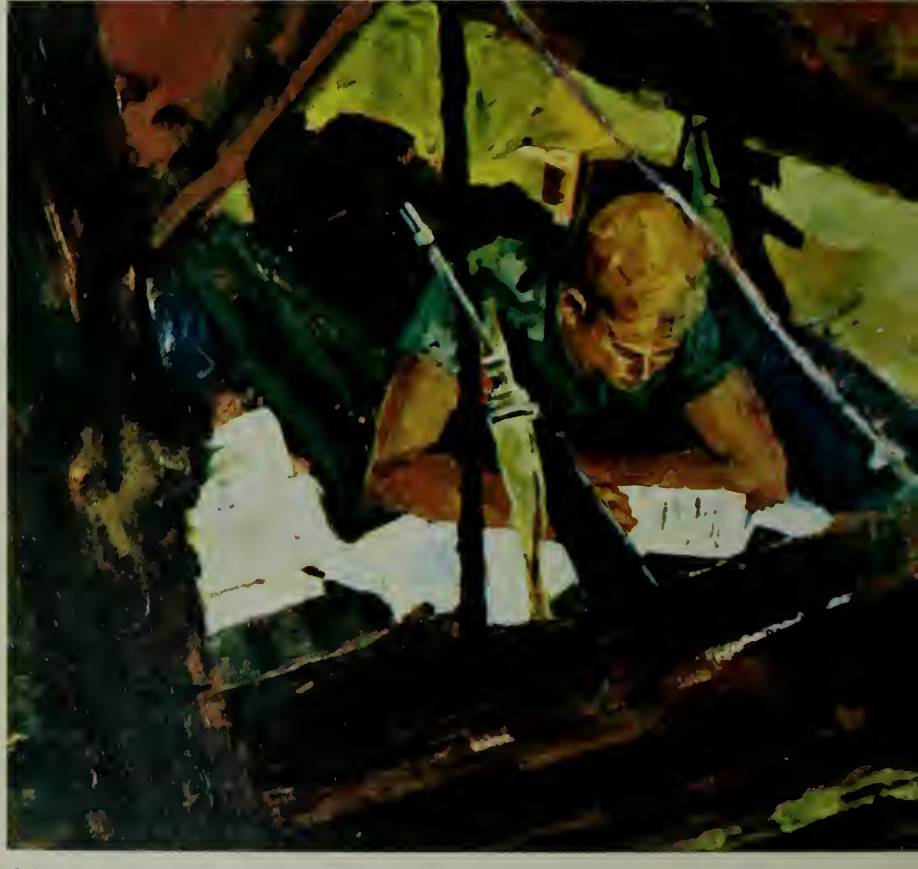


Patrol in the Jungle by SP4 Roger Blum.



The Big Gun by SP4 Paul Rickert.





A Letter Home by SP4 Paul Rickert.



Religious Services by SP4 Paul Rickert. Photo by Carl Schneider, U. S. Army Photo Agency.



Medic - -





Sick Call at Tien Thuoc by 1LT John O. Wehrle. Photo by SP4 Robert C. Lafoon, U. S. Army Special Photo Detachment.





Combat Medical Evacuation by SP4 Paul G. Rickert.



Combat Medical Evacuation by SP4 Paul G. Rickert.



Heroism Takes Many Forms

These photographs, coupled here with paintings, show a new Army field hospital concept—the Army Medical Service's mobile, air-conditioned, combat support hospitalization system called MUST (Medical Unit, Self-contained Transportable). Along with the heroic efforts of medical aid men in the battle area and speedy evacuation by Medevac pilots, it represents a giant step forward in improving patient survival and response to treatment.

Army DIGEST will carry an article on MUST in the July issue.



Convoy by SP4 Roger Blum bears a striking resemblence to the convoy that transported MUST to Tay Ninh, Vietnam.







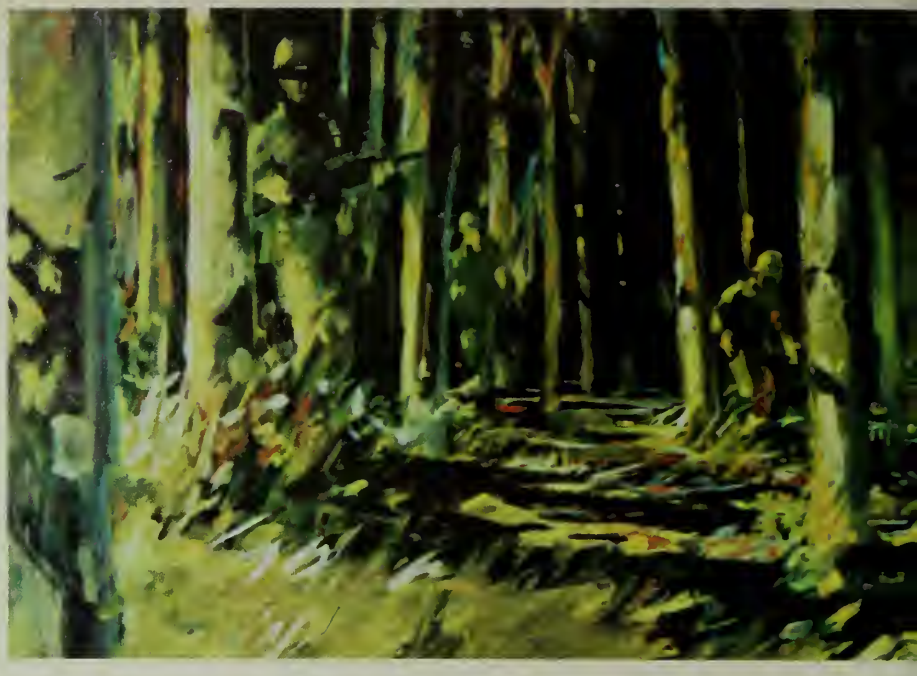
The MUST inflatable element rises at Tay Ninh.





Field Hospital by SP4 Paul Rickert reflects the atmosphere of the modern operating room of MUST.





Rubber Plantation by 1LT John O. Wehrle. Photo by SSG Robert R. Ellis, U. S. Army Special Photo Detachment, Pacific.



Green Beret by SP4 Paul Rickert. Photo by SP4 Robert C. Lafoon, U. S. Army Special Photo Detachment, Pacific.







Distinguished Service Cross



Silver Star



Distinguished Flying Cross



Soldier's Medal



Medal of Honor

For Heroism Above and Beyond

"Wars may be fought with weapons, but they are won by men. It is the spirit of the men who follow and of the men who lead that gains the victory."—

General George S. Patton, Jr.

The spirit of these men is typified in the actions of the many soldiers in Vietnam who have been awarded the medals for valor pictured here.



Bronze Star Medal



Air Medal



Army Commendation Medal



Purple Heart





The









Seoul's people, above top left, show new confidence in their destiny; left center above, capitol building in Seoul; directly above, typical Korean market. Right top, Freedom Center Hotel is newest in Korea; right center, Seoul is full of night life; right, new roads are being built in the capital city.



New KOREA

Ronald Gaffé
Photos by SP5 Gordon Hart

THERE'S a new look to the ancient land of Korea, and more and more American soldiers are seeing it every day.

SFC Marvin Sims of Augusta, Georgia, is seeing it from his office in Taegu where he serves as chief, document control branch, services division, stock control center.

"The difference between now and the first time I saw Korea in 1945 is fantastic. The change is almost 500 years in social structure and politics. The Korean people are maturing into the world of nations."

Sims, and about 50,000 United States soldiers who are with the Eighth U.S. Army, are finding that behind the wall of protection which they are helping to forge as a combat-ready element of the United Nations Command, Korea and its citizens are making remarkable strides.

- The Republic of Korea's gross national product has risen to $3.23 billion in the last ten years—a 91 percent increase.
- Per capita income has increased by 32 percent over 1960, although it is still low by Western standards.
- Exports rose in 1966 to $256 million compared to $33 million in 1960, and high-quality Korean products can be found in markets around the world.

In the desperate war days of 1950-1953, the American soldier knew he was fighting to save Korea from Communist enslavement. Now the troops are seeing what the Koreans are able to do with the opportunities of peace.

"There has been a great improvement in Korea from when I saw it in 1955-56 as a squad leader with the 31st Infantry," says SFC Samuel Rayfield, leadership committee chief of the 7th Division NCO Academy. "It's not just the building



up from the war; it's something in the people themselves."

That "something" SGT Rayfield sees is making the difference in today's Korea—a nation which has suffered from outside invasion and intervention in its affairs for most of her 5,000-year history. There is a new confidence, a new excitement and optimism for the future.

Most U.S. soldiers are deployed along the Demilitarized Zone, a two-and-one-half mile wide no-man's land established by the Armistice Agreement ending the fighting in 1953 and which spans the width of the peninsula.

Those who serve north of the Imjin River continually live with danger. Incidents continue to occur along the 151-mile long buffer zone separating North and South Korea. The Communists have killed, kidnapped, and harassed United Nations Command personnel for as long as the truce has been in existence. Proof of these incidents is presented at frequent meetings of the Military Armistice Commission at Panmunjom, only to be ignored by the Communists. The tactic of counter-charge is the Communist answer to valid UNC protests.

Along the truce line there is indeed no "new Korea."

But move 30 miles south to free Korea's capital of Seoul and there are 3.7 million citizens constantly on the move. In the faces of these people can be seen a feeling of urgency, of importance and determination.

The tension of army facing army is not felt here. Certainly the thoughts of 25 June 1950 are still in their minds, but of utmost importance is the idea of getting ahead, moving, accomplishing.

"It's nice now," said SSG Jonah Taylor, 7th Infantry Division platoon sergeant, comparing Korea with his last tour in 1953. "There is so much difference, it's hard to explain. The people are daily improving themselves."

He feels that if the United States withdrew from Korea there would

RONALD GAFFE is Chief of News Branch, Public Affairs Office, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army.





Clockwise from directly above, 7th Infantry Division veteran briefs new arrivals; 2d Infantry Division soldiers prepare for day's training; same unit moves out for tank training; SGT Richard Carson points to movement in the demilitarized zone where he is standing guard; another guard keeps a perimeter patrol in the zone.







be a big gap in America's defense. "Besides," he says, "the Korean people still need us."

SSG Walter Bell of Orlando, Florida, remembers Korea well. "I helped fight for this country. I'm glad I did. Being able to observe the strides made by the Korean people today was worth being here in '52."

Korea's reconstruction and growth are reflected in all sectors of the economy. With more than 70 percent of the electric power capacity north of the 38th Parallel after the country was partitioned, South Korea has tripled its generating capacity from 1954 to 1966.

The railroad system has also been increasingly modernized with the introduction of 141 new diesel engines since the end of the war.

Progress in social developments has kept pace with the economic







A lonely job—far left and left top of page, 2d Division soldiers guard the Demilitarized Zone; directly below, 7th Infantry Division troops train on Baker Field Firing Range, Camp Hovey; to left, dogs play important role in maintaining security of Army compounds in Korea.







sphere. The education system also has expanded rapidly since 1953, raising the literacy rate to 90 percent and opening up new facilities and opportunities in secondary, vocational and higher education.

SP6 Sumner Wade of Athens, Georgia, whose last tour in Korea was in 1962, has noticed improvements in industry, construction, and farming. He describes the average Korean as a hard working, honest man who desires the free way of life.

"But the biggest improvement I have observed was Korea's decision to help fight for freedom in Vietnam," he says. "I think the whole Free World should look up to Korea for making such a move. We fought for freedom here, and now they are willing to sacrifice their lives to help the Vietnamese people gain that freedom."

At the request of the Vietnamese government, Korea dispatched combat troops to Vietnam. Korea's 45,000-man troop commitment to the war effort, the largest of any country other than the United States, was made with a feeling of pride and accomplishment. Korea has recognized its responsibility in the protection of freedom in Asia. Never before had combat troops left her soil in such a move to repay a debt



SFC Samuel Rayfield, 7th Division NCO Academy: "There has been a great improvement . . . It's something in the people themselves."



SSG Walter Bell, 2d Infantry Division: "Progress is outstanding . . . Being able to observe strides made by the Korean people was worth being here in '52."

to the Free World. Any Korean will readily tell you: "We are trying to give thanks to the nations whose troops fought and died in Korea to stop Communist aggression."

The pacification projects being conducted in Vietnam by Korean troops are impressive. Korea is an Asian nation helping an Asian nation. She is playing a leading role in the development of a free, strong Asia, providing leadership in the quest for regional cooperation on the basis of Asian initiatives. In frequent meetings with her neighbors, Korea is challenging Asia's ancient problems of poverty, ignorance and disease.

Further, for the first time on a large-scale basis, Korea has sent civilians outside its borders. Koreans have been hired in great numbers to assist Free World efforts in Vietnam. They can be seen throughout Vietnam, helping to rebuild that nation.

The Republic of Korea is a foothold of freedom on the Asian mainland. The Eighth United States Army—with major combat units consisting of I Corps, the 2d and 7th Infantry Divisions, 38th Artillery Brigade (AD) and the 4th U.S. Army Missile Command—has the mission to help maintain this freedom.

Korea's own armed forces, along with the Eighth Army and other United States and United Nations military components, provide the protective shield that enables Korea to continue its progress. (See "The ROK Army," May 1967 DIGEST.)

Apart from the continuing threat from the north, Korea still faces a number of problems. The population growth rate poses problems as it does in most developing nations, although a new emphasis on family planning has shown considerable promise. Under-employment still is a big problem, especially in the rural areas. Per capita income is still low. And re-unification of the country has yet to be realized.

But the Koreans are sure that they can defeat the economic and social problems that linger from the past, that they can move ahead into a better future. This takes time and the chance to devote full energy to advancing Korea's own "war on poverty." The Eighth Army soldier stationed in Korea is helping to give that country the time and the opportunity to overcome its problems.

There is a "new Korea." The American serviceman still sees the farmer plodding in the rice paddy with his ox, but he also sees remarkable progress.

"Of course," say the people of Korea, "we still see the old . . . this is our heritage; but we also see the new . . . this is our future."



SSG Jonah Taylor, 7th Division platoon sergeant: "It's nice here now. There is so much difference, it's hard to explain. Korea has really improved."



SFC Marvin Sims, in Taegu: "I saw Korea first in 1945. The difference today is just fantastic. The Korean people are maturing in the world of nations."



SP6 Sumner Wade on Korea's decision to help fight for freedom in Vietnam—"I think the whole Free World should look up to Korea for such a move."

So They Say

Observations on the Army Scene

If you were to ask me for a capsuled account of the Army's accomplishments for the past 18 months, I would put it like this: Without the declaration of a national emergency, without calling up the Reserves, without extending terms of service, and without requiring the Nation's business and industry to shift to a wartime footing, the Army has successfully discharged an assortment of missions in 99 foreign countries. It has clothed, fed, armed and cared for more than a million men with the best that American ingenuity and resources could provide. It has built up a combat force of about 260,000 men 10,000 miles away in South Vietnam . . . and—finally—it has trained and led this force to a series of victories against a fanatical enemy at his own game and in his neighbor's back yard. Instead of being weary or out of breath, the Army is bigger, wiser and better conditioned than it was at the beginning.

General Creighton W. Abrams, then Army Vice Chief of Staff, before the National Security Commission of the Americon Legion, Woshington, D. C. 28 Februory 1967.

One of the most prized awards in the Army is the Combat Infantryman Badge. The basic portion of the badge is a silver musket mounted on a slim blue field, superimposed on a silver oak wreath. At least that is all there was at first—during World War II. But when the Korean War called again for American infantrymen to take the field, we placed a star between the points of the wreath to indicate that the badge had been earned a second time—once in each of two wars. Now we have had to add a second star, indicating a third award. So when you see a man wearing a Combat Infantryman Badge with two stars, you will know that he had paid his price of admission three times. . . .

I fervently pray that there will be no occasion to award a Combat Infantryman Badge for a fourth war, but I know of no one who can promise us that we will not have to. Just as the key to an early settlement in Vietnam is in the hands of the Communist leaders in Hanoi and Peking, so are the world's hopes for peace. As long as the Communists seek out and attempt to exploit every weakness in new or struggling nations as a seedbed for insurgency and insurrection in their long-range drive for world control, we must oppose them.

General Harold K. Johnson, Army Chief of Staff, before the Nationol Convention, Pershing Rifles Woshington, D. C. 25 Morch 1967.

Each year, approximately 5 percent of the male college students are participating in Army ROTC across the Nation and this percentage has held approximately steady for over thirty years.

We have examined the records of the representatives and senators of the 88th Congress and found that over 10 percent of them had Army ROTC training. This would appear to indicate that an ROTC student has twice as good a chance to become a congressman.

We then looked at the ambassadors representing the United States around the world and found that over 15 percent of them had Army ROTC training. We surveyed the governors of the 50 states and 24 percent of them had college ROTC.

We examined the records of selected executives in the United States earning between 100,000 and 330,000 dollars per year. We found that 28 percent of these gentlemen had Army ROTC training.

I freely admit that we cannot prove that the ROTC training contributed in any way to the success of these individuals. I do submit however, that there is some correlation between the training and future success.

Brigadier General Melvin Zais, Director of Individuol Troining Department of the Army ot commissioning exercise, University of Kansas, Lowrence, Konsas.

Specialists Care — When You're A Patient

Colonel Mary Lipscomb

LITTLE did First Sergeant John R. Carr, "B" Company 2/508th Infantry, 82d Airborne Division know about the care and attention he would receive from members of the Army Medical Specialist Corps when he was injured while on duty in the Dominican Republic. Perhaps he didn't even realize at the time that AMSC existed but today, after 18 months in Army hospitals, he appreciates the contributions to his recovery that have been made by dietitians, physical therapists and occupational therapists.

The Army Medical Specialist Corps, one of six Corps in the Army Medical Service, is vitally involved in care

COLONEL MARY LIPSCOMB, AMSC, is Chief, Army Medical Specialist Corps.



and treatment of the soldier and his family. Three specialties in the paramedical area are included—dietetics, physical therapy and occupational therapy.

The care given 1SG Carr is typical of that provided for many patients in many hospitals throughout the world.

1SG Carr was wounded by a bullet which shattered his jaw and lodged in the muscle tissue behind his collar bone. The passage of the bullet not only injured the jaw bone but also nerves which help to control and activate the shoulder joint, and these injuries were to be a challenge to the AMSC.

The dietitian, skilled in modifying the diet to meet the needs of the patient, was closely involved. Unable to take food by mouth, the wounded man was fed a formula diet through a tube. Because he could not tolerate milk or milk products in large quantities, a soy bean base tube feeding was prepared. Weight loss occurred when his caloric intake did not exceed his expenditure of energy.

The dietitian worked closely with him to determine his tolerance for liquid foods as soon as his condition permitted food by mouth. Special soups and beverages were devised, using a milk substitute. Foods such as cooked eggs, lettuce and tomato salad with dressing, cantaloupe and watermelon were prepared in a blender so that they could be swallowed without chewing. Once the diet had been adjusted to his tolerances, he began to gain weight.

Extensive surgery has been performed to create a new jaw bone for the sergeant. The dietitian worked closely and constantly with him and his doctors to provide the best food service possible. He now eats all the foods he can manage with his new jaw and is approaching his normal weight.

Physical therapy and occupational therapy, closely allied professions, were both to play a role in the patient's recovery. At the physical therapy and occupational therapy clinics at Walter Reed General Hospital, his disability was evaluated to provide a baseline for planning a course of treatment. Muscle paralysis was evident. The range of motion in his right shoulder was markedly limited; and this prevented him from reaching above his head or rotating his arm inwardly.

The physical therapists planned a program of daily treatments and exercises to increase range of motion of joints and to strengthen muscles. Their professional concern and skill in treatment, combined with the sergeant's determination to help himself, restored a full range of motion of his neck and arm.

Simultaneously with physical therapy, he participated in an occupational therapy program to improve strength and endurance of his shoulder muscles. Exercise was provided through interesting activities adapted to the needs and interests of the patient. The sergeant selected



Under watchful care of physical therapist, 1SG Carr works loom to aid shoulder muscles.



Dietetic intern at Brooke General Hospital checks meal served to SFC Bill A. Welch. (Photo by SFC Raymond Turner.)

MAJ Barbara Gray, physical therapist with 17th Field Hospital, Vietnam, helps SP4 James Heller exercise wounded leg, below. At right, 2LT Margaret C. Lundberg helps PFC James Newman use new arm in daily activities.





a rug weaving project, using an upright loom which provided added resistance and involved reaching to increase range of motion. Sanding with weighted blocks on a sanding table was also employed to strengthen muscles. A new interest in woodworking was developed.

Dietitians, physical therapists and occupational therapists, working with other members of the medical team, receive real professional satisfaction in assisting patients in U. S. Army hospitals worldwide. The skills and knowledge attained through four years of college and a fifth year of professional education are coordinated to "conserve the Army's fighting strength".

The hospital food service program, directed by Army dietitians, provides meals to satisfy needs of patients and personnel. When necessary, modifications in regular diet are made in consistency, calories, protein, fat, sodium and carbohydrate content. Individual tolerances are discussed with patients so that menus are those which the patient will eat. The dietician's management skill uses each food dollar effectively.

Therapeutic dietitians also are cooperating in research to determine the best nutrition program for patients with burn injuries, kidney and circulatory diseases and other conditions.

Because the ultimate goal of physical therapy is to assist the patient to become as functional as possible, physical therapy is concerned primarily with movement. The first step along the road to functional recovery is to determine the nature and extent of the patient's abilities and disabilities.

By means of various evaluation techniques—such as voluntary muscle testing, electrical testing, gait and posture analysis—the physical therapist designs a program of treatment to meet the individual patient's functional needs. The program might include physical agents such as heat, cold, light, water, electricity, massage and the physiological effects of therapeutic exercises. Evaluation is continuous with various aspects of treatment modified as needed to decrease the individual patient's disabilities.

Physical therapists contribute to the total care of the Army patient by serving in clinics in 55 medical installations in the United States and overseas. They are involved in laboratory and clinical research, attempting to discover ways to improve present methods of treatment. They also have educational assignments, not only in helping to prepare individuals to qualify for the profession, but to raise their own educational level. It



2LT Michael Babcock, in U.S. Army Occupational Therapy Affiliation Program, instructs pediatric patients in occupational therapy activities.

can truly be said that in the last twenty years physical therapy has progressed from a profession which was "treatment by a physical means" to one which is "the recognition and evaluation of the patient's neuro-skeleto-muscular movement disorders and the modification of these in light of the patient's psychological environment."

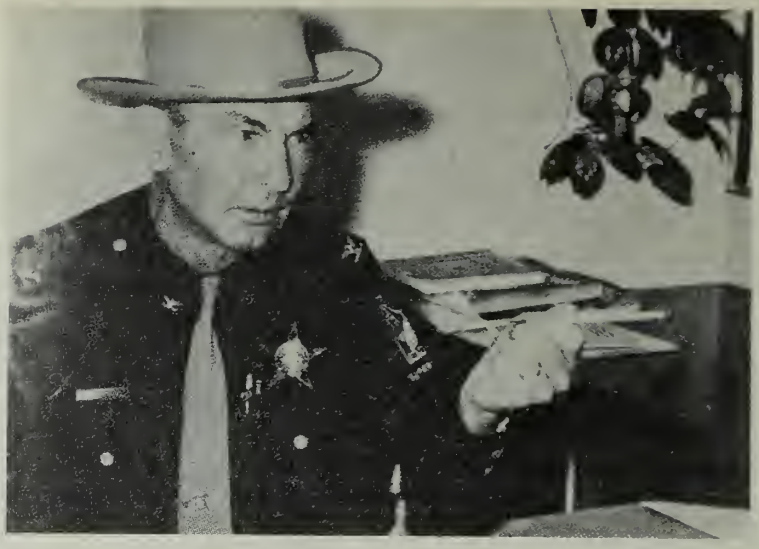
The occupational therapist works with soldiers and dependents, children and adults—patients who have individual problems that need specialized treatment for stimulating mind and muscle to function at fullest capacity. By individual or group participation in supervised activity, the patient is helped to solve some of his problems. Through creative, functional, manual, daily living and other activities, the therapist motivates the patient to participate in his own recovery. Work therapy programs are developed to provide productive activity for patients making the transition back to duty.

The Army Medical Specialists serving in hospitals throughout the world do care. Their concern is for the patient and his family. Through their professional skills, they contribute to the health and welfare of the entire U. S. Army.



Besides aiding soldiers, MAJ Gray assists Vietnamese child in exercising shoulder injured in automobile accident.

I'm Mad, Too



Editor's Note: The following, written in the form of a letter by Superintendent A. E. Perkins of the Idaho State Police, is published as a service to all who drive. It pulls no punches in this war on the biggest casualty-producer of them all.

It could just be that you are the person who wrote me that letter the other day. You really told me off. You said one of my dumb state police had given you a ticket for speeding when you had a legitimate reason for being in a hurry.

According to your letter, which you didn't sign, you think the state police could make better use of its time by chasing down the real menaces to safety on the highways instead of bothering upstanding citizens like yourself.

Oh, you were quite indignant. You went on to say that you were on urgent business, that you never had been in an accident of your own making; that you are a fast driver but a safe driver and, moreover, that you are a more important man to the community than the stupid cop who gave you the ticket.

Well, now let me tell you something. I'm mad, too. I'm mad all the time although my anger is not directed at you alone. So far as you're concerned, I'm happy that we were able to catch you in time. I hope we taught you a lesson, although I'm afraid we didn't. I hope we taught you something before you have to learn it the hard way in a hospital, or you wind up on a morgue slab.

It makes me feel good that we were able to slow you down before you killed yourself—or maimed somebody else who was driving carefully to protect both himself and you, too!

What makes me mad? A lot of things. I'm burned up because people as intelligent as you sometimes behave like idiots. I've seen a lot in my service with the state police. I've had to look at things that would turn your stomach. They make me sick, too, because I'm not different from you except that it's my business to keep you alive while you're driving, even if I have to stop you and haul you off to jail.

I wouldn't have to be so harsh, perhaps, if you could see at first hand the murder and savage mutilation on our highways—your highways.

I wish sometime you would have to go with me to the scene of an accident. I would like to make you stand, as I've had to do, and watch the pitiful flopping of a man dying in a barrow pit, or help scrape the bits of bone and mangled flesh of a whole family into baskets at a grade crossing.

You'd vomit as I have done. But you'd think different the next time you got behind the wheel of an automobile.

If some foreign power killed and wounded as many of our citizens as our motorists do each year—you would be ready to take up arms and fight to stop it.

And yet a great many who are responsible for this terrible loss of life and limb and lifelong suffering are individuals like yourself—"fast" but "safe" drivers and "important" people in a big hot hurry.

You said the officer who gave you the ticket didn't argue with you but that his manner was insolent.

The trouble with you is that you don't recognize sincerity when you see it. Our men are under orders not to argue, but to be firm, fair and impartial. I doubt that he was insolent—especially since he didn't argue with you. He was merely concerned—concerned with your safety and the safety of the hundreds of others on the highway.

You say you were driving safely? That's what the woman thought a few short months ago when she overturned on an icy strip on the highway not more than 500 yards from the point at which you said the patrolman stopped you.

If that patrolman had been there and cautioned that woman before she hit that ice patch at 75 miles per hour, she would still be here; her children would have been spared unnecessary grief and cost.

Maybe she would have written a letter of complaint, too. But I wouldn't have cared. It's only the dead ones who don't complain.

Mad again? So was the youngster down on highway 30. He had some personal reason for being mad. "I'll show you how mad I can get," he told his companions. His broken body was picked up near the end of a 500 foot skid mark. They found his head on the prairie a

hundred feet away.

It's better to be alive and mad, or alive and late than dead and still in a hurry. That was the case when the salesman a few months ago rounded a curve on highway 95. He was on an important call, but he never kept his appointment. We picked his head off the paving and scraped his body together from beneath his automobile. Are sales that important? You'll never collect the commission that way. Neither will your widow.

The trouble with so many drivers is that they have dual personalities. Too often, a highly respected businessman, a gentleman in his profession and a social leader in the community, becomes a dangerous egotist behind the wheel. The respect he normally displays for his fellow citizens becomes submerged in a conviction of superiority arising from his control of two tons of steel and 200 or 300 horsepower. He blows his horn at pedestrians or drivers who threaten to interfere with his lordly progress.

Whatever lane he chooses is his exclusive property, and sometimes he takes part of two lanes. He picks any speed that suits his fancy.

He is too big to be anything but contemptuous of the traffic officer who questions his driving ability. His favorite retort is "I'll have your job for this, copper!"

Or maybe you're one of the Milquetoasts—the meek little guy who spends his life taking orders from the boss but who becomes a tyrant when he's driving. All he has to do to do to get even with the world is step on the gas. He has as much right as anyone else and he will assert it even if it means killing himself or the other fellow.

Do you wonder that I'm mad all the time? So many of the people I do business with are downright stupid for no good reason. Yet, anywhere but behind the wheel of a high-powered machine they're normal, intelligent, thinking considerate humans.

Then there are kids who shouldn't be allowed the use of the family car until they learn common sense.

I went home the other night saddened. I had listened to a father blubber like a baby. The last time I talked to him before that, he was lecturing me. His son was a good driver, he said. Sure, weaving in and out of traffic, digging out on the green.

Well, we had picked up the boy on two occasions and were ready to ground him for keeps. Then before we could do it, the serious smashup that we had anticipated, happened. The boy's body was being wheeled out of the operating room to the morgue when the father broke down and cried: "I killed my own son trying to prove that I was right. I hate myself."

Let me ask you: Do you believe we should allow some idiot to risk your life and the lives of your family members just because he wants to be there in time for the kickoff? Would we be doing our duty in letting him off with just a few words of warning?

What do you expect a cop to be anyhow? Do you want your state police to be a bunch of weak-kneed, jelly-spined apologists who smile at a speeder knowing that sooner or later he will cause an accident?

Suppose we allowed everybody else to drive the way you were driving when the patrolman stopped you. It wouldn't be too long until you and one of those others met—met head on. And that would be that.

Look in the truck cab at the roasted body of a driver who overturned while trying to let a hurry-boy pass without crashing into the oncoming automobile. Smell his hair burning, experience that nausea that comes from smelling burned flesh, and then tell me to let a reckless driver off easy. You tell the widow of the truck driver that. Go to her house as I have had to do, and tell her that her man has been killed because a light-hearted bunch of fun seekers were in a hurry. Look the truck driver's kids in the eye and try to explain why their dad won't be home.

You tell'em, Buster, I'm too mad and too busy!

Ex-Soldier To Soldier . . .

What Kind of a Fellow Are You?



Charles S. Stevenson

What do you think about everybody?

Why do you like that soldier from Georgia? What makes so many fellows seem to hang around that big guy from Montana? Why do you steer away from certain individuals and sort of naturally gravitate toward others?

In a silent appraisal of your associates, your non-coms and your officers—who are the ones you respect and admire the most?

Do you suppose you will find the answer in the thought that those who appeal to you have a good share of the following five characteristics (even possibly in the order shown)?

Fairness
Sincerity
Honesty
Amiability
Generosity

And now—what's everybody thinking about *you?*

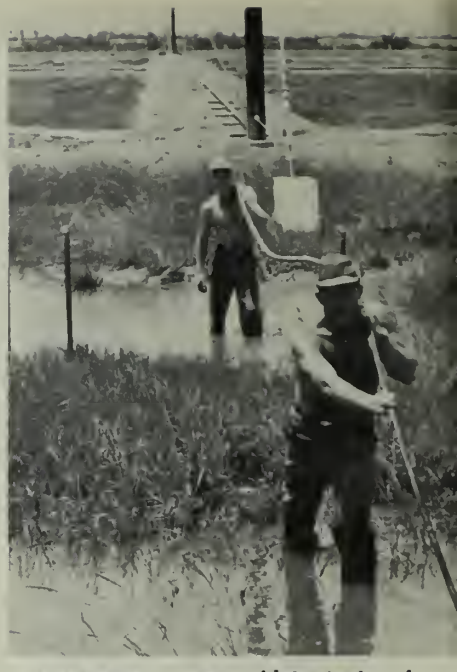
If by any chance you are judging others by these above standards perhaps you should know that others are judging you by just about the same ones.

These are all excellent attributes to exercise when you return to civilian life. They will pay off in many ways in your business, social, church, civic . . . and home affairs.

CHARLES S. STEVENSON is a Civilian Aide to the Secretary of the Army. Now retired, he was formerly Vice President of Hallmark Cards.



Like adventure combined with a satisfying but difficult job that takes you to the far corners of the world? Then here's a job for you.



Crews are at home on high steel or in snake-infested rice paddies.

STRATCOM's Men On The Way Up

Wrenn Timberlake

NO firm ground in those rice paddies to support a radio antenna? Then build a base of trucked-in earth, or anything else that's handy.

No road up that mountain where they want a 270-foot tower? Then hand-carry the materials if you can't get a helicopter or maybe an elephant to do it.

Snakes—king cobras, kraits, moccasins—in that swampy area where they want a relay station? Then get a flute and charm them out if you can't kill them off.

WRENN TIMBERLAKE is Public Informatian Officer, U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command.



They call it water skiing as they move antenna steel through rice paddies in Thailand, using water buffalo when the going gets rough, muddy and wet.



STRATCOM antenna man Jim Anderson pauses for breather as he heads aloft.

These are just a few of the problems that have been faced and overcome by a small group of dedicated electronic technicians in Southeast Asia. In less than two years the globe-trotting Installation and Construction teams (I&C) of Army's Strategic Communications Command have scratched out of marsh and jungle and mountains, an extraordinary network of communications that might well have been thought impossible.

Working in shifts of 12 hours or more a day, every day of the week, these teams of STRATCOM's Pacific Field Force Office have installed and constructed, improved and expanded, the mushrooming communications facilities required throughout Southeast Asia. They have installed radio transmitter and receiver sites, teletype and data relays, communication centers, antenna towers of all types, tropospheric and microwave facilities. They also have removed, restored and relocated equipment when and where needed.

The hectic, back-breaking work schedule hasn't been confined to Vietnam alone. Throughout the entire Pacific area, the PACFO teams have left their I&C marks—in Hawaii, Taiwan, Japan, Korea, Okinawa, the Philippines. Their "showcase" stations at Fort Buckner on Okinawa and on Grass Mountain overlooking Taipei on Taiwan are two of Defense Communications Systems' major operations in the Orient.

Indeed, there is practically no Army operated facility of Defense Communications System anywhere in the world that hasn't been installed by the men of STRATCOM. They go where the action is, and often it's less than romantic. Although not combat soldiers, they have been shot at in Vietnam, chased by wild boars in Germany and bulls in the United States, and faced irate shotgun-bearing farmers in Turkey. A python gave them a scare in Thailand, and they have killed so many cobras that they now casually toss them on a fence as "trophies". They kill six or eight every day. During it all, threatening signs, emplaced by Viet Cong at night, warned the crews in Vietnam that "your days are numbered."

Pacific Field Force is a field element of STRATCOM's Pacific Command in Hawaii. Established in 1961, it now controls activities from two headquarters buildings near Fort Buckner. About half of its small staff of 80 are military crews who are on the road most of the time. Personnel backup is provided by STRATCOM-CONUS headquarters at Suitland, Maryland, which supervises the world wide I&C program.

These teams are genuine globetrotters. Right now they are busy in Thailand, Germany, Italy, Iran, Turkey, Panama and Hawaii. They recently completed projects in the Pentagon, at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, and at Fort Bragg.

They installed the multi-million dollar East Coast Relay at Fort Detrick, Maryland, and related transmitter and receiving stations at Woodbridge, Virginia, and La Plata, Maryland. These facilities handle all military traffic for the National Capital Region.

They set up the big relays at Pirmasens, Germany and Asmara, Ethiopia. They've worked Japan, Korea, South America, and literally dozens of communications sites throughout the U.S.

STRATCOM teams are monitoring construction of the big Integrated Wideband Communications System (IWCS)—the backbone







In areas where trucks, boats, or even elephants can't travel, helicopters haul in communications towers. Below, civilian and Army skills combine to install equipment.

network in Southeast Asia. Teams have installed 21 AUTODIN (automatic digital nets) terminals in the United States and have been dismantling the communications facilities in France.

Often the men must travel long distances over rugged terrain to begin work, only to find rice fields with no foundation that would provide a footing for the antennas.

River boats are often used to haul trucked-in dirt which is packed and tamped to a hard base. Tools and steel sections are then floated out to the area on rafts pulled by water buffalo. They call it "water skiing"—crude and peculiar construction technique, to be sure, but it works.

On dryer ground, they sometimes use elephants to assist. Or they may use porters on occasion. They employ helicopters and half-tracks and, of course, their own sheer manpower.

Shifts usually run a 12-hour on, 12-hour off basis, but the teams have often pushed themselves 17 or 18 hours on crash projects. Typical is their response to the urgent requirement at Bang Pla which called for a rapid re-engineering and installation of three major facilities. The job called for an installation of nearly 600 direct current circuits, and nearly 500 audio and radio circuits. This was provided by interconnecting hundreds of various types of communications equipment utilizing more than 1,100 miles of multi-conductor cables, and terminating and soldering some 300,000 individual conductors.

Team sizes range from 8 to 10 men, headed by seasoned NCO's and civilian installers. Crew chiefs guide the less experienced hands in a job that has its share of built-in dangers.

The towers are built, sometimes section by section, to heights approaching 300 feet. Although no one has been killed in a fall overseas, tower climbing is risky. Tower legs have been known to buckle and snap, and men have been pinned, often with resulting broken legs or crushed fingers. But all in all, their safety record has been outstanding considering the nature of their work.

With an informality characteristic of their profession, some I&C towermen label themselves "tower jockies" or "pole-cats." Others prefer the term "antenna men." Whatever the name, they're together on one thing—they're immensely proud of their unit and its accomplishments in helping to provide communications to any place in the world.

Their ages vary from 18 to men in the 50's. Of one of these older crew members, friends say he "can easily work two 19-year-olds into the ground, and do 10 one-handed pushups at the same time."

The installation crews are composite teams of both military and civilian personnel. All "outside" work is done by military construction crews, with about a third of the "inside" installation teams made up of highly specialized civilians.

All are knowledgeable in installation techniques. The prerequisite for assignment is a willingness to work hard, plus a knowledge of electronics in the areas of cryptography, dial central office equipment, teletype or data maintenance.

The group, long plagued with a shortage of manpower, is searching for talent to join in on its world travels. But applicants are advised to bring their own wash and wear, should they make the team.

They're on the go so much, they never have time, it seems, to pick up fresh laundry.

An international, inter-service campus
in the Bavarian Alps—

U.S. Army School Europe



An international, inter-service educational center with an average annual enrollment of 10,000 military and civilian personnel, ranging in rank from private to heads-of-state—that is the U.S. Army School, Europe.

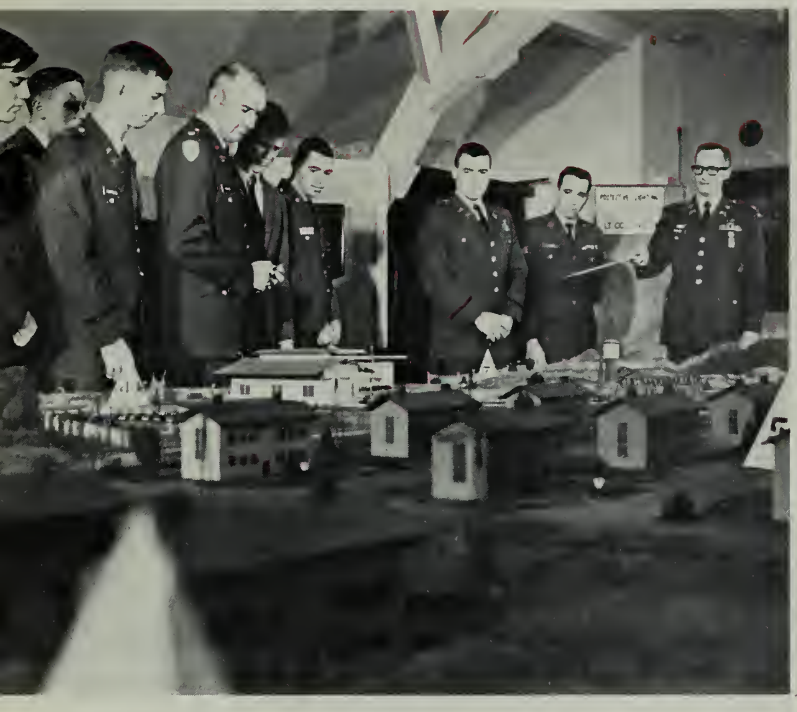
Located in the mountains of Southern Germany, it offers more than 70 courses in nine major departments. Subjects include NATO weapons systems, signal operations, data processing and dog training.

The Army school serves Navy, Air Force and NATO personnel, as well as soldiers throughout Europe.

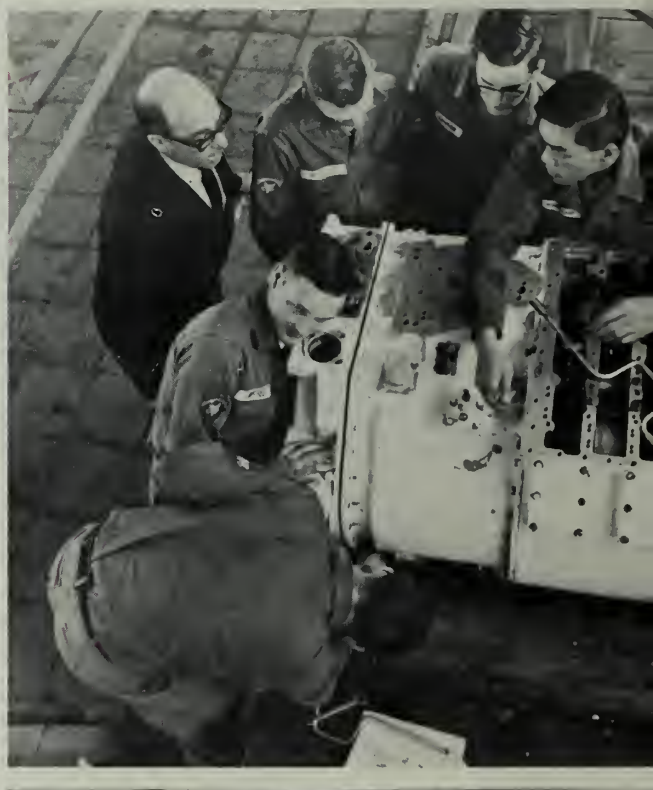
The diverse program is offered at three "campuses"—Kimbro Kaserne in Murnau, Prinz Heinrich Kaserne in Lenggries and the school headquarters at Hawkins Barracks in Oberammergau. All are situated in the heart of a winter-and-summer recreation area, and students can spend off-duty hours touring the Bavarian countryside.

Each class, practical or academic, is taught by an expert instructor, and responsibility for the overall quality of instruction rests with an education advisor. Liaison teams visit units in the field to determine how well graduates practice what they have learned and to decide which subjects should be stressed.

U.S. Army School Europe











Model of military depot with dock facilities is used by Military Police students in security class above. Right top, class in logistics is one of four offered by school. Right center, a tank recovery vehicle transmission is studied. Right bottom, another class learns operation of a five-kilowatt gasoline-driven generator while, below, tank recovery techniques are demonstrated.









How many patches can you recognize? Classroom coat rack, top, shows some of many organizations served by the school. Center, dogs of war are trained in one course. Top right, students learn intricacies of radio relay system, above, while at left personnel management class is attended by field grade officers.







When emergency call comes, highly trained EOD men set out with equipment, never sure just when they will find . . .



. . . something like this cannonball, believed dating from War of 1812, which was still lethal.

That "museum item" may be a still dangerous dud— that satchel may hide a dynamite bomb— that "war memento" may be a camouflaged booby trap—

EOD

Experts Play Them Safe

Captain Robert E. Daley

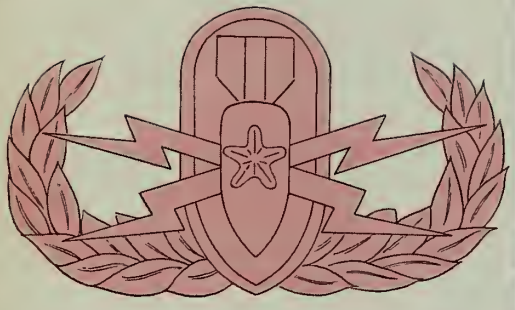
Photos by SFC Anthony Evanoski

FOR more than a century and a half the cannon ball lay where it had fallen. Earth slowly covered it and rust ate at the casing. Then a bulldozer blade turned it up as workmen dug the foundations of what would be an apartment building near Fort Lesley J. McNair in Washington, D.C., almost in the shadow of the U.S. Capitol.

Officials of the development thought the old shell would make a nice ornament together with other historical items unearthed on the site. But just to play it safe, they decided to see if the old rusty ball might still be dangerous.

That's when the 67th Ordnance Detachment, Explosive Disposal was called on for some historical detective work. From the weight of the ball compared to its size, the experts deduced it was not solid iron, that it probably was at one time packed with black powder. Further examination showed it still was, and that the powder was dry and still connected to a fuse.

CAPTAIN ROBERT E. DALEY, Artillery, USAR, is on the staff of the Dayton (Ohio) Journal-Herald.



Explosive Ordnance Disposal Supervisor Badge





In class rooms and laboratories (top page opposite) hundreds of types of explosives used by many nations are thoroughly studied by EOD men during individual training.









While Civil War cannon balls of much the same appearance have been found around the District of Columbia, it was only in the War of 1812 that cannon had been used so close to the Capitol. At any rate, the cannon ball never graced a curio collection, for it was decided to detonate it at Fort Belvoir.

Disarming and disposing of dangerous war souvenirs is just one phase of the work of the unit and others who comprise one of the most exclusive Army units. Only about 1,000 such men are entitled to wear the silver EOD badge, drive distinctive red-fendered vehicles and draw the extra pay of EOD experts.

At any hour of the day, the EOD vehicles may roll out of the gates of an Army post bound on urgent missions that are truly explosive. The basic EOD mission is to render safe any explosive object that is dropped, launched, fired or placed so as to cause a hazard.

Whether the danger is caused by military or civilians is not a prime concern. The main concern is to eliminate the danger.

At the moment the diabolical cunning of the Viet Cong in Vietnam confronts EOD units with a fantastic variety of regular explosives and booby traps. (See "The Hidden Enemy" March 1966 DIGEST.)

Of the Army's 1,000 EOD experts, 600 are organized into 10-man units stationed in the five Army areas of the Continental United States while another 300 are on oversea duty. Their professional headquarters as units is the Army Missile and Munitions Center and School at Redstone Arsenal, Alabama. There, each U.S. based unit spends two weeks each year to be tested and kept up to date on new developments in all kinds of munitions and explosives. Beyond their military knowledge, they must also know how to deal with all sorts of explosive devices sometimes planted in airplanes or public places.

Individual unit members must also demonstrate proficiency to continue to draw hazardous duty pay. While in Alabama, they spend time at the Chemical Center and School at nearby Fort McClellan on chemical and biological munitions.

Qualified enlisted men draw $50 a month for proficiency plus another $55 for hazardous duty. Officers draw $110 per month in hazardous duty pay. These men say there are only two degrees of proficiency in their work—complete, quiet success or dramatic, noisy failure, which is also often fatal.

Before being assigned to a unit, the individual is trained at the Joint Service Explosive Ordnance Disposal School at Indian Head, Maryland, an activity operated by the Navy. The Missile and Munitions Center and School provides about 60 officers and men as the Army

part of the joint service school. Staff officers and enlisted take essentially the same courses. All students learn about the explosives of all services, and there is a fine mixture that may find Army instructors conducting classes for Air Force students at a Navy-operated school. This is a preview of EOD duty in units that are called upon at any time to cope with any kind of land, sea or air explosives.

EOD units are filled with top-quality men, all volunteers, of extraordinary morale and a high espirit who carry a special pride into all their missions.

To the layman, this work may sound dangerously complex, but to the EOD expert the job is largely routine, for he is an unusual sort of unshakeable man who can instantly assess an emergency, then draw upon a store of knowledge that dates back through military history to the invention of gunpowder.

Until World War II, this EOD knowledge resembled folklore, much of it carried in the memory of the survivors. The Nazi bombing of Britain changed that. With unexploded land mines dangling by parachute shrouds from utility poles in downtown London and undetonated time bombs ticking on suburban cricket fields, British volunteers began using tape recorders and movie cameras to preserve every detail of disarming these explosives. If the EOD man blew up in the process, the point of error could be established for another try. From records, modern EOD was born as a special professional skill whose possessors work proudly, knowing the risk is manageable.

Their pride extends to the shiny red-fendered vehicles and the wreathed silver badges with bombs and bolts of lighting that symbolize the EOD tradition of gallantry that goes back to days of grenadiers and hand mixed gun powder.

If you're interested in joining EOD, tell your First Sergeant. Requirements and prerequisites are contained in DA Pamphlet 350-10, 20 December 1965.

To qualify for EOD training, an enlisted man must

—Volunteer.
—Be E-5 or below.
—Have 12 months of active duty remaining upon completion of EOD training.
—Have a standard score of 100 or higher in aptitude area of GM.
—Have a Secret security clearance.
—Not be allergic to explosives.
—Not be color blind.

Despite the prestige, it's not an easy life—the hours are long, the work is dangerous, there is no room for error. A jangling phone at midnight may be a summons to a job.

As just one example, consider the events of three days in the life of an EOD detachment then stationed at the Army Missile and Munitions Center and School. The detachment was summoned to remove a dynamite cache found in a cave in a mountain area. The unit performed efficiently in the glare of television and news cameras. It turned out the explosive was left over from a farmer's land-clearing operations.

On the second day a railway freight car derailed and spilled thousands of industrial detonating caps along the tracks in a nearby city. The potentially dangerous caps—one can maim a hand—were safely repacked.

Then came the incident of the gift dolls from Vietnam that were



suspected of being Viet Cong booby traps.

About 15 inches tall, dressed in replicas of silken native Vietnamese clothing, the dolls were being sent back by GIs as presents. Rumor had it that two dolls had exploded, and recipients were warned to turn them in. The EOD men weighed and X-rayed dozens of the dolls but none was found to be dangerous.

These incidents emphasize the participation of EOD units in Civil Defense and community affairs programs. They regularly hold classes for local police and fire departments and assist them during bomb scares.

From Vietnam to our metropolitan suburbs, EOD specialists are always ready for action. It's challenging work but dangerous, interesting but demanding, tedious but vitally important—and strangely satisfying.





Removing live explosives from a crashed aircraft is one of EOD man's jobs, left. Below, left, student learns how to deal with live bomb exposed to fire; below, another begins painstaking task of disarming bomb like those in Vietnam.



AD LETTERS

On the Spot

Letters! The Pentagon staff gets lots of letters. Gripes, questions problems, requests. Most are reasonable. Some are Way Out! The ARMY DIGEST is in a good spot to find out what's going on and give you a sampling of the types of letters received by the D/A staff—with the straight answers. Sorry, the DIGEST isn't staffed to answer individual letters.

Q. Do I have to send money to my wife for support?

A. You have both a moral and legal obligation to support your dependents. Disciplinary action may be taken against you if failure to provide support is dishonorable and is of a nature that might bring discredit on the service. Before you attempt to end support for any dependent, get counsel from your local Judge Advocate Office.

Q. My first sergeant said there is a bank that will keep U.S. Savings Bonds for servicemen at no cost to the owner. I don't believe it. I agreed to sign up for payroll deductions for bonds if he could prove there is such a bank. Is there?

A. Go sign up. The bank is the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, 60690.

Q. When was the Office of the Inspector General created?

A. The Army's Office of the Inspector General was created by Congress on 13 Dec 1777. The position remained vacant until March 1778. General Washington of the fledgling Continental Army, wrote Congress at that time stating that Frederick William von Steuben (Baron von Steuben) had "obligingly undertaken" the office. Congress approved early in May 1778 and von Steuben was given the rank and pay of major general.

Q. While walking with those who are senior to me in rank, I walk on their left. Does this custom also apply when riding in a vehicle and, if so, how do I enter the vehicle?

A. Normally, you should be seated in a vehicle in the same manner—the senior member on the right. When the vehicle is parked on the right side of a busy street, the junior member of a party enters first and moves to the left side of the vehicle to make room for those of higher rank. This eliminates the obvious hazard of entering from the traffic side and still observes Army tradition. If on a deserted street or in an area where there is no traffic, use your own judgment.

Q. Is there anything to the story of a soldier guarding prisoners being "fined $1 and given a carton of cigarettes" if he shoots a prisoner who is attempting an escape?

A. No. If a guard shoots a prisoner trying to escape, a full investigation is conducted to determine if the action was justified and the guard was properly performing his official duties. The investigation protects the rights of the guard as well as those of the prisoner.

Q. What is the difference between "rank" and "grade"?

A. Rank is the same as title—Private First Class, Sergeant, Colonel and so on. Grade refers to status in the pay structure—E-1, E-2, E-8 and on through the warrant and commissioned grades.

Q. How did the 3d Infantry, the ceremonial organization stationed at Washington, D.C., get its designation as "The Old Guard"?

A. Members of the 3d were marching in a victory parade into Mexico City after their heroic attack on Telegraph Hill (Mexican War, 1846-1848). As they approached the reviewing stand, General Winfield Scott, commander of U.S. troops there, took off his hat and said to his staff, "Gentlemen, remove your hats for the Old Guard of the Army." Incidentally, the 3d traces its history to 1784, which makes it the oldest infantry unit of the Regular Army in existence today.

Q. I am a former member of the Air Force and now in the Army. While in the Air Force I was awarded the Good Conduct Medal and recently was awarded the Army Good Conduct Medal. Can I wear both, and which one takes precedence over the other?

A. Both may be worn. Regulations do not state which has precedence, but, as a member of the Army, wear the Army Good Conduct Medal or ribbon to the right of the Air Force award.

Q. Why do units of the Army march ahead of Navy units when in the same parade or ceremony?

A. The Army is older. AR 600-25 lists the order of march as follows: West Point Cadets; Midshipmen of Annapolis; Air Force Academy Cadets; and Cadets of the Coast Guard Academy. Then come active units of the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force, and the Coast Guard in that order. National Guard and Reserve units follow.



At the Army Pictorial Center
There's a Dedicated Crew . . .

Behind the Scenes in Army Film Making

Paul Caster

Does the phrase "Produced by the Army Pictorial Center" have a familiar ring? It should! It has been seen by every soldier in the United States Army, from enlisted men to general officers and by millions of civilians on television screens, in auditoriums and meeting halls.

In motion picture terminology, it's called a "credit"—or in more familiar terms, a label or brand name. But this particular name is non-commercial; it appears only at the tail end of the product—even after "The End."

What has gone before? The possibilities are many and varied.

It could have been a motion picture offering, basic instruction in the field stripping of a rifle, or detailing the complexity of a microwave oscillator, or a black-and-white film illustrating the desired traits of the noncommissioned officer, or a color film punctuating the story of the Army's communication networks in Vietnam with vivid aerial views of remote installations.

Perhaps it was a documentary film showing past achievements of the Army, using footage from movies made on the scene long ago. It might also have been a training film using newsreel-fresh footage of actual combat in Vietnam to make valid, emphatic teaching points. It could have been a look into the future, such as an R&D Film Report showing newly developed devices taking their first clumsy steps before camera lenses.

While possibilities are endless, all films bearing the label have in common a practical purpose. Each must pay dividends in the form of soldiers trained, educated, motivated, indoctrinated, oriented and informed.

Making a motion picture is a complicated melding of creative energy and imagination, technical skills and craftsmanship, administrative foresight and planning and, finally, a lot of hard work to fuze the elements plus a bit of luck with the uncontrollable aspects. Add to this difficult parlay the Army's demand for films which meet a pre-stated objective and you have a real challenge.

The Army Pictorial Center, which is the Army's main facility for the production of audio-visuals, has been meeting this challenge successfully for a quarter of a century. It's been doing business at Long Island City, New York, since March 1942, when the Army bought Paramount Pictures' East Coast studio, christened it the Signal Corps Photographic Center, and gave it the mission of serving the audio-visual needs of the United States Army.

That Army, a bare three months into World War II, was predominantly an army of civilian amateurs. The Center was staffed with a mixture of professional soldiers, Hollywood artists and craftsmen drafted into uniform, plus other motion picture people of varied experience. They had no choice but to pioneer. Certainly many of its staff had motion picture production know-how in the theatrical field but the films designed

PAUL CASTER is staff writer for Army Pictorial Center, Long Island City, N. Y.

Army films have a practical purpose—to produce trained, educated, motivated soldiers.



Production crew works on sequence from "History of the Cavalry," which portrays the dramatic story of the arm of speed and violence from earliest days.



Training film "Aero Medical Evacuation" has been used with great success in explaining principles and practices of the system.

to motivate, to teach and orient and inform—these were all new fields.

In the evolution which followed, the Center became the largest, most experienced organization in the world devoted exclusively to the production of such audio-visuals.

The Center, as a sub-command of the Army Materiel Command, is a veteran organization, having weathered the challenges of World War II, Korea and currently Vietnam. The name has changed but the mission remains the same—serving the audio-visual needs of the Army.

In the cluster of buildings that comprise the Center, the major structure occupies a full city block. Within its walls are sound stages, recording studios, carpenter shop, projection rooms, editing rooms, art department and personnel—including producers, writers, directors, editors, cameramen, soundmen, artists, animators and electricians—essential to any self-contained production unit.

Other buildings house the laboratory, which processes many millions of feet of film annually; the Distribution Branch, which feeds film subjects to Audio Visual Support Centers world wide; and the Army Motion Picture Depository, which catalogues and maintains a library of stock film footage utilized wherever possible to reduce production costs. Frequently, entire films are made of stock footage alone.

Each production office handles specific types of films for specific agencies. For example, a training film dealing with electronics would be assigned to one of the producers in Services Films. Arms Films producers handle, among other projects, films for the Infantry School at Fort Benning. Special Films output includes motion pictures for the WAC, and the Office of Civil Defense. AMC Films producers are responsible for film requirements of Army Materiel Command. Information Films producers are proud of "The Big Picture," the Command Information series that has had a 16 year continuous run on television, and is now done in full color.

The producer is the key man in any production. He stays with his assigned projects from start to finish, maintaining quality control and keeping budgets within bounds. Productions usually begin with a script, often requiring a research trip by the writer—a trip which may take him to Germany or Saigon. More typically, he will visit installations in the U.S.—it may be a training center or the Pentagon, Rock Island Arsenal or Aberdeen or Redstone. His objective always is to accumulate enough knowledge about the subject, about the audience for which the film is intended, and the job the requesting agency wants to do so that he can write a script that will be a suitable blueprint for a motion picture.

The script goes to the producer, who gives it eagle-eye appraisal. Does it do the job? Is it clear, concise, to the point? Can it be made within the budget? Can it be improved without increasing its cost, or, if not, would the improvement be worth the added expense?

Before it is stamped "Approved for Production," a script goes under still other magnifying glasses. The technical advisor, provided by the requesting agency, must approve it. An in-house Script Review Board subjects it to clinical analysis, criticism or suggestions. Production budget experts deliver a detailed estimate of just what it will cost to transmute the typed manuscript into a finished celluloid product, ready for screening.

When the finally approved script is put into production, it precipitates waves of action and activity. A director is assigned, and he is second in importance only to the producer until all photography has been completed. He schedules the shooting, supervises the production crew, directs the actors, tells the cameraman what he wants to see on the screen and how he wants it shown, and he dictates the pacing of the action within a given scene.

While the director does not assemble the hundreds of individual shots into the finished film—that's the job of the film editor—he is responsible for producing individual scenes that can be put together successfully by the editor, with a smooth visual continuity. The technical advisor is almost always present, riding herd on technical detail, making sure that doctrine is valid and accurate.

The director's crew may consist of one cameraman for simple exterior sequences, or a fairly large team of technicians, including a cameraman and his assistant, one or two grips, electricians, prop men, a sound crew and perhaps others for complex productions. To perform its job, the crew may be sent anywhere in the world.

Other support may be provided by the Prop Department, Art and Scenic when interior sets must be designed and constructed, Casting when professional actors are needed plus Wardrobe and Make-up.

Camera coverage of living people and actions is often supplemented with animation which is artwork in motion, illustrating the otherwise invisible. Special effects techniques are used to highlight maps, charts, and stock shots from the Film Library. Eventually, all the scenes are transformed into strips of film, each numbered in accord with the script's scene numbers.

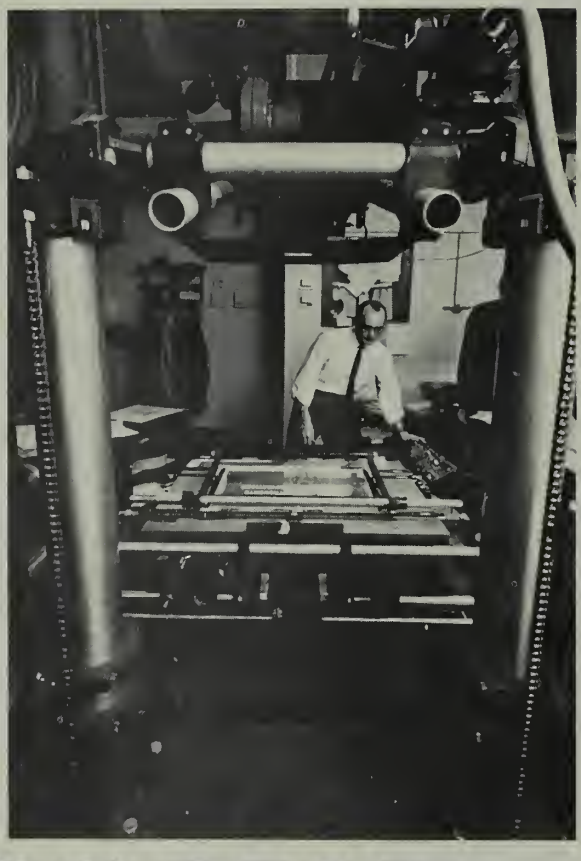
This collection of individual shots or scenes will not be a finished motion picture until it has been assembled by the film editor into a smooth-running, comprehensive, effective whole. In the Center's Editorial Branch, technicians know how short to cut a sequence so that it has life and fluidity, how long to let it run so that a teaching point has time to register with the viewers.

When the editor has completed a first rough cut, he screens it for the Chief of the Production Division, the Executive for Operations, and at times, the Commanding Officer of the Center. After a final polishing to satisfy all three men, the film is scheduled for screening. These screenings keep them up-to-date on the Center's product, and on performance of their personnel. Perhaps more important, it subjects each production to intensive scrutiny so that any film not up



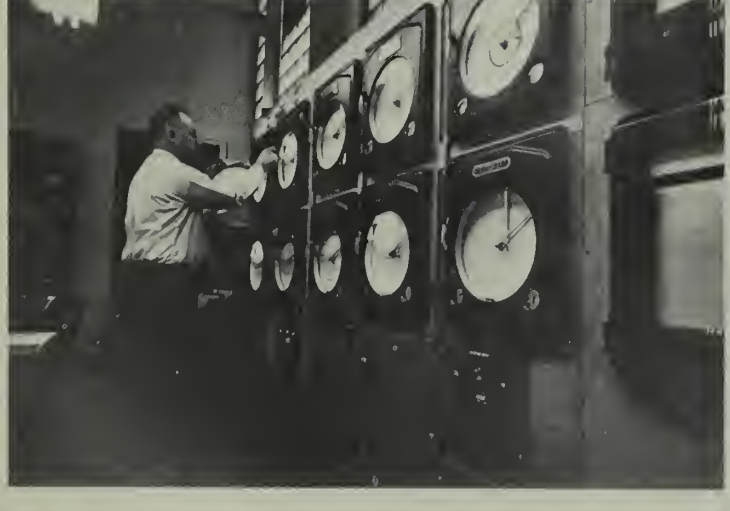








MAJ Jason B. Goldman, chief of Information Films Branch, and Joyce Weiss update status board for "The Big Picture." Right, Paul Caster, staff writer, confers with Norton S. Parker, chief of writer's branch, and far right top, artist Robert R. Von Achen touches up art material with air brush. At right center, animation cameraman Michael Cambella manipulates camera control, and to right of him, Roy Russell checks a film development machine. Below left, Lawrence Morales operates quality control board. Below right, film searcher Theodore Shane uses microfilm data retrieval system to search for stock scenes.





to top professional standards may be kicked back into the editing room for further polishing.

When approved for release, the film receives the final, finishing touches. Sound effects and music are added where needed, and a professional narration is recorded, multiple soundtracks are blended into one, the original negative is cut to match the editor's work print, optical effects such as dissolves, fade-ins and fade-outs, are added, and release printing begins. In some cases, as few as a dozen prints suffice; in others, several hundred are required.

And so, on screens all over the world, the words "Produced by the Army Pictorial Center" appear, just before the final fade out. How frequently? In 1966, the phrase was seen two million times. Total attendance at screenings of Army Pictorial Center productions that year was 132,700,000—and these figures do not include "The Big Picture".

The Center's mission has been growing in complexity ever since it was born 25 years ago. Teaching and training films required increasing sophistication to keep pace with military technology. Orientation and motivation films have seen wider and deeper application. The Cold War era that has been labelled as a battle for the mind of man has vastly increased their significance. The use of audio-visuals has expanded rapidly and techniques and methods have changed and improved. The Center has kept pace with these changes, and on more than one occasion has taken the lead toward new, lighter equipment, and faster, more economical methods of production.

With 25 years of experience, the Army Pictorial Center may now qualify as a grey-haired veteran, but its step is as springy as ever.

How the Product is Used

Films on Parade

Will Green

A COLUMN of exhausted fighting men plods wearily along a jungle trail. The camouflage of their uniforms blends with the foliage that grows green and dense on all sides. As the soldiers stop at a rippling stream to refresh themselves, sudden furious rifle fire from a hidden enemy cuts them down. Their blood tinges the stream with red.

The scene is chilling enough to keep even the most lackadaisical motion picture viewer on the edge of his seat. The young recruit nudges the man next to him in the darkened classroom and whispers, "Wow! Sarge, this flick is cool—starts off a lot like one I saw in town the other night."

As an old hand, the sergeant can tell the young trooper that this was just one more example of the current brand of training films being shown Army-wide—films that skillfully use the latest professional techniques to put the facts across in a manner stimulating, lively and dramatic.

Employing color to heighten effectiveness; opening with hard-hitting action even before the title appears—these are among ways in which Army film makers are now getting important training messages to soldier-students.

The Army Pictorial Center-produced film subjects range from "Adjutant General" to "Women's Army Corps." It issues films to audio-visual support centers in the United States and worldwide.

The individual Audio-Visual Centers, in turn, furnish films, film strips, slides, tapes, transparencies and phonograph records, to units on Army posts and to Reserve, ROTC and National Guard served by them. Films that are cleared for public exhibition are also issued to civilian organizations.

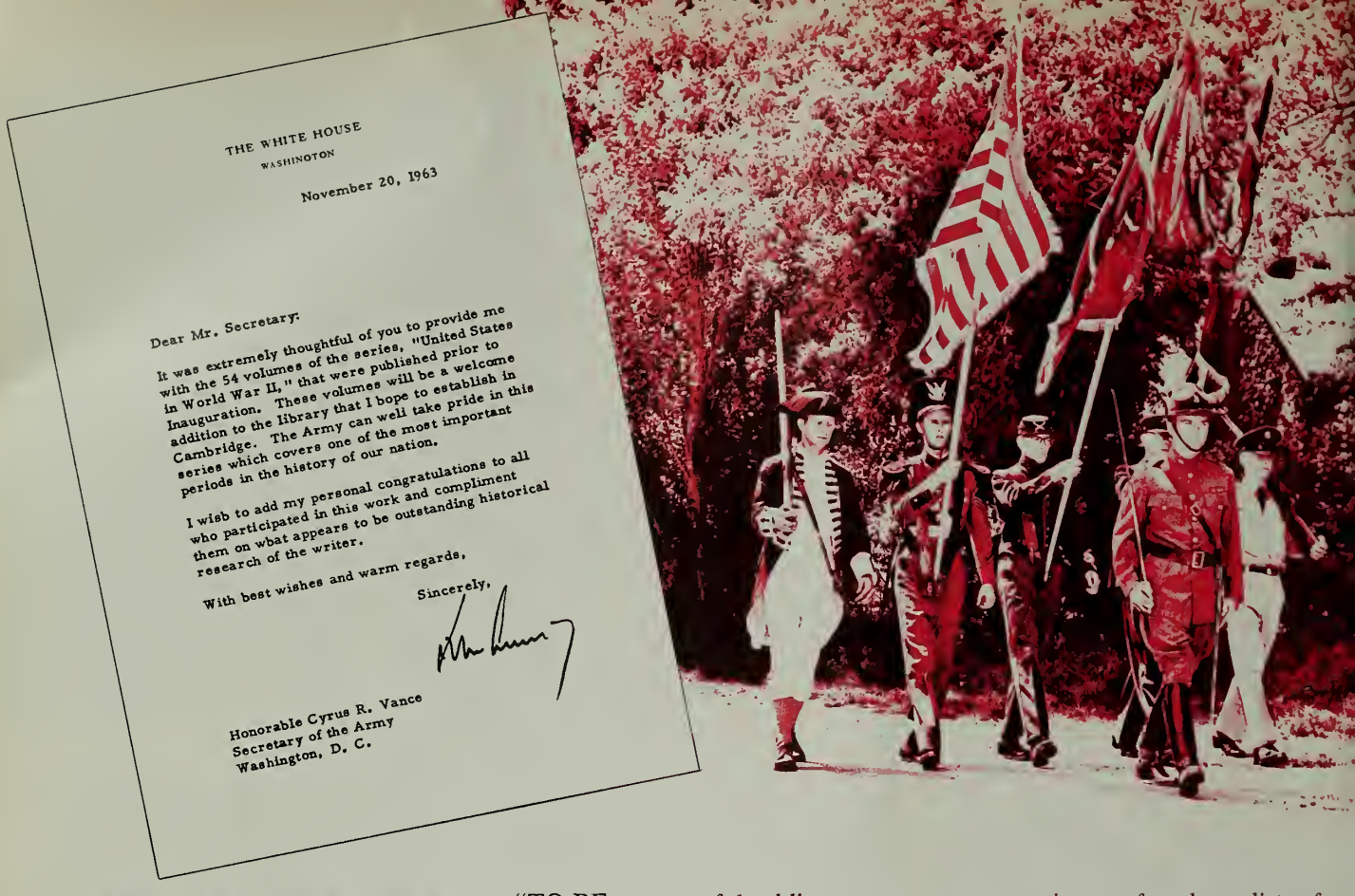
Getting the films when and where they are needed is of paramount importance. They are dispatched to users by every means from ordinary mail to airplane to dog sled—as happened in Alaska following the earthquake there. Troopships to Vietnam are equipped with projectors and supplied with films for in-transit training.

The Audio-Visual Support Center at Fort Lee, Virginia, is typical of many of the centers. It stocks 2,160 subject titles and 3,352 prints, plus some 1,200 pieces of equipment. During six months the center provided 9,859 motion picture screenings to a total audience of 462,408. On a busy day, the center issues more than 100 films and up to 35 movie projectors. screens, slide projectors, reproducers and other items.

The U.S. Army Quartermaster School at Fort Lee is the biggest user of its films. Many of these are projected over the school's closed-circuit television network— some 700 showings in the past three months. Since each showing reaches as many as 10 and 12 classrooms simultaneously, the impact is considerable.

Fort Lee's 4th Logistical Command, whose mission includes command and preparation of specified attached units for deployment to overseas areas, finds films essential to its training program. Major Robert E. Guyton, in charge of 4th Log individual and unit training, says "I have found that if the instructor previews the film, prepares his audience by using a strong introduction, and follows the showing with prepared discussion, questions and practical exercises, the student will gain the maximum benefit. We have also found that with a little imagination and effort, training films can be effectively used at any time and any place."

WILL GREEN is assigned to the Information Office, U.S. Army Quartermaster Center and Fort Lee, Virginia.



Military history detachments record the deeds of combat in the Vietnam War.

Army Historical Work, Past and Present

Dr. Stetson Conn

"TO BE a successful soldier, you must know history." So said General George S. Patton, Jr., and he practiced what he preached. To profit by the lessons of the past, the United States Army has been recording and studying its own history for more than a century. After the Civil War, it collected and published the military records of the Union and Confederate Armies, in 130 oversize volumes, the largest documentary history ever produced in the United States.

Since the end of World War II, it has prepared and published 67 (out of a planned 80) narrative historical volumes on the experiences of the Army in the last great war—the largest narrative historical series in America's history. The vast store of knowledge contained in each of these series has contributed enormously to the education both of the Army and of the American people about their military past.

The Civil War and World War II Army historical series are only the most prominent of a long list of historical works prepared and published by the Army. This list includes a 17-volume documentary history of the American Expeditionary Forces in World War I, several volumes on the Korean War, and a variety of miscellaneous publications.

Particularly impressive are the historical works prepared by the Medical Department. These include multi-volume series dealing with the Army's medical activities during the Civil War and World War I, and about thirty volumes dealing with similar experiences during and since World War II. A goodly number of histories have also appeared telling about the Army's efforts in the quartermaster, engineer, and transportation fields.

In addition to producing narrative and documentary works for publication, Army historians during the past twenty-five years have written literally thousands of historical manuscripts, some of them highly classified, on the Army's current or recent problems and op-

DR. STETSON CONN is Chief Historian, Office of the Chief of Military History.

erations. One just completed deals with the Army's role in civil defense planning and preparations since World War II. Many of the Army's staff agencies and major commands also prepare annual historical summaries of major events. Army historians must also be ready to provide on demand and in a hurry historical background studies needed to give depth and perspective to staff studies and other planning papers.

Although research and writing are the heart of the Army's historical function, its historical offices do a number of other things as well. Over the years these offices have become the "memory banks" of information about the Army's past, and each year the central historical office in Washington fields tens of thousands of questions from other agencies and the public. For more than forty years this central office has also been responsible for determining officially the lineages and honors of Army units, and it encourages units to write their own histories. The Chief of Military History is also responsible for looking after the Army's central collection of historical properties, and for giving staff support to Army museums, of which there are now more than fifty in the continental United States.

In 1903, two years after the last volume of the great Civil War series was published, the Army General Staff Act formally recognized historical study as a proper staff function. During the next fifteen years, there was some historical activity both in the Army War College division of the General Staff and in the Office of The Adjutant General. The latter's work included the large, never-completed project for collecting and publishing the military records of the American Revolution. Then in March 1918, in the midst of World War I, the Army established a central historical office in its Washington headquarters to record the Army's part in the war. Although attached to the Army War College in 1921, this office continued to provide historical services to the whole Army until after World War II ended. In 1943 the Army established a separate historical shop to handle World War II historical matters, and in November 1945 combined the two offices into the Historical Division Special Staff. Redesignated the Office of the Chief of Military History in 1950, this organization has since been maintained as a special staff agency at Army headquarters headed by a general officer, now Brigadier General Hal C. Pattison. During the past twenty-five years the Army has also developed a network of historical offices in its major field commands, with the Chief of Military History acting as coordinator of the whole effort. Both in the central office and in the field commands, the Army has come to depend on civilians to do most of the professional work, except in active theaters of operations such as Vietnam.

The Army is preparing to tell the story of its part in the war in Vietnam in a series of volumes similar to the World War II and Korean War books already mentioned. Historical work on the Army's involvement in Southeast Asia began several years ago, and quickly expanded after the large-scale deployment of Army troops to Vietnam. Currently the Army has a Vietnam team of five historians at work in Washington, another group in Hawaii covering the activities of the Pacific command, an office in U.S. Army Vietnam headquarters in Saigon, and separate military history detachments working with each Army division and independent brigade in the field.

In all these echelons Army historians are writing preliminary accounts of what is happening, assisting in the writing of periodic reports, helping to insure that proper records are kept and retired, and conducting interviews to supplement the usual records. Besides enabling historians to answer current questions about the war, everything they are doing is designed as input to the history of the Army's role in Vietnam that will eventually be written.



© *Harris & Ewing*

Copy of World War II volume "The Supreme Command" was presented to President Dwight D. Eisenhower by Dr. Kent R. Greenfield, then Chief Historian, Dr. Forrest C. Pogue, author of the volume and now Director of George C. Marshall Foundation, and MG Albert C. Smith, then Chief of Military History.

REDEYE

It Swats Five Out of Five

Sergeant First Class Carl Martin

Photos by SFC Anthony Evanoski

REDEYE, the newest addition to the Army's air defense arsenal, goes where the action is—the forward combat area with the Army ground forces.

After eight years spent in development and exhaustive testing of the new weapon, the muscular arm of air defense now has a hard-hitting swatter, capable of dealing a knock-out blow to low flying enemy aircraft over the forward combat area.

Redeye is so small and compact that it can be carried across the back of an individual soldier like a rifle. The four-foot launcher and missile together weigh slightly less than 30 pounds and are called the "world's smallest guided missile" by Pomona Division, General Dynamics —the developing contractor. Fired from the shoulder, the weapon provides immediate air defense for combat troops. After the missile has been fired, the launcher is discarded.

Aside from its compactness and the fact that it is fired from the shoulder, Redeye's most unusual feature is its guidance system. In simple terms, the infrared homing system guides the missile to the target by following the heat given off by the aircraft's engine. This it does with astounding accuracy.

The homing device and guidance controls are so deadly accurate, in fact, that radio-controlled aerial targets are equipped with infrared "pots" on the extreme wing tips to draw the missile away from the fuselage. It is more economical to replace wings or wing tips than the entire drone target.

Detection and recognition of the enemy aircraft are done by the Redeye gunner or air observer using the naked eye. Forward area warning and identification will be provided to alert the gunner and point him in the right direction.

Once the gunner sees the target, he trains the optical sight—a part of the launcher—on the aircraft and allows for lead, depending on the target's estimated range and speed. When the target comes within range, the gunner raises the weapon to about a 45-degree angle (super-elevates) and presses the firing trigger. From that point on, Redeye does the job.

Battery E, 2nd Air Defense Guided Missile Group, 1st Training Brigade, Army Training Center at Fort Bliss, Texas, handles instruction and training for all Redeye gunnery students. Battery E's projected weekly output of trained men consists of 20 fire teams (a Team Chief and Gunner) and five Control Teams (an officer and senior NCO).

Officers and senior NCOs of the control teams receive two weeks of training at the Air Defense School. Command and control procedures are covered, along with deployment concepts. After this training, the graduates are phased into the three-week gunnery course.

Gunners receive 120 hours of instruction on the weapon. The course covers nomenclature, weapon care, operating procedures, safety measures, weapon effectiveness, tactics of enemy aircraft, aircraft detection and recognition, and, finally, range firing procedures before actually firing the missile.

Students firing the weapon at Orogrande Range near Fort Bliss are a sight that will give the front-line soldier a sense of safety from air attack that he has never known before. The gunner tracks the tiny drone target and, just before firing the missile, he super-elevates the launcher. Upon pressing the trigger the initial stage of the two-stage rocket engine shoots the missile some 20 feet from the launcher. This first stage merely clears the missile from the launcher. Then the second stage, or sustainer motor, kicks in. The missile streaks away toward the target for the kill. The entire sequence takes only a few seconds.

Many characteristics of the new weapon are classified. Project officials answer certain questions and remain silent on others. Range? Adequate for use against low-flying aircraft. Missile speed? Supersonic (more than 741 miles per hour). Warhead? Conventional. Fuze? Impact. The missile penetrates the target before detonation

The first troops trained from units in the field were members of the 101st Airborne Division, Fort Campbell, Kentucky. At the end of the training, the students fired six missiles, with five of these recorded as direct-hit "kills". The single miss was attributed to misjudgment on the part of the gunner, probably caused by nervous tension and pressure. The remarkable thing about those test firings was that all gunners were firing the weapon for the first time.

After three short weeks of instruction at Fort Bliss, a second group of gunners topped this, swatting down five out of five.

The firing demonstration by the troopers of the "Screaming Eagles" was exactly what project planners wanted—proof that selected men from the field could be trained in a short time to fire the weapon effectively. They had their proof. The newly trained instructors were highly competent; the trainees were proficient; the system was simple enough to be easily taught, and the weapon was reliable in the hands of the inexperienced.

As troop-training and Redeye production are stepped up, the weapon will be shipped to the field. The type of organization will determine how many gunner teams are needed with each control team.

Basically, a Redeye Section will consist of one control team and three to five gunner teams to a battalion. An

SERGEANT FIRST CLASS CARL MARTIN is a staff writer with ARMY DIGEST.









Preparing to demonstrate extreme accuracy of Redeye, SSG Philip Williams in red helmet and instructor SSG Robert Duncan move up to firing point at Orogrande Range. SSG Williams hefts the lightweight weapon, then begins tracking the radio-controlled aerial target and, a second before he fires, raises the launcher.

average infantry battalion would get a control team at battalion headquarters and four gunner teams—one for each company. The battalion commander would control the Redeye gunner teams through the Redeye control team. If the organization, the battalion or comparable-sized unit, is such that more teams are needed, more would be assigned as part of the battalion.

Tactical deployment of the Redeye system within the battalion is determined by the mission of the organization and the combat situation. Generally, the concept of Redcye anti-air fire support comes under three categories—general support, direct support, and decentralized control.

In a relatively stable situation, the fire teams might be positioned along the battalion's main line of operation to provide fire support for the entire battalion front.

In the role of direct support, the team is attached to a company, or comparable sized unit, and provides anti-air fire power for that specific unit.

Decentralized control places the fire team with a company-sized unit in a mobile situation or where the unit is located far from its parent organization. If communications permit, command and control of the fire team remains at battalion headquarters.

Regardless of the conditions under which Redeye might be deployed, one fact remains—front-line Army ground forces now have a lightweight, highly mobile, shoulder-fired guided missile for protection against low-flying enemy aircraft.

A few of the men from the 101st who had fired the Redeye described the weapon. One commented, "At first I was skeptical but I'm a believer now. That thing is terrific!" Another simply said, "I like it a lot." A third man, a veteran recently returned from Vietnam, worded his praise a bit too strongly for these pages but he meant the same thing.



A range training official at Orogrande summed up the role of Redeye in air defense. "We now have an air defense umbrella protecting our troops all the way from the rear areas to the front-line fringe areas. If an enemy aircraft is able to get past our long range and intermediate-range missiles it will practically be forced to fly in the aerial zone that Redeye was designed to defend. It would be like shooting sitting ducks. He might get one pass over our boys but he won't get a second chance. He won't be back tomorrow."











First stage sends missile about 20 feet from launcher, after which second stage sustainer motor takes over to send heat-seeking missile to target. After impact, remains of target float to ground.

ARMY ROTC

Officers for The Modern Army

The Army today, more than ever before, needs intelligent, highly-educated young officers—with baccalaureate and higher degrees. Army ROTC, traditionally the largest source of new officers for the Active Army and the Reserve Components, provides such officers in large numbers.

This fall, 20,000 students will enter the ROTC officer-producing advanced course at 247 colleges and universities. Of these, 18,400 will be carefully selected from the more than 55,000 college sophomores completing the ROTC basic course and 1,600 from non-ROTC junior college and college sophomores who best qualify for the new two-year ROTC program.

More than 3,000 of the approximately 180,000 college students who will be taking Army ROTC during the upcoming school year will be attending college on Army ROTC scholarships. Four-year scholarships are awarded on a competitive basis to outstanding high school graduates and two-year awards are made to selected ROTC cadets for their last two years of college. Over 1650 Army ROTC scholarships were awarded this year.

This system of educating the majority of our officers on college campuses is unique and significant. It insures a corps of officers educated in the same classrooms and under the same curricula as the men who become our national leaders in every field of endeavor and who advance our overall American technology. It produces officers who are particularly geared to keep pace with and extend our military technology.

Since Army ROTC selects the best qualified college students for advanced training and commissions them when they have earned their degrees, the quality of our officer corps escalates as college entrance requirements and courses of study become increasingly difficult.





Cadet to Lieutenant

On-campus study of Army organization, operations, and techniques (opposite page) and leadership training (left)...





prepares the ROTC cadet for duty as a troop commander (left) or as an officer in one of the rapidly growing number of scientific and technical specialties required by the modern Army (above).

Leadership Laboratory

At summer field training camps this year, more than 20,000 future Army lieutenants will put into practice what they have studied at college.



Tactics



Equipment



Training



Weapons





Technique

Double Rewards



Visiting speakers and officers from Army headquarters maintain liaison with ROTC units. Left, GEN Ralph E. Haines, Jr., then commander of Third Corps and now Army Vice Chief of Staff, visits Prairie View College, Texas, and reviews color guard with Dr. Edward B. Evans, president of the college.











The ROTC cadet enjoys all of the educational and social advantages of college life plus some of the color and traditions of military service. Upon graduation, he receives the double awards of college degree and officer's commission.

Providing more information, more rapidly, in more detail, this nerve center keeps tab on Army operations world-wide.

Where The Action Is

Lieutenant Colonel Keith L. Monroe

What's the latest on Operation Junction City?

Has Headquarters Army Alaska moved in from the field?

When does the Chief of Staff's aircraft touch down at Rhein/Main?

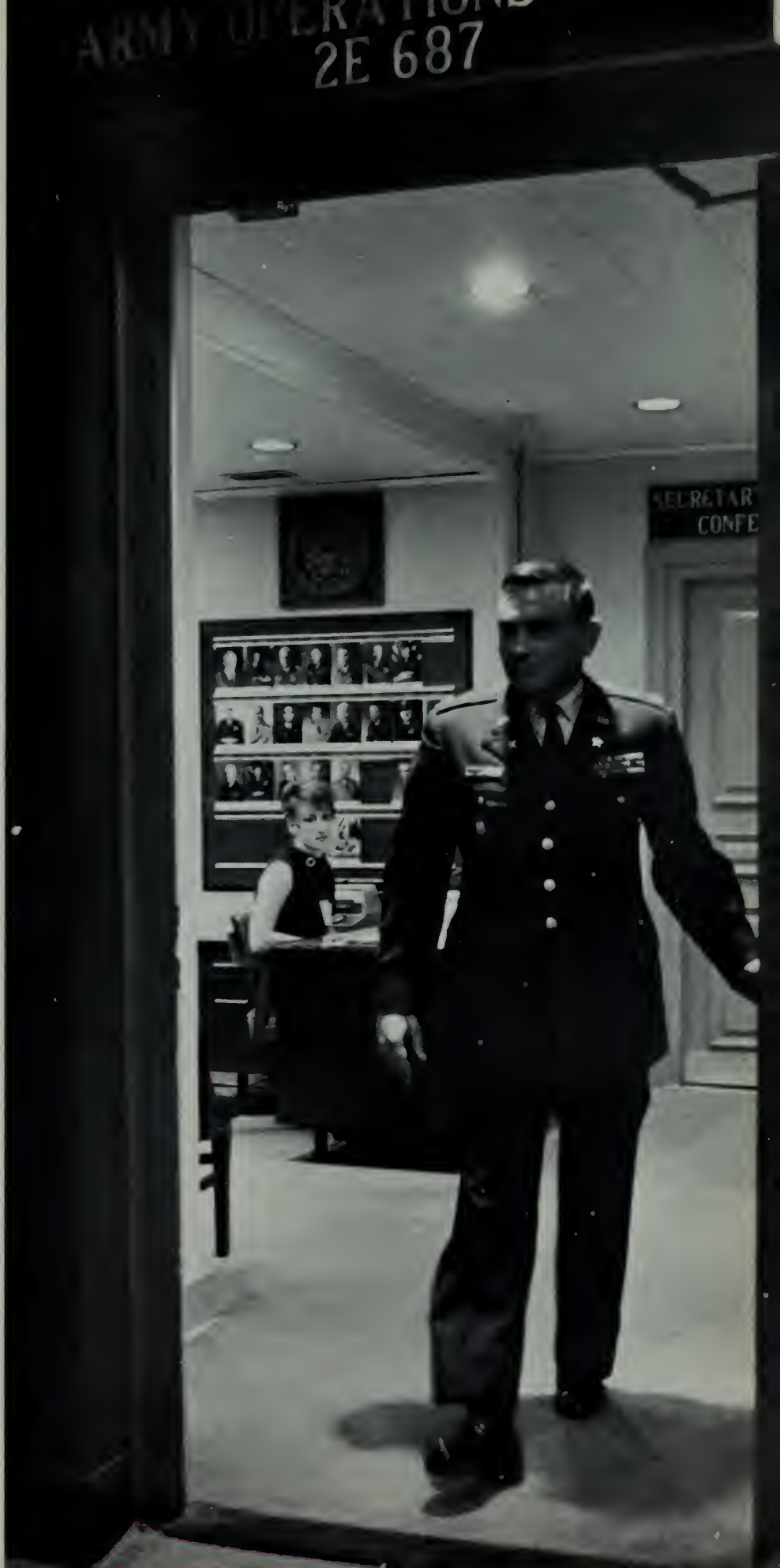
Get me the Operations Center in Tan Son Nhut!

Varied requests? Yes. Unrelated? No—not when you're a member of the Army Operations Center.

Commonly called the AOC, this is the Pentagon element and headquarters for the Department of the Army Command and Control System, the Army counterpart of the National Military Command Center.

Administered by the Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations, the AOC is the operational information center for Headquarters, Department of the Army. It is located in the DCSOPS Readiness Division headed by Colonel James P. Strauss. Twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, it "passes

LIEUTENANT COLONEL KEITH L. MONROE, General Staff, is assigned to the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations.













AOC Operations Team Chief makes top secret call on one of the secure telephones, left top page. Top right, MSG Erland V. Western passes the word to SP6 Rex C. Whisenand as SP4 Raymond F. Dolata stands ready to send message via pneumatic tube system. Above, SSG Charles M. Bench and SSG Nathaniel Brown conduct check at emergency action consoles. Above center, SFC Donald E. Mounts operates a board while above right, map overlay is operated by SP6 Charles D. Hughes.

Photos by SFC Anthony Evanoski

the word" between the field and the Army staff. Among its many activities, it is geared to—

- serve as command center during emergency operations;
- provide continuous emergency operational capability;
- furnish secure conference and operational facilities for meetings called by the Secretary of the Army, Chief of Staff or others.

The AOC looks for help to three agencies—the U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command (STRATCOM) for communications/electronics support, the U.S. Army Information and Data Systems Command (AIDSCOM) for automatic data processing, and to the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence for necessary intelligence information.

Four AOC officers function as Operations Team Chiefs, each rotating with a five-man team on an eight-hour shift schedule. Each enlisted team consists of an operations sergeant, two steno-typists, a draftsman/illustrator and a cartographer.

Two console (switchboard) operators and a teletype specialist from

STRATCOM also rotate with each team and are in charge of all communications during their shift. An intelligence officer and sergeant are always on duty.

Also handy to the operations team is the automated information data base maintained around-the-clock by AIDSCOM personnel. This can be compared to a large library containing thousands of reference works. In effect, AIDSCOM is the library and computers are the books —but with one big difference. Reference material stored in the computers is available almost instantly to the "reader." No time is lost searching through books and files.

Information stored in the AIDSCOM computers is constantly being up-dated with fresh data. To be responsive to requests for information from varied, unpredictable sources, AOC maintains a system called TARMOCS—The Army Operations Center System.

Valid current information is the lifeblood of TARMOCS. It is pumped into the system from throughout the world, and it covers countless topics, from the strength of the Pennsylvania National Guard to a report of an action in Vietnam.

Commenting on the variety of input to TARMOCS, Brigadier General Harris W. Hollis, Director of the AOC, points out: "An infantryman making a routine report of a just-completed patrol operation might think that his account will go no farther than company or battalion. He may not realize it, but his report, along with others, is stored in our computers ready for use at a moment's notice."

Although information in the system can be retrieved in many ways, AOC personnel generally use a device called the CRT (Cathode Ray Tube) that looks like a television set. The CRT actually is a remote electronic query console; linked to the computer, it offers various options for presenting the needed information. Data can be recalled in printed form, displayed on the tube viewing screen or on film slides on conventional projection equipment.

If information is the lifeblood of TARMOCS, then communications is the heartbeat of the AOC.

STRATCOM personnel working with the operations team man two emergency action consoles restricted generally to operational matters. The consoles are linked in direct push-button circuits to many world-wide locations and, at the same time, can conduct numerous conference calls. As Staff Sergeant James F. Ward, one of STRATCOM's veteran console supervisors, puts it: "We can talk to anyone in the world who has a telephone!"

In addition to this system, the AOC has world-wide top secret telephone communications. Secure tele-



Providing secure room for meetings of Army Policy Council, as gathered here, is one function of Army Operations Center.

type facilities of various kinds are also available. An Associated Press teletype provides an input of news.

During a typical duty shift the AOC Operations Team must be constantly alert and ready to act in all emergencies and contingencies. Master Sergeant Erland V. Western, the senior AOC Operations Sergeant, sums up the situation thus: "The Operations Team Chief and his five-man team are literally 'jacks-of-all-trades.' They have to be. When correct action has to be taken fast, it becomes a matter of do-it-yourself. That's why we have to have good men on the job. People place a lot of trust in them and the team knows it. They've always come through."

While on duty, the AOC Operations Team Chief keeps tabs on the international military and political situation. Constant watch is kept over activities which may present a threat to the United States. World-wide emergencies and natural disasters are monitored in case military assistance is needed or requested.

The team chief acts and directs his team as the situation requires—a map needs posting; instructions are passed to a field command; a nickname or code word for an exercise, action or project is assigned; messages—about 1,000 daily—are received, reviewed, and answered; an exercise is monitored; a communications check is made; a staff officer is notified of activity in his area of interest; perhaps a unit is placed on alert.

The AOC Operations Team Chief is never farther than push-button contact from the National Military Command Center and the operations centers of the Navy, Air Force, and Marines. In this way, the complete current picture is kept in view and the latest information is passed to those who need it.

Functioning as a sort of smooth-running fluid drive in the Army's Pentagon command post, the AOC Operations Team senses the job to be done, whether routine or unusual. Each member knows "where the action is" and how to keep it on the track. Some call it cooperation, teamwork, support. The team chief and his team members recognize it as spirit and pride in accomplishment.

The Army Operations Center has justifiably been referred to as the nerve center of Headquarters, Department of the Army, for it is from here that the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff can direct and coordinate the activities of our far-flung United States Army.

The Pentagon's Favorite Redhead

Casey's favorite girl, that waltzing Strawberry Blonde, has a modern counterpart in Mrs. Arlene Dobbs, The Pentagon's favorite receptionist. This strawberry blonde has been greeting the great and the ordinary at the Mall Entrance of The Pentagon since February 1947.

Soldiers refer to the Mall Entrance as the Army entrance; sailors call it the Navy entrance, but those really in the know claim that the Mall Entrance belongs to Arlene. She arrives at 7:30 in the morning, takes no lunch, and works away till retreat.

She understands the complexities of The Pentagon as few others do, providing visitors and guests with simple directions to any place in the huge building.

Arlene is not a mere name-dropper. She really knows the military luminaries who pass by each day. At Christmas her desk overflows with greeting cards from VIPs of all services.

She greets everyone with a cheerful smile and an air of knowing what she is doing. Last year Arlene appeared on the CBS TV show "To Tell The Truth." She stumped the experts, none of whom guessed that she was in fact the legendary Pentagon receptionist.

Arlene estimates that she greets about 1,000 people daily. No matter what their rank or nature of business, she sends them on their way with efficiency and a pleasant glow. A host of admirers sees to it that Arlene never lacks for luncheon. Because she will not leave her post, they bring her sandwiches and other goodies.

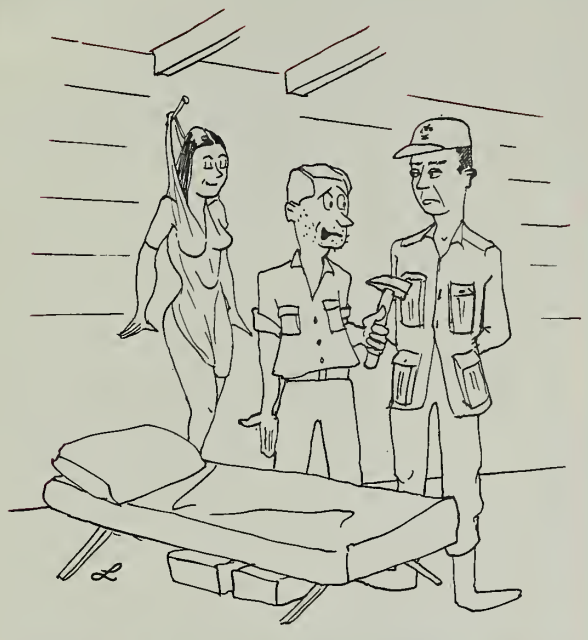


Countless persons hear Arlene Dobbs cheerful voice as she answers the two phones on her desk, and greets about 1,000 visitors each day at the Mall Entrance.



Splashing in the waves is good for everyone's morale. Here sombreros and surf combine with sea and sky to form an undulating backdrop for our lovely Miss June.

HUMOR IN ARMY GREEN



Begging your pardon sir, but I thought it was okay to have a pinup girl!

Cracking the Quip

In the really "old days," a sergeant was preparing his native troops for an inspection by a visiting colonel. He guided them as follows:

"The colonel will only ask you three questions: 'How old are you?' 'How long have you been in the Army?' 'Which do you prefer, the Army or civilian life?' And you give him these answers: 'twenty years,' 'six months,' and, 'both of them.' Don't forget these answers."

Inspection day arrived, and with it, the colonel. He approached the first shining private:

"How long have you been in the Army?"

"Twenty years, sir."

"How old are you?"

"Six months, sir."

The colonel leaned toward him confidentially:

"Which one of us, would you suppose, is just the least bit nuts?"

The reply rang out loudly:

"Both of us, sir!"

Captain Vu Van Quy
Republic of Vietnam

Send your humorous anecdotes, stories from Army life to "At Ease" Editor, ARMY DIGEST, Comeron Station, Alexandrio, Virginio 22314.



"How you coming with those diced potatoes?"



"This looks like a good place to camp."

ARMY TRENDS

What's New in Equipment, Weaponry

TRANSPORTABLE PHARMACY

A complete transportable pharmacy that takes only 30 minutes to set up is scheduled for delivery to the Army in the spring of 1968. Unit has stock and storage facilities for 400-500 different pharmaceuticals.

ARMY ADOPTS NEW COMBAT BOOT

The Army has adopted a new leather combat boot with direct-molded sole. New boot features chevron-type cleats for added traction for wearer. No stitches or nails. Upper and lower part of boot wear out about same time. When worn out boot will be replaced instead of repaired.

RVN, KOREAN TROOPS TO GET XM16E1 RIFLE

DOD has announced certain South Vietnamese and Korean maneuver elements are getting XM16E1 rifles. U.S. Army maneuver units in RVN already have the weapon. Distribution to the selected RVN and Korean troops to be completed by the end of this month.

LANCE MISSILE RANGE TO BE EXTENDED

DA has given green light for development of Extended Range Lance (XRL) missile. Studies show missile range may be extended by simple modification. Lance is Army's answer for battlefield weapon that is highly mobile, rugged, accurate, reliable and simple to operate.

NEW PARACHUTING CONCEPT TESTED

Parawing, Army's latest version of parachuting was tested in March. Parawing allows jumper to fly into a 25-mph wind which enables man to select his own landing spot instead of following prevailing wind.



NEW AH-56A "Cheyenne" advanced aerial fire support system designed to fly at nearly twice the speed of combat helicopters now in Vietnam was rolled out at Van Nuys plant of Lockheed-California Company recently. The vertical-rising and landing AH-56A is designed to escort troop-carrying helicopters in airmobile operations, and provide direct fire support in combat landing zones. It will be able to carry wire-guided anti-tank missiles, rockets, a grenade launcher, and a belly machine gun with 360-degree field of fire. The two-man crew will be protected from ground fire by armorplate. The aircraft now is undergoing tests.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS WITHDRAWALS OK'D DURING SPECIAL LEAVE

Soldiers granted special 30 day leave under the provisions of PL 89-735--those who extend or re-enlist in Vietnam--will be permitted to withdraw all or a portion of their savings deposits when they return to the U.S. Such withdrawals will be considered as "emergency withdrawals" and there is no requirement for the finance and accounting officer to determine the merits of the request for repayment. A depositor returning to the U.S. who wants to make a withdrawal will inform his commander who, in turn, will notify the Finance Center at Fort Benjamin Harrison. This notification should include the name, service number, grade and assigned unit; the dollar amount requested; and the address within the U.S. or its possessions to which check is to be mailed.

VIETNAM RETURNEES GET ASSIST IN ADAPTING TO CIVIL LIFE

Servicemen about to leave Vietnam for discharge now are being provided with latest information on veteran benefits, through a cooperative Defense Department and Veterans Administrative program. A two-man team of VA representatives was sent to talk with servicemen leaving for the U.S. from Long Binh, major embarkation point for Army personnel. Program may be expanded to other departure bases. Pilot project was begun as part of the program outlined by President Johnson, who has asked government agencies to do everything possible to smooth and speed transition from military service to civilian life for those returning from Vietnam.

INSURANCE COMPANIES IN RECEIVERSHIP

DA has been advised that the Liquidation Division of the State Board of Insurance, State of Texas, has been appointed Temporary Receiver for the following companies: National Surplus Underwriters Company; Marlborough and General Assurance Company, Ltd; Armed Forces Insurors; American Military Insurors; Service Personnel Insurors; North American Automobile Service Plan Company, Inc. These companies are not licensed to do business in any state in accordance with DA Circular 608-21, 14 January 1967. Holders of policies issued by any of these groups should consult their Legal Assistance Officers.

GUIDANCE FOR ADOPTION OF FOREIGN CHILDREN

Servicemen abroad who may wish to investigate the possibility of adopting a child or children of another nationality are urged to consult DA Pamphlet 355-119, Manual on Intercountry Adoption, and the Department of Justice booklet on Naturalization Requirements. It is advisable to consult with Legal Assistance Officers in such matters to obtain most accurate guidance.

CHECK THOSE W-2s

Commissioned officers should scan closely their Form W-2 if they have served in a combat zone exclusion area (Vietnam). Finance will issue "corrected" copies if errors appear in initial form regarding income.

This Frontline Salesman Says



Buy Bonds and Keep Them

This soldier buys bonds where he fights —you can buy yours where you work.

Like him, you can buy bonds in several ways—by subscribing to the Bond-a-Month Plan authorizing monthly deductions from an account at your bank, or by the Payroll Savings Plan authorizing deductions from your salary or wages. As an added bonus, along with your U.S. Savings Bonds, you can buy the new Freedom-Share Bonds, also by allotment.

President Johnson says, "We can do no less than those who fight and die for our freedoms. . . Not all of us are called to fight on the battlefield. Many of us must, quietly and firmly, do what we can. . . Buying bonds regularly is as important to this Nation in the long reach of history as almost anything we can do."

When you buy bonds, keep them until they mature. In this way, you get the full 4.15 interest on Series E Savings Bonds when held for seven years and 4.74 interest on the new Freedom Shares when held for four and one half years.

Here's looking at you—because it's up to you. Buy U.S. Savings Bonds and Freedom Shares.



Training for Leadership . . .

On campus and in summer camp, members of the Army Reserve Officers Training Corps prepare for their dual responsibilities of citizenship and national defense, as pictured in this issue.

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ARMY DIGEST

JULY 1967



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Secretary of the Army Resor visits with troops of "Big Red One" 1st Infantry Division in Vietnam.

"THE BEST OF OUR HERITAGE"

"It is the American soldier—not equipment or techniques—that is the heart and soul of the Army . . . the ultimate source of our strength. Whether he is facing hostile fire in Vietnam, maintaining his equipment and skills in Europe or Korea, or simply doing his best to learn his new duties at a training center in continental United States, he personifies the best of our heritage. He typifies the young American serving our nation today, of whom General Westmoreland recently said 'They are a credit to our country and our society. Their mothers and fathers and their wives can be truly proud of their attitude, their courage, their understanding of the situation, their compassion, their integrity and their endurance.'"

Stanley R. Resor
Secretary of the Army

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Chief of Information

COL Charles R. Thomas
Chief, Command Information

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The mission of ARMY DIGEST is to provide timely, factual information of professional interest to members of the United States Army. The DIGEST is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely and authoritative information on policies, plans, operations, and technical developments of the Department of the Army to the Active Army, Army National Guard, and Army Reserve. It also serves as a vehicle for timely expression of the views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff and assists in the achievement of information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of general interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to: Editor, ARMY DIGEST, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Virginia 22314. Unless otherwise indicated, material may be reprinted provided credit is given to the DIGEST and the author. ■ Military unit distribution. From the U.S. Army AG Publication Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland 21220, in accordance with DA Form 12-4 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions: $3.50 annually to Stateside and APO addresses: $4.50 to foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscribers should address inquiries regarding new subscriptions, renewals or change of address to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of Army, 30 March 1966.

ARMY DIGEST AD

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WHAT'S NEW

FOR YOU AND THE ARMY

Putting the Personal Into Personnel

PHYSICAL FITNESS AND VIETNAM

Physical fitness is stressed for Vietnam-bound soldiers. Henceforth, all refresher programs of instruction in CONUS will include PT and a PT test. Commanders at all levels also urged to give physical fitness their personal attention.

FREEZE RELAXED

Members of units alerted for deployment have previously been frozen, and excluded from volunteering for OCS, Warrant Officer flight training and Vietnam. Now, freeze will be relaxed--but only when deployment date is extended for a minimum of 120 days. Enlisted members must submit applications within 15 days after new deployment date is announced. Does not affect officers.

NEW GREEN RAINCOAT

All soldiers entering active service on or after 1 July are being issued new raincoat, AG 274, as part of initial clothing allowance. Stocks of taupe 179 raincoat will be maintained until mandatory wear date for new raincoat (1 July 1971). Soldiers returning from Korea and Vietnam will be issued new raincoat unless they have less than six months service remaining or are to be hospitalized. Personnel discharged from service with three years or less active duty will not be permitted to keep AG 274 raincoat. It will be exchanged for taupe 179 raincoat. Active Army personnel who entered service before 1 July may purchase new raincoat at their option until 30 June 1971.

MARK THAT BAGGAGE!

Lost and unclaimed baggage mounting in Vietnam. Due to lack of proper documentation, tags, labels or orders. Personnel with accompanied or unaccompanied baggage headed for Vietnam are advised to include proper identification, i.e. travel orders inside each container. A tag securely attached to outside of baggage with member's name, rank, service number and unit of assignment is also advised. In fact, soldiers should follow above instructions no matter where their baggage is bound.

COMBAT EXPERIENCE SOUGHT

Infantry School is seeking documented combat experiences to go into "Project Share" book to close the gap between classroom instruction and the battlefield. For more information write: Commandant, United States Army Infantry School, ATTN: AJIIS-D, Ft. Benning, Ga. 31905.

SAME FOOD ALLOWANCE

As of 1 July, a uniform food allowance went into effect for all enlisted members of the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps. This is first time all services have the same ration entitlement.

NEW VICE CHIEF OF STAFF

General Ralph E. Haines, Jr. was sworn in on 1 June as the new Vice Chief of Staff of the Army and was promoted same day.

KANSAS CITY PARADE SUPPORTS ARMED FORCES

Edwin J. McAnany of Kansas City, Kansas, sent a letter to the Army Chief of Staff, telling of a patriotic parade held in K.C. supporting "Our Fighting Men in Vietnam." The parade was inspired by a similar demonstration in New York City in May.

AGE DOWN EDUCATION UP

Today's serviceman is younger, more educated. Statistics show average age of military man is 23.2. Reason: Most enlisted men volunteer in teens, officers at age 20. Percentage of officers with college diplomas is 72.3, up from 55.5 percent from May 1965. Percentage of enlisted men with high school diplomas in 81.6, up from 55.2.

VIETNAM MEDAL AUTHORIZED

Soldiers can accept and wear Armed Forces Honor Medal, 1st and 2d class, awarded by Republic of Vietnam. Paragraph 145b, AR 672-5-1 is guidance. Republic of Vietnam Medals of Honor already forwarded to The Adjutant General's Office will be returned to individuals so honored as soon as possible.

INCREASE IN WACs

Women's Army Corps, which celebrated its 25th anniversary 14 May, authorized to increase its ranks by about one-third. Hence, WACs have begun recruiting campaign to add 3,282 enlisted and 314 officer women to the Corps. It also means jobs in recruiting are opening up for current members.

TROPICAL COMBAT HAT

Chief of Staff has approved adoption of new, water-repellant, full-brim combat hat for use in Southeast Asia. New hat can be fitted with mosquito netting. Availability date expected to be late Fall.

WARRANT OFFICER COURSE ESTABLISHED

Non-pilot Warrant Officer Orientation Course scheduled to begin this month at Ft. Sill, Okla. Three-week course provides across-the-board look at the Army and defines WOs role.

NEW INFANTRY BRIGADE

198th Infantry Brigade has been activated at Ft. Hood, Tex., the fourth Infantry brigade to be activated since September 1965. 198th will have three infantry and one artillery battalion: 1st Battalion, 46th Infantry; 1st Bn, 6th Infantry; 1st Bn, 52d Infantry and 1st Bn, 14th Artillery. Authorized strength is about 5,600.

BRIEF BURSTS

✪ After two years of battle-testing in Vietnam, M-16A1 has officially been adopted as a standard Army weapon.

✪ More officers can now apply for Army Aviation Program under changes in new AR 611-110, "Selection and Training of Army Aviation Officer."

✪ MACV reports that from 16 Dec 66 to 31 March 67, more than 5,000 soldiers extended tours in Vietnam. Includes 170 officers. All became eligible for special 30-day leave not charged to regular leave time.

✪ Up to 15 new Reserve Office Training Corps units may be added in each of Fiscal Years 68 and 69 by the Army. More than 150 degree-granting institutions have applied to join 247 colleges and universities with ROTC programs.

✪ Random military survey reveals that 22.8 percent of Army personnel eligible to vote in Nov 66 general election cast ballots, compared to 17.9 in 62 general election.

PARATROOPER WITH A BEEF

Funny thing happened to SGT James P. McManus on the way down. The 82d Airborne Division paratrooper ended a 1,250-foot jump on the back of a cow. A member of Hq & Hq Company of the Division's 3d Brigade, paratrooper-turned-cowboy was taking part in Clove Hitch III's air borne assault exercise on Vieques Island, Puerto Rico. Both were unhurt.

NEW WAC DEPUTY DIRECTOR NAMED

LTC Marie Kehrer is scheduled to become new deputy director of Women's Army Corps 1 Aug. She will replace LTC Mary E. Kelly, who retires 31 July.

ARMY HOUR KUDO

Nam Dang, a Vietnamese village, has ARMY HOUR to thank for a windfall of money, clothing, food and other gifts. Men of 765th Transportation Bn were doing their best to help the poor village when SGM Don Cosgrove made an on-the-scene tape recording. DAC David Eskind prepared it for ARMY HOUR and distributed it for broadcast over Mutual Broadcasting System, 1,000 other radio stations in the U.S. and more than 100 Armed Forces Radio stations overseas. Result: People everywhere opened their hearts and pocketbooks.

PRESENTED PACE AWARDS

LTC Patricia T. Murphy, Executive Project Officer in the Office of the Surgeon General, and Mr. Carleton H. Gray, Electronic Engineer for Directorate of Civil Works in the Office of the Chief of Engineers, are recipients of the Pace Awards. Created to recognize an Army Staff officer and a civilian who have made outstanding contributions to the Army during the year, award is named for former Secretary of the Army Frank Pace Jr. (1950-53).

OUTSTANDING ROTC GRADUATE

Selected from nominees of 247 colleges and universities as winner of the Hughes Trophy for the outstanding ROTC cadet graduate of 1966 is 2LT Larry D. Estridge Furman University in Greenville, S.C. Hughes Trophy is a perpetual award created by Hughes Aircraft Company and the Army to recognize role of the ROTC graduate.

$1,000 + SUGGESTION

$1,000 awarded to CPT Theophilos E.M. Nicholis and the possibility of more is being studied by DA. Why the loot? The Army aviator simply did what 2,080 other soldiers did during the first three quarters of Fiscal Year 67. He cashed in on a suggestion. CPT Nicholis, while with 73d Aviation Company in Vung Tau, Vietnam, designed and built an inexpensive modification kit that permits in-flight adjustment of controls of Mohawk airplane's Side-Looking Airborne Radar system. Until kit was designed, no adjustments on system could be made once the aircraft was airborne; thus, a change in weather or direction usually resulted in scratched or delayed missions. Now used in Vietnam, kit is expected to save the Army $700,000 the first year.

SUBJECT: The First Year



Photo by SSG Howard C. Breedlove

One year ago this month, I assumed the duties and responsibilities of the Sergeant Major of the Army. It seems fitting to me, on the first anniversary of my appointment as the senior enlisted advisor to the Chief of Staff, that I give you a run-down on what has taken place since last July 11th.

Before getting into statistics, I would like to say that I have seen a definite and deep interest in the progress of the Army by our soldiers in the field. Many fine recommendations on policy changes have been received. Some are now in effect and others are still in the planning stages. Some could not be made; some are presently under study. These recommendations are sincerely appreciated, and your opinion is solicited as to what can further be done to improve the enlisted corps.

I am sure most of you are well aware of the changes approved by the Chief of Staff as a result of the Major Command Sergeants Major Conference held here at DA last November. In addition to these, there have been several other significant changes affecting enlisted personnel. As an example, an upcoming change to the enlisted promotion regulation will set forth a standardized form and scoring system to be used by promotion boards, world-wide. A short orientation course has been established for senior NCOs in the combat arms, who are being assigned to Vietnam from ROTC and similar assignments, to enhance their capabilities as enlisted leaders in combat type units. A change was made to permit a one-grade appointment of outstanding students to the grade of E-4 prior to completion of a course or training period in excess of 36 weeks' duration; this was brought about as a result of a letter from six PFCs attending a service school.

Right now, we are in a better Army than ever before. We have the best trained soldiers in the world who are using the finest equipment in the world, and we have the complete backing of the greatest leaders of our times. To insure that our Army continues to improve, it is essential to know the problems that affect its men in training and combat throughout the world.

During the past year, I have traveled approximately 142 thousand miles, visiting 19 installations within CONUS, and making three separate trips to Vietnam and one to Europe. In connection with these trips, I have also made separate visits to Korea, Hawaii, and Thailand, and have visited with hundreds of wounded and injured in several hospitals both in CONUS and overseas. On each visit, I spoke with individual soldiers, observed their training and combat operations, and met with their senior enlisted leaders to discuss certain areas of interest affecting the welfare and morale of their men.

We average about 300 letters, 50 visitors, and nearly 250 phone calls per month from people all over the world. Each letter, each visitor, and each phone call is treated as a separate matter. In order to answer these inquiries, I must frequently call on the various Departments of the Army staff agencies and unit command sergeants major, who have always provided invaluable assistance and cooperation.

There are more than a million enlisted men in garrison, training, and combat units scattered over the globe. And I am proud of each and every one of them for the professional Army they have built and are continuing to maintain. We must not let up on the emphasis being placed on our enlisted men of today's Army, for changing times will dictate greater demands, which can only be met with your full support.



WILLIAM O. WOOLDRIDGE
Sergeant Major of the Army

While tackling tasks of national defense and combat on far shores and jungles, the Army thinks ahead and looks ahead.

Around the World in Eighty

Reinhold (Bill) Herman

AUTHOR'S NOTE: *About four years ago the "old" Army Information Digest published a special issue called "U.S. Army 1970." A short time ago, while worrying that it was only three more years to 1970, the "new"* Army Digest *asked the U.S. Army Combat Developments Command for an article on what the Army might look like in 1980 or so. We agreed only after reminding the caller that the USACDC deals in the earliest, conceptual idea stages in the developments cycle. However, in the timeless manner of all editors, our* Digest *caller ended his conversation with, "Oh, and with the article—plenty of good pictures, too, okay?" Plenty of* pictures *of the Army in the 1980's? Why not? Limited only by the output of your own imagination, the material below should provide the basis for some do-it-yourself pictures of the Army in the Eighties. The examples presented are merely fevered figments.*

What will the Army be like in 1980?

It probably won't look the same, but in one sense it will be just like it is today—organized, equipped, trained and poised to perform the tasks of its time. In other words, the Army of the Eighties will be a reflection of the world environment in which it will live, and a showcase of science and technology as applied to the military arts of the time.

At the U.S. Army Combat Developments Command, the army in the field is defined in terms of doctrine, materiel and organization—in short, how the Army will fight, be equipped and organized. However, WHERE the Army of the Eighties may need to fight will affect all other questions and perhaps give some hint as to its appearance.

The thinking and design effort of the Army of the Eighties is directed toward requirements and threats that may actually exist in certain time frames. Some threats may be considered "constants" such as the need for effective air defense over an economically developed land mass, the likelihood of smaller jungle

REINHOLD (BILL) HERMAN is an the staff of Headquorters, U.S. Army Cambat Develapments Cammand, Fort Belvoir, Virginia.





wars and more sophisticated conventional wars. Such efforts pose the question: "What will be some of the tasks the Army may need to perform in the Eighties?"

Some armies failed because they were simply outrun and outmoded by the times. Some were trained and poised to fight the wrong war, while others were trained or equipped for one environment but thrust into another, even more hostile one. History provides examples of this syndrome of going into a war with a new coat of paint and the weapons and tactics of the last one; of preparing for a type of war *we'd like to fight* while forgetting that the enemy, too, may have a preference.

This is mentioned particularly to stress USACDC's "threat-oriented" thinking about the design of the Army of the Eighties. CDC may be said to first "fight our wars intellectually." Before Army planners can tackle the job of visualizing the army of the future, they must first be able to *define an army* according to its capabilities. But before they can do this they must go forward even one more step—and *define the future.*

This, to all practical intents and purposes, is the very beginning of the Army of the 1980s—and of the research and development and combat developments cycle as well.

In this "Defining the Future" step, USACDC hard thinkers are given great intellectual freedom and are expected to range deep into the philosophical realms —but only as far as they can be assured that science and industry of the future will be able to produce the tools and equipment when needed.



The Land Combat System of the Eighties will perform more tasks . . .

In working in these 20 to 25 year time frames, USACDC's thinkers not only try to forecast where science and technology may be, but must also hypothesize the *whole world* at that time. They use many techniques to analyze current trends in national policy and the forward-backward drive of nations, and project them into the future for reasonable accuracy. They also conduct studies and create similar projections of the other activities and forces such as the geopolitical, the socio-economic, demographic urges of new and old nations. This results in what can be called a "World Environment Forecast," which is the initial step in designing the army of the Eighties.

These forecasts and visualizations of the future are produced by the USACDC's Institute of Advanced Studies co-located with the Army War College at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. In addition to being well endowed with its own experts, CDC thus can brain-pick the highly talented faculty and student body of the War College.

The Institute of Advanced Studies, along with others of CDC's twenty-eight subordinate elements, looks at warfare in the long-range (20-30 year) time frame from the theater-sized battlefield or even hemispheric point of view. Also they visualize the army on this battlefield, not as bits and pieces, but as a total, balanced system—a Total Land Combat System.

The design of this Land Combat System is based on much more than visualizations, however. From various intelligence estimates, foreign science and technology studies, they project also the Threat—capabilities, doctrine and materiel our potential enemies may have in the projected time period. Documents such as the Basic Army Strategic Estimate (BASE), and the Army Strategic Plan (ASP) help in the preparation of the Very Long Range Strategic Forecast (which itself updates the BASE and ASP). To project what the Army will have (or need) to counter an enemy's material threats, CDC uses the Long Range Technological Forecast and advice from various groups in the scientific fraternity.

The Very Long Range Strategic Forecast is used by the USACDC Institute of Advanced Studies visualizers to forecast possible significant national and international situations likely to exist in the future. This is not a "war game," but includes a description of the world environment—specific problems peculiar to specific battlefields throughout the world. These conflict situations contain capabilities of both sides plus alternative operational concept choices. More detailed doctrine studies by all of CDC's branch and functional-service groups and agencies describe how the Army will fight, be organized and equipped as the best land combat system for the time period and the threat. (See "Advanced Technology For the Army," August 1965 DIGEST.)

In order to foster even more innovation and creative thinking in the long-range time frame, CDC is establishing a new organization called the Institute of Land Combat. It will be an inter-disciplinary activity staffed by civilian-military teams who will study the threats and options our nation may face in the future.

But the question still remains: what will the Army—or Land Combat System—of the 1980s be like?

For one thing, it may need to be more capable, or have more capabilities. While it would be ideal to have companies or battalions so multi-capable that they could be strategically shifted from one land mass to another entirely different one, fully adjusted and ready to fight, such a universal unit is not in sight for this period. The Army will still need units trained to fight in the jungles while others are trained for other temperature ranges and altitudes. We can only hope for newer means of quickly adjusting the soldier to his changed environment.

In addition to being able to "swing" with sudden changes in his physical environment, the soldier must also be intellectually readied to perform civic action roles. Ideally, through a scientifically designed process that might be called total-immersion, the soldier can be force-fed the essentials of the language, customs, taboos, of a country in a surprisingly short time. The latest psycho-electronic teaching and training devices will be employed in these Instant Culture courses. Such devices, in combination with improved and advanced training programs, could give us the hoped-for ideal of a soldier trained for his assistance role in civil affairs of a beleaguered or host-country.

The multi-capability of the Land Combat System of the Eighties means it will be able to perform more tasks at different intensity levels of conflict. They will also have multiple means of mobility, both for individuals and for units. Flying belt? Perhaps, but not if it weighs more than the soldier's weapon or has moving parts. Many of the desired "transporters" are attainable only after a way has been found to neutralize the laws of physics and nature relating to gravity. What would be the ideal? Something no bigger than a compass that can be locked on a star—or the sun itself—as a power-pack.

WHO will man the Army of the Eighties?

Regardless of sophistication and computerization, it will be a "human-oriented" Army. The soldier will be an ordinary American, a product of his environment, not a specifically bred soldier-machine.

Whatever the capabilities of the lift devices, weapons and other equipment the soldier of the Eighties will have, they will have much the same properties we seek, sometimes vainly, today. Simplicity, maintainability, changeable parts, are some characteristics we can expect to see carried into the future Army's hardware.

Regardless of how complex the system is as a whole, that part which the soldier uses must be "soldier-simple." The pressures of a comparatively simple tree-top ambush rapidly evolving into a major fire-fight a hundred miles from the nearest resupply requires that the soldier have reliable equipment which would be rapidly resupplied or "reproduced."

Tactics might well be the tactics of stalemate since both sides could have the same capabilities. Thus a war of continuous movement will result in order to avoid getting positioned and attracting a destructive blow from the enemy. While the principle of fire and maneuver will still hold, the "Find 'em—Fix 'em" part of the formula will put great demands on electronic reconnaissance, surveillance and target selection-acquisition. Warfare will still be related to chess, but it will be very *high-speed* chess.

Now, the combat service support of an army in this far-ranging, rapid-deploying warfare would obviously need to be something special. Exotic means of re-supply must involve exotic means of packaging such as "freezing" fuel and rations into various styrofoam-like shapes to fit various modes of delivery.

The soldier-casualty in the Eighties may be able to quickly prepare himself for evacuation from the battlefield in much the same way by encasing himself in a sterile gauze "cocoon" which will also immobilize him.

The problem of reconstituting dehydrated food—where do you get the water, dehydrate it?—may be solved by reconstituting, using the moisture in the air. (Obviously lunch would be quicker in the jungle than in the desert.)

The individual soldier's location and condition may be continually known and may be instantly displayed for administrative and medical purposes. This might be accomplished by imbedding a tiny metallic "chip" on his ear-lobe, for example, which would emit its own molecular "Beep" and serve as his "serial number" on the unit's computer tape. His location and status is fed to the computer when his "beep signal" is picked up by a drone plane as it passes near the battle area. This system might also be used to identify mass nuclear casualties without entering the radioactive area.

These are just a few examples of some *possible* characteristics of the Army in the Eighties. However it will come to appear—whether by overcoming gravity, time, space and such mundane problems as tired eyes and fatigue—it will be a product of its times and environment.

It must be noted here that the Army's advanced planners are not thinking or "dreaming" into 1980 blindly. While much of the way is on unmarked, untracked sand, the direction is suggested by projections and trends. While they don't provide hard facts, they let USACDC's thinkers deal in the *real world* of the possible as well as the probable. (One of the real-world facts is that we already have an army and it must be kept combat-ready at all times.)

The Institute of Advanced Studies at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania is one of the U.S. Army Combat Developments Command's "little-but-mighty" subordinate units where the long-range (20-25 year) concepts for the Armies of the future are first created. Diminutive in size (fewer than 50 on the staff) but a giant in brainpower, IAS probes the future of land warfare by means of threat studies and World Environment Forecasts. These help to assure that the design of the army of the future is oriented toward the actual tasks it may need to perform in its time-frame.

CDC planners are not leaping out to the 1980s, because USACDC also has the mission of watching over the doctrine, materiel and organization of our *current* 1967 Army—the one fighting tomorrow in Vietnam. This means that before the Army of the Eighties, there will be several interim armies, each one a carefully programmed step advanced from the other. It means we will not abruptly switch off 1979 and turn on Army-80, but rather execute a series of orderly transitions.

The Army of the Eighties will be manned by young men who were born in the Laser Age, but trained and led by men born in the "old-fashioned" Space Age. How well that army will perform will depend on the imagination, ingenuity, intellectual courage and staff-savvy of the officers, scientists and civilian specialists at USACDC today who belong to the World War II—Korea—Vietnam Age. Their intimate knowledge of the needs of an effective army; awareness of science and technology available to Army designers in the Eighties; the boldness and creativeness of their thinking in first devising operational doctrine then marrying the correct doctrine with the correct hardware systems and organizations—these can help predict the capabilities of an army still many years away from the drawing boards.

How do we know this is generally the kind of army we'll want in the Eighties? Because the visualized environment for that period indicates this. But more important, our potential enemies are also planning to share this world environment and are including us in their forecasts.

What will the Army be like in 1980? While we're unable to deal in specifics, or picture unborn ideas, of one thing we're sure at USACDC: ours may not be the only army being designed for the environment of the Eighties. Many other developers, visualizers, scientists and researchers are also engaged in mind-to-mind combat with us.

In other words, even while the Army of the Eighties is being creatively designed, it is already intellectually committed.

ROTC Officers for the Army of the 1980's

Major General Kelsie L. Reaves





Looking into future, ROTC graduation scene, above, may appear like scene on left by the 1980's.

It is my conviction that the Reserve Officer Training Corps program presently in force in our colleges and universities is one of the finest ways for a young American to achieve, simultaneously, his academic objectives and prepare himself for military service to his country in case of need.

I believe that every graduate of the R.O.T.C. will find, throughout his life, cause to congratulate himself for having had that experience.

Dwight D. Eisenhower

MINIROCKET carrying soldiers who zoom over obstacles in combat areas on rocket belts—infrared, acoustic and seismic detectors that pin-point the enemy's position—chemical-electronic devices that sniff out hidden guerrillas—air skimming "tanks" that fire nuclear-tipped tactical missiles into enemy strongholds—these are a few of the fantastic developments crystal ball gazers foresee for the Army of the future. Other, more specific developments in weapons and equipment for the Army of the 1980's are presented in this issue.

But these marvels of modern military technology won't be worth a plugged nickel—or its equivalent—in the 1980's, without officers capable of managing and exploiting them.

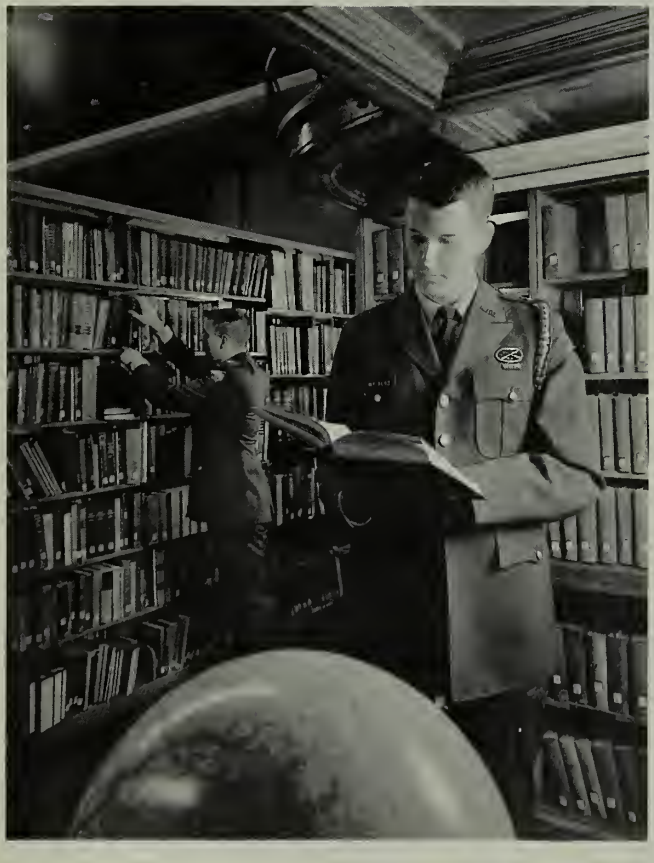
Fortunately, the Army has a built-in officer procurement system which assures that its leadership will keep up with and remain attuned to developments for the Army of the 1980's and beyond. The heart of this system is the Army ROTC program—a program which produces the majority of all new officers entering the Active Army. In normal times, more than 80 percent of all new lieutenants coming into the Officer Corps are ROTC graduates.

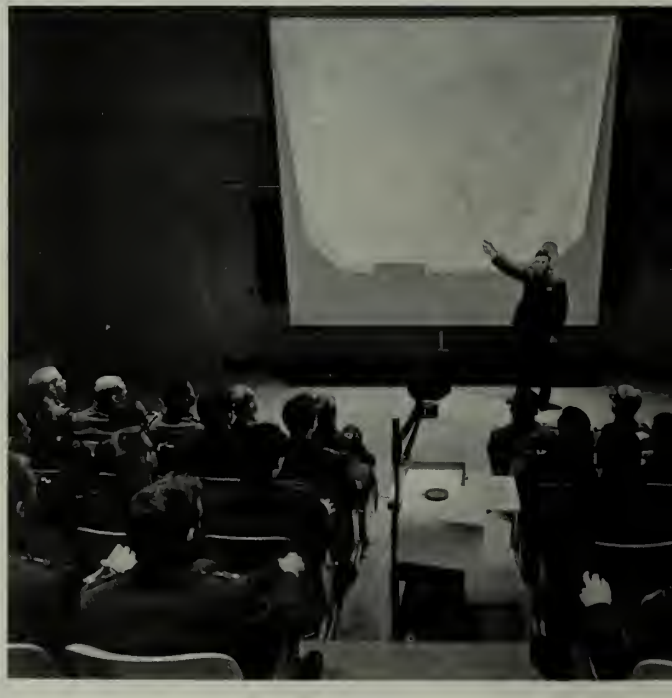
The Army ROTC program is offered by 247 colleges and universities throughout the 50 states—institutions comprising most of our outstanding centers of higher learning. The heads of these institutions and most other educators recognize that our freedoms, including academic freedom, are dependent upon a strong democratic system and an effective defense establishment. They accept the responsibility of educating young men for our national defense—of producing officers for the military profession as they do qualified men for the medical, legal, engineering and other professions. They indorse our American concept of citizen-soldiers and civilian control of our defense forces.

This typically American system of producing the bulk of our Army leadership on college campuses in-

MAJOR GENERAL KELSIE L. REAVES is Deputy Chief of Staff for Individual Training, Headquarters, United States Continental Army Command.







ROTC students (top of page) work out tactical problems with sand box; left, school and military career are combined by candidates; above, details of a field situation are analyzed.

sures an Officer Corps of intelligent, well-educated men. It provides officers with a wide variety of educational backgrounds and expert capabilities, particularly in the scientific, technical and administrative areas, an advantage that may not be found in military educational systems used by some other nations.

As our weapons, equipment and operations become increasingly sophisticated, the Army's requirement for intelligent, young leaders with baccalaureate and higher degrees becomes increasingly important. Army ROTC produces such men in large numbers. More than 11,500 college graduates will be commissioned as Second Lieutenants this year and approximately 18,000 next year. Under normal circumstances, some of these new officers may delay their entry into the Active Army to study for advanced degrees.

Officers trained by the ROTC program are educated in the same classrooms and under the same curricula as students who become leaders in the professions, business and industry, government, the local community. With degrees in fields of their choice and with the added advantage of leadership training and experience, the ROTC officer is particularly equipped to take the lead in managing and in advancing new developments for our national defense.

Army ROTC carefully selects for its Advanced Course physically fit, highly qualified students who have demonstrated moral stamina and strong leadership. This officer-producing course is given in the junior and senior years of college. The degree of selectivity is indicated by the fact that 18,400 of the 20,000 students who will enter advanced training for officer commissions this fall will be chosen from more than 55,000 college sophomores who have completed the Army ROTC Basic Course. The remaining 1600 will come from outstanding junior college graduates and non-ROTC college sophomores who have taken a special six-week summer training course and have qualified, on a competitive basis, for the Army's new two-year ROTC program.

Today—with entrance requirements for our colleges and universities becoming increasingly stiff, and with courses of study becoming more difficult—students who survive to earn a degree and who meet the rigid requirements for commissioning, constitute the cream of American youth. As the standards of our institutions of higher learning rise, the quality of the officers produced by ROTC gets a similar boost. This is important because it insures a corps of officers with educational backgrounds to meet the requirements of the Army of the future.

The quality of students selected for ROTC training and commissioning is now being further enhanced by the ROTC scholarship program. For the past three years, the Army has awarded four-year scholarships on a highly competitive basis to high school graduates and two-year awards to students who have completed two years of ROTC training. To date more than 3600 of these awards have been made.

The caliber of students winning these scholarships



ROTC Man-of-the-Year LT Neil L. Keltner orients squadron on map during a maneuver at Camp Pickett.

is reflected by the scholastic and extra-curricular activities of the 800 high school graduates who will enter college this fall on four-year Army ROTC scholarships. All but two of the 800 award winners ranked in the top 20 percent of their graduating high school classes and more than 450 were National Honor Society members. Five hundred seventy-two were presidents of their student body or were class officers, 458 were varsity letter winners and 337 were presidents of various school clubs. All winners possess a truly high degree of intelligence, physical fitness, leadership potential, and above all moral integrity.

Much of the success of the United States Army in past conflicts has been attributed by our allies and adversaries alike to superior leadership. Army ROTC, by encompassing the elite of our youth from every geographical, social and economic strata of our society and training them at colleges and universities throughout the country, produces officers from the mainstream of American life who are open-minded, resourceful, and endowed with those qualities which contribute to superior leadership .

These qualities produce officers like Neil L. Keltner, who was commissioned a Second Lieutenant upon graduation from Texas A&M University in 1965 and awarded the Hughes Trophy as the Nation's outstanding ROTC graduate, in March 1966. Several months later, First Lieutenant Keltner, a Platoon Leader of Troop C, 1st Squadron, 11th Cavalry Regiment, was decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross—the Nation's second highest military honor—for extraordinary heroism and leadership ability in Vietnam.

The wisdom of our national leaders who instituted and developed the concept of training military leadership on civilian college campuses has resulted in an exceptional officer-producing system. It is a system with far-reaching advantages which no doubt exceed those visualized when the concept was implemented through the establishment of the Reserve Officer Training Corps. At the same time that it produces officers for the Army, it also provides a large and valuable source of young, civilian leadership for almost every field of endeavor.

Since the Army has a requirement for larger numbers of Lieutenants than for the higher ranks, a large percentage of ROTC trained officers are free to return to civilian careers in fields for which they have been educated, after they have fulfilled their military obligations. Surveys have shown that such men, because of their leadership training and experience, generally advance faster and frequently go further than non-ROTC contemporaries. Many employers of college graduates prefer such men and frequently pay a premium to get them.

The Army ROTC program constitutes an important national resource of trained leadership—trained leadership today geared to the opportunities and the challenges of the future.



Typical of graduates from the 247 colleges around the country is this young lieutenant just assigned to 82d Airborne Division, Fort Bragg.

The Army's ACT II computer system determines

Who Goes Where



Captain John L. Rafferty

Imagine 32 Army assignment clerks working as a team, comparing the qualifications of basic trainees against the standards required for the various advanced individual training (AIT) courses conducted by the Army. Each clerk checks one man per second. The team works an eight hour shift, then is replaced by an identical team, and so on, 24 hours a day, seven days a week, for one full year.

At year's end, these platoons of assignment clerks have completed the task of making AIT assignments for a group of trainees who started basic training one Monday a year earlier. A good job has been done. Every man has been checked out against every possible course and the best possible distribution into AIT has been made. Individual qualifications and desires have been considered, as well as the needs of the service.

But here's the hitch. Basic training lasts only eight weeks and the new soldiers must immediately move on to AIT. The manual selection process described above is obviously impractical. Today, however, modern electronic computers and advanced mathematical techniques now enable the Enlisted Personnel Directorate, Office of Personnel Operations (EPD, OPO) of the Department of the Army, to achieve in a few hours assignment results which would take years manually.

In 1962, the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel (DCSPER), established a long-range project titled "Control and Distribution of Trainees." The objective—to improve the overall management of the training process and to make

CAPTAIN JOHN L. RAFFERTY, Adjutant General's Corps, is assigned to U.S. Army Data Support Command.

the best possible use of the talents of every soldier. The first phase of this project, launched in 1966, called for the establishment of a central magnetic tape file containing detailed information on every trainee in the Army. This file is maintained by electronic computers in the Data Support Command (DATCOM), The Adjutant General's Office, in the Pentagon.

The Trainee Master File provides a central bank of data for use by Department of the Army agencies and managers of training activities. For example, the personnel manager at DA can determine, by name or in summary form, which trainees are currently in the hospital and who will be unable to complete training on time. Old assignments can be cancelled and new assignments provided promptly whenever the trainees are ready for duty again. Wasted time—bad for the soldier's morale, and bad for the Army—can be prevented.

Establishment of this central data bank also enabled the Army to go ahead with phase two or ACT II, as it has become known, of the trainee management project. Drawing on the central data bank for detailed information on each group, or cycle, of trainees who started basic on a given week, the personnel manager at DA can control the assignment process centrally, but it's a big job.

An average weekly cycle may contain 10,000 or more trainees. The central data bank provides 96 elements of qualification data on each man. One hundred and fifty or more courses, ranging from advanced infantry through supply handling to radio operation, are available.

The Army wants to consider the established minimum qualification levels (physical profile or aptitude area score, for example) for each course. Enlisted commitments must be honored. The training recommendations of the classification specialist at the reception station developed in a face-to-face interview with the enlisted man, are to be given full consideration. And finally, the taxpayers' money is not to be wasted. The assignment process must avoid sending a soldier from Fort Ord, California, to Fort Dix, New Jersey, for cook's training, while another trainee with similar background journeys from Dix to Ord, both at government expense.

Little time is available. The central data bank (Trainee Master File) is updated with information on each trainee during the second week of his basic training. Assignments must be made in sufficient time so that orders can be issued and transportation to the AIT station arranged before the eight weeks of basic training are over.

The Army's highly skilled assignment technicians, assisted by punched card machines, have coped successfully with the problem in the past. But the ACT II assignment system has put the twentieth century's most versatile machine, the high speed electronic computer, at the disposal of the personnel manager.

The U. S. Army Data Support Command enlisted the aid of a computer research firm, Decision Systems Associates, Inc., to harness the power of the computer. Drawing on similar work already done for the Marine Corps, active development began in 1965.

The Control Data Corporation (CDC) 3600, a large scale scientific computer, was selected to solve this assignment problem. Instructed by a program embodying the advanced mathematical techniques of Operations Research, the CDC 3600 makes as many as *one billion* man-job matches in a single run. (A man-job match is the comparison of all 96 elements of qualification data on file for each trainee with the desired standards or prerequisites for each training course.)

After one to eight hours, depending on the difficulty of the problem involved, the computer reports its recommended assignments to the personnel manager for approval.

The solution provided by the computer program is "optimal"—that is, there is no other arrangement of men and training courses which will give a better overall result. In no way could more men be assigned to the training recommended for them by the classification interviewer. In no way could the total cost of transportation from basic training sites to AIT stations be lowered.

The Army's assignment technicians and automatic data processing systems analysts have attempted to improve the computer's recommended assignments by switching men from one assignment to another. The effort has been unsuccessful—the computer solution always turns out to be the best.

The actual results of a typical computer assignment run will show just how good the solution really is. The ACT II computer system was first used for the group that started basic training on 23 May 1966. The computer system recommended assignments for 5896 of the 9260 men who started training that week. The remainder, including enlistees who already had commitments for specific training and trainees in other special programs, were assigned by manual selection. In a little over three hours, the computer developed a set of recommended assignments which incorporated several distinct improvements over the assignments which could have been achieved under the old procedures.

Of the 5000 men who had no enlistment commitments, 58 percent were assigned in accordance with the recommendations of the classification interviewer, whereas 15 percent was the best anticipated result under the old process. This improvement is particularly noteworthy since it is during the classification interview that the trainee gets the chance to express his individual preference.

The average of the selection relevant aptitude area scores—CL or clerical score for clerk-typist training, MM or motor maintenance score for automotive maintenance training—was raised by four points on the Army Standard Score scale, a significant improvement. These scores are developed by the Army Classification Battery of aptitude

tests administered to all trainees at reception stations.

In no case was a trainee assigned by computer to training for which he was not fully qualified and, best of all, the personnel manager in EPD, OPO, could now be confident that the individual qualifications of every trainee had been fully considered in arriving at the assignments. The computer, rather than dehumanizing the process, has actually put into practice the order of the Army Chief of Staff, General Harold K. Johnson, to "put the personal into personnel."

Among other benefits, the computer system's ability to prevent needless travel resulted in an estimated savings of $50,000. And the needs of the service are not forgotten. Training courses in critical skills are given priority over less important training.

Since that first assignment run, more than 300,000 men have been assigned by the ACT II computer system. Results have continued to be excellent.

The Enlisted Personnel Directorate of the Office of Personnel Operations is able to concentrate its efforts on handling the exceptional cases. The improvement in training achievement in the Army educational system, while difficult to measure, is considered of great importance.

How is the computer able to make such a contribution to the Army's utilization of its precious manpower?

Speed is one reason. The computer used for the ACT II system can add two numbers in two microseconds (millionths of a second). Or it can retrieve an item of information from its electronic memory in about the same time.

Its second advantage lies in its huge memory capacity. More than 65,000 "words" of information can be in the computer's "brain" at any one time. The complete qualifications of as many as 7500 trainees are held in the computer's memory at once.

These capabilities are put to effective use by a mathematical representation or "model" of the assignment process, which constitutes the computer's program of instruction for solving the assignment "problem".

Those 32 clerks working tirelessly around the clock, as described above, would not actually be practical, even if the Army could wait a year for the result. The ability to keep the qualifications of thousands of men in mind simultaneously would be impossible even for the best organized team of clerks. Certainly it would be beyond human ability for such a group to coordinate a year's work at breakneck speed without making a single error.

Today the electronic computer easily performs the task that would frustrate a battalion of highly trained personnel managers. The Army's most valuable asset, the American soldier, gets all the benefit from this ingenious application of modern science.



At this control panel, an operator gives instructions to the CDC 3600 which lists personnel assignments on tapes. The list then goes to another unit to be printed.



ALASKA'S

Truman R. Strobridge

From the windows of the Alaska National Guard armory you can see Soviet territory a mere two and one half miles away but, would you believe it, the distance is a full day's journey. The reason for this "Believe it or Not" situation—the armory is located on Little Diomede Island across a narrow stretch of water from Russian Big Diomede Island. Between them runs the International Date Line.

The armory is but one of a number located in our Nation's largest, northernmost state, Alaska. Men assigned to it are Eskimo Scouts, who hail from villages with such names as Eek, Quinhagak, Kwethluk, Akiachuk, Tuluksa and Natiakak scattered along the coast.

Ranks of the 1st and 2d Scout Battalions, 297th Infantry, Alaska National Guard are made up predominantly of Eskimos with a sprinkling of Caucasians and interior Indians.

The two Scout Battalions are broken down into separate detachments of from six to 80 men who come from over 50 towns and villages throughout arctic Alaska. Their uniqueness is emphasized by the fact that their military duties lap over into their daily life. As the only Army ground observers outside of the main forts in Alaska, they perform a valuable service

TRUMAN R. STROBRIDGE was until recently Historian, Headquarters, Alaskan Command.

Eskimo Scouts

They Form a First Line of Defense In the Far North

by reporting ship, aircraft and submarine sightings, strange debris and strangers in remote areas. Any information is speedily forwarded to battalion headquarters, which relays it to Intelligence Division, Headquarters, U. S. Army, Alaska.

As it has been for the last 100 years, the U. S. Army is deeply involved in our Nation's 49th state. The scouts' training pay is often their main source of income outside of that received from hunting, fishing or trapping. The 48 National Guard armories throughout Eskimo Alaska serve not only as armories but as village meeting places and community centers.

The several hundred members of the scouts are proud of their association with the U. S. Army. Typical is an incident involving forty scouts from the remote villages of Kwethluk and Akiachuk. When the plane that was to fly them to Bethel, pickup point for the flight to Fort Richardson, be-



Maintaining constant vigil on the far north borderlands calls for Scouts to put in long hours of practicing with latest weapons.



Members of 1st Battalion, 297th Infantry, Alaska National Guard, fire on Fort Richardson range in field training.

came overdue, they made the trip by five snow vehicles and a dozen dog teams.

In annual training exercises the scouts participate with active Army, Air Force and Canadian units in maneuvers that may range all over Alaska. Two winter maneuvers in 1964 and 1965 involved some 14,000 men in the 8,000 square mile exercise area southeast of Fairbanks. Prior to that, the Scouts were matched with detachments of the Special Forces from Fort Bragg in a reciprocal training project. The Special Forces were assigned among the remote Alaskan villages, where they learned the Eskimo's secrets for survival in the frigid wastelands.

The scouts usually take the role of guerrilla in Alaskan maneuvers. During Exercise Polar Strike in 1965 they were assigned to both the friendly and aggressor sides. Their job—to seek out and report enemy movements, interdict supply routes, and carry out raids on enemy installations.

The role of a guerrilla in the frozen wilderness of Alaska is a perilous one even during training. The temperature can plummet to 70 degrees below zero in minutes and it becomes a full-time job merely to stay alive and effective. The scouts, however, live up to the Army's confidence in them. "There are no men in the world more capable of fulfilling the mission we have given them," said one maneuver director. "These men know the country and can live and move in it with full confidence. They have proven time and again that they are excellent soldiers and proud, loyal citizens."

The scouts also serve in peacetime actions. Within an hour after the 1964 Alaskan earthquake, scouts who had just completed two weeks of active duty at Fort Richardson were enroute to Anchorage to assist local authorities. A few of the scouts stayed at their assigned posts for as long as 36 hours without food or rest. Other scouts from remote villages, who only see automobiles on their annual training tour, successfully directed jammed Anchorage traffic and handled crowds like experts.

One day the scouts may be paddling through choppy arctic seas in a flimsy kayak hunting walrus, the next flying by jet to Washington, D.C. to march in an inaugural parade, as they did for President Kennedy's inauguration. On that occasion they performed their famous blanket toss in front of the Capitol, an event that made nationwide headlines.

The Eskimo Scouts were formed during World War II by then Major M. R. "Muktuk" Marston. While accompanying comedian Joe E. Brown on a morale-boosting trip among isolated Army posts, engine failure forced the plane down on St. Lawrence Island. The lack of defense against any Japanese attack struck Major Marston, and the idea for the Eskimo Scouts took shape.

On his first recruiting drive, he traveled over 1,000 miles by dog-



After riding into remote area by "otter", men of 1st Scout Battalion take to snowshoes to penetrate even more difficult territory as part of continual training.

Today the Eskimo Scouts are on guard 24-hours a day

sled in temperatures 60 degrees below zero to organize and equip fourteen companies. At the Guard's peak strength, there were close to 4,000 Alaskans wearing the Alaska Seal patch on their parka sleeves.

Most Alaskans are owners of firearms from childhood and can use them so the age and physical requirements were often stretched when considering applicants. When a five-foot Eskimo, looking five foot broad with his huge parka, answered the age question with "I dunno, I dunno—I old enough and not too old. What you want done?", Major Marston threw away the book of regulations and signed him on the spot.

On another occasion an 80-year old Alaskan of mixed Russian-Eskimo ancestry applied for enlistment. Despite objections from the recruiter, he steadfastly insisted that he was eligible. Suddenly the old-timer grabbed up his rifle and placed a shot dead center through a target selected by MAJ Marston. When the Army officer still hesitated because of the man's age, MAJ Marston told him that his legs, which were bowlegged and shaky, would not carry him any distance. The Alaskan replied, "Major, I am not running, I shoot 'em Japs soon as they get here." With that remark Major Marston tossed in the towel and personally pinned the shoulder patch on the old-timer.

Following the end of World War II, the Alaskan Territorial Guard, its wartime mission over, was disbanded in March 1947. But by the summer of the next year, the National Guard Bureau had yielded to the urgings of Alaskans and authorized the formation of two scout battalions in far northern and western Alaska, where the Eskimos of the Territorial Guard had proved so valuable during the war. Shortly thereafter, the 1st and 2d Battalions were organized with headquarters at Nome and Bethel.

Unlike other National Guardsmen, they are not part-timers. The 1st Scout Battalion has an area of responsibility of more than 195,000 square miles of land area—larger than half of the smaller 50 states lumped together. Within this area only 400 miles of primitive pioneer roads exists. Add to this 2,500 miles of indented, unguarded coastline and the 1st Battalion has its work cut out for it.

Elsewhere in the world, wherever the Free World and the Communist world come in contact, an Iron Curtain exists with deep defenses on either side. Here in the arctic where the icy waters of the Bering Sea separate Alaska from Russian Siberia, the Alaskan Scouts with their ability to stay alive in the frigid wastes of Alaska are the first line of defense against aggression.

AD $ WINNER

Something new on the battlefield—

Artillery Raid

Major Lomax Gwathmey



ORGANIZATION of the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) with its inherent airmobility has opened new vistas on tactics. One of these is the artillery raid. Basically, this entails displacing a reduced size four-gun battery into the rear area of the enemy, outside the zone of current tactical operations and where the enemy feels he is free from artillery fire. An air cavalry troop of the division's cavalry squadron is used to provide local security while the battery is in the enemy's rear area.

This is an account of the first such raid conducted in Vietnam in October 1966 by an airmobile 105mm howitzer battery.

Several days were spent in determining the optimum targets which would have the heaviest demoralizing effect on the enemy. Targets were based on every bit of intelligence information which could be collected. The decision was made to conduct the raid in Hoai An District, Binh Dinh Province and engage targets in and to the west of the An Lao River Valley, historically a VC stronghold.

The six targets selected were a suspect bivouac area, a VC way station, and another suspect North Vietnamese battalion location. A careful map reconnaissance was made to determine which mountain tops appeared to be suitable as landing zones for the battery, because an elevated site lent itself to strong defense by a small force.

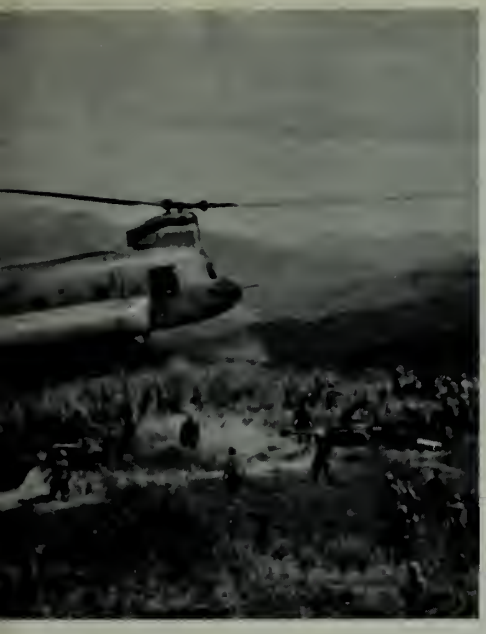
Two position areas which allowed for rapid occupation were selected—bald mountain tops covered with three foot tall elephant grass, flat enough so that the battery could be positioned in a staggered line formation. The determining factor was the range to the target complex. The position from which charge 7 could be used on all targets was selected as this would eliminate delay resulting from cutting charges.

The battalion commander, Lieutenant Colonel Wilbur H. Vinson, established command liaison with the assault support helicopter battalion commander to discuss the number of CH-47 helicopters required for the operation, the importance of timely displacement, the sequence of movement, the pick-up and landing zones. The route, distance and flight time were computed. Flight time was such that the Chinooks could pick up the battery, emplace it in the raid position, then pick up and return it to the original position if a secure laager site was available within 10 miles of the raid firing position. Luckily, the U.S. Special Forces Camp at Bong Son was within 10 miles and was used.

The Chinook helicopter company commander and the battery commander planned to use five helicopters. The first would carry 32 men, including the battery executive, a FDC computer with M10 plotting board, and cannoneers. The remaining ships were each to carry as an external sling load, the howitzer and A22 container with 70 rounds of ammunition. Since the LZ could accept only one ship at a time, the personnel ship was to have a 3 minute lead on the first howitzer ship and the others were to be 1 minute apart.

With this planning accomplished, it was necessary to decide how to secure the landing zone and how to attack each target. The brigade commander offered the air cavalry troop under his control for the mission of securing the LZ. The troop commander suggested that he assault the LZ with his infantry platoon, known as "Blues," after a two minute LZ preparation had been fired by a two ship section of the aerial rocket artillery. The Blue platoon leader would fan out over the LZ and, upon securing it, would notify the troop commander, who would be flying overhead. This was visualized as taking from five to ten minutes. A further security measure would be the local aerial surveil-

MAJOR LOMAX GWATHMEY, Artillery, is S3 of 2d Battalion, 19th Artillery (Abn), 1st Air Cavalry Division.





Coming in with howitzer and ammunition, CH-47 begins landing, far left. As soon as weapon touches ground, middle, troops begin setting it up for fire mission, above.

lance around the LZ provided by the troop commander through his scouts (OH-13 helicopters) called White teams and gun ship section helicopters (UH-1B helicopters) known as Red teams. Time and place were set for the troop commander to pick up the battery commander and the chief of firing battery. They would land with the Blues and immediately begin organizing the position so that the battery could be landed immediately after the LZ was secure.

Each target was analyzed by the S3, assistant S3, and battery commander as to its nature, surrounding vegetation and target shape. Data was precomputed for each target as the battery center had been predetermined during the aerial reconnaissance. Fire was to be evenly distributed over the target and different methods of attack were used for each.

The targets were all attacked with 75 percent high explosive and 25 percent white phosphorus ammunition. It was planned that the last round on each target would be a propaganda shell containing two different leaflets—one describing the invincibility of American artillery, and the other being a safe conduct pass to VC desiring to rally to the government of South Vietnam.

The raid was scheduled for mid-afternoon. Final activities included preparing the ammunition for rapid firing by removing the tape from the fiber containers and setting fuzes. The A22 containers were packed and rigged with quick disconnect straps. Howitzers, weapons, and equipment were checked. At battalion level, the battalion commander and battalion S3 made final coordination with the air cavalry troop and Chinook helicopter battalion.

On the afternoon of the appointed day, the Chinooks arrived at the pick-up zone at 1400 hours. Shortly afterward, the first sortie carrying firing battery troops lifted off. The four succeeding ships hovered over the pick-up zone individually and each picked up a howitzer and ammunition.

Meanwhile, the Blues landed on the raid LZ following a two minute preparation by an ARA section.

The 1st Chinook sortie landed at 1420 hours.

The ships carrying the guns came in at 1½ minute intervals beginning at 1423 hours.

By 1432 hours the battery was laid and ready to fire; fire was opened at 1443 hours and ceased at 1500 hours—total expenditure, 280 rounds.

The six targets were engaged in turn while the S2 flew in an 01-D "Bird-dog" to provide general surveillance over the area while searching for targets of opportunity. None materialized. The landing zone was occupied for an hour by the battery with the time being equally divided into 20 minute increments for occupation and preparation for firing, for actual firing, and for march order and displacement. Rounds landed exactly as planned; the noise of the HE and the blossoming of the WP could only have had a startling effect on any VC near the target. On one target the fuze delay action tore open some bunkers and targets. On another, small fires were ignited. Prior planning was paying off.

As the last mission was being fired, the helicopters were called forward from their laager position at Bong Son. The battery march, ordered at 1508 hours, lifted the first howitzer out at 1515 hours, the personnel at 1523 hours, and the Blue team departed at 1525 hours.

The air cavalry concept encourages originality, innovation, and implementation of new ideas. The artillery raid described here is but one of these ideas. It is certainly a first in artillery tactics—reminiscent of the audacity of Pelham's Horse Artillery during the 1863 campaigns in northern Virginia. The elan of the artillery remains unsurpassed.



VICE CHIEF OF STAFF. As GEN Ralph E. Haines, Jr. assumed duties as Army Vice Chief of Staff, fourth star is pinned by Mrs. Haines, left, and GEN Harold K. Johnson, Chief of Staff. GEN Haines was commander of Third Corps before being elevated to four-star rank 1 June.

PICTORIAL PARADE



AID TO DISTAFF FOUNDATION. Sale of calendars to help the Fellowship Assistance Fund of Army Distaff Foundation was launched recently in Washington by Mrs. Harold K. Johnson, wife of the Army Chief of Staff. Army Wives' Clubs through the world will hold functions to help meet a $75,000 fund goal, to aid Distaff residents unable to defray all living costs. Clubs desiring to obtain supplies of the calendar may write Army Distaff Foundation, 6200 Oregon Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20015.

A complete field medical service environment mushrooms in Vietnam.

MUST Portable Front-Line Hospital

Lieutenant Colonel T. G. Nelson

A FRONT-LINE, mobile hospital—complete with air conditioning, ultra-modern medical equipment, short set-up time, all-weather reliability—is no longer a dream of the future. Since last November, a 60-bed 45th Surgical Hospital with all these features has been providing casualty care for soldiers of the 196th Light Infantry Brigade and the 1st and 25th Infantry Divisions in War Zone C. It's the Army Medical Service's new concept of field hospitalization called MUST for Medical Unit, Self-contained, Transportable.

Inside, the hospital resembles many modern stateside hospitals with its gleaming lightweight beds, medical cabinetry and equipment. This includes electronic monitoring and resuscitation equipment, a new anesthesia machine and chest respirators and electroshock apparatus to counteract heart stoppage.

The compact, all-purpose expandable laboratory has the latest equipment for full laboratory examinations and blood banking. It performed more than 2500 laboratory procedures in the first four months.

The MUST system consists of two types of hospital shelter and a supporting utility pack. The inflatable shelter, used mainly as a hospital ward, consists of a series of arched air tubes which are inflated in minutes through a valve manifold system. For transport, each hospital ward is deflated and, with all its beds and medical equipment, is packed in a single shipping container.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL T. G. NELSON, Army Medical Service, is on duty with the Office of the Surgeon General, Department of the Army.

The expandable shelter converts from an aluminum honeycomb shipping container to a functional surgery, laboratory, and centralized sterile supply service. After being emplaced on-site, the shelter is expanded and its equipment positioned for use within 30 to 40 minutes.

The utility pack is designed around a turbine engine. This provides power for air conditioning, hot air heating, electricity, water pumping and heating, and air pressure or vacuum.

Both types of shelter are connected to the duct system of the utility pack for air conditioning or heat. With temperature and humidity ranging into the 90's in Vietnam, patients in the MUST-equipped 45th Surgical Hospital are kept in cool comfort at 70 to 75 degrees.

Each MUST element has self-contained storage for medical and service equipment. All are fully transportable by truck, trailer, cargo aircraft, helicopter sling-load, rail and ship. Effectiveness of the design was confirmed when the 45th became operational in record time. Culminating a long oversea trip to Tay Ninh, MUST units were moved over a 70-mile tactical road march—all without damage to the rugged equipment.

The three surgical and one sterile supply expandable shelters of the hospital are connected side to side to form a modern enclosed surgical suite. Here over 700 complex and delicate surgical operations were performed during Operations Attleboro, Gadsden and





One of MUST units takes shape as air is pumped into the inflatable shelter above. Soon the complex is ready for use in Vietnam, right.







One of first patients, PFC Larry D. Longworth, admitted to 45th Surgical Hospital, is tended by Nurse Mary Meyer, left. Above, MAJ Dale Hawkins and CPT Marvin Roberts, anesthetists, make final check of anesthesia apparatus.

Junction City alone.

Inside the surgical complex, equipment and lighting are color coordinated with all the features of a modern, medical-center surgery available. Full-time rapid sterilization of supplies, packs and instruments for surgery and wards is provided by a centralized material section. A unique feature is a "tote-box" system consisting of sterilizable plastic containers that fit drawer runners in all cabinets. Supplies are stored, transported and exchanged in these tote boxes, thus eliminating the need for makeshift containers.

The 45th was provided with three 20-patient inflatable hospital wards plus expansion for 40 more patients, if needed. The ward shelter has a cushioned, insulated floor to retain internal temperatures regardless of outside weather. There is an electrical outlet by each bedside and fluorescent lights may be inverted for indirect, soft lighting.

Development of x-ray, pharmacy, food service and other field hospitalization services remain to be completed as part of the MUST setup. At present, the 45th provides these services by using standard field equipment, some of which is housed in inflatable shelters.

From concept to operational use, MUST was brought into being in less than four years by the Army Medical Service under command of Lieutenant General Leonard D. Heaton, The Surgeon General.

In 1963 the Air Research Division of Garrett Research Corporation was given a contract to develop a totally new system of field hospitalization. The objectives—to enhance patient care and increase medical productivity through improved shelter, environmental control and modern equipment, while retaining full responsiveness to combat units in the field. MUST was the result.

Other hospitals in Vietnam provide air conditioning and modern features but only by semi-permanent construction and extensive equipment replacement programs. By contrast, the 45th Surgical Hospital using the MUST concept provided equal or better atmosphere for hospital care in a few short days, and, just as important, this environment can be moved with combat elements when required.

In the first four months of MUST operation, the 45th admitted almost 1,000 patients with an overall hospital mortality of slightly less than 2 percent. This remarkably low rate is due to a team effort that combines skilled medical talent with advanced treatment techniques. And now, with the development of MUST, these advantages will be further enhanced by a modern, comfortable hospital environment.





Prize winning photo, above, taken by Gary M. Cooper, JO3, USN, depicts a medic in field. Above right, wounded soldier is loaded into helicopter for swift trip to hospital.

He's the man on the spot when the cry goes out—

MEDIC!

Specialist 4 Bill Decker

THE Army medic participates in little of the fighting in Vietnam, but he's nearly always in the middle of it. His work takes him to the heart of many battles and, although he remains in a tactical background, he is foremost in every soldier's mind as the man who knows how to help when someone is hit.

The medic, however, is only responsible for a small part of the wounded soldier's care. His job is to keep a casualty alive long enough for him to be fed into what is, by necessity, one of the Army's smoothest running programs—medical support.

In the 25th Infantry Division, as in other units throughout Vietnam, medical support starts with the platoon medic. Outfitted with a stretcher and a satchel full of first-aid equipment, the medic accompanies his platoon on every mission. He marches with them, digs in with them, eats and sleeps with them and hopes that he won't be needed. But he often is.

SPECIALIST 4 BILL DECKER is assigned to Headquarters, 25th Infantry Division.

When a sniper, a mine or a fire fight cuts loose, the platoon medic sticks close to the radio for reports of injuries. When a report comes, he moves, often exposing himself to the Viet Cong. His dedication is sometimes his undoing.

"I remember one time in the Boi Loi Woods," said a squad leader from Charlie Company of the 2d Battalion, 27th Infantry, "when the Viet Cong were only a few feet away from us in the undergrowth. We could hear them saying 'Come on, GI. You die now, GI.' When someone fired, one of them would yell 'Medic!' and our medic would jump up to see who was wounded. Then they'd cut him down."

Fire or no fire, the medic's job is to give first-aid to the wounded. Whether he is called on to treat one or ten wounded soldiers at one time, he must be quick and efficient.

"One of our main responsibilities," said Specialist 5 James A. Ashmore, a medic with the Reconnaissance Platoon of the 1st Battalion (Mechanized), 5th Infan-

Symbol of Service—

The Medical Badge



The Medical Badge is awarded to a member of the Army Medical Service (colonels and below) or of the Naval Medical Service (captains and below) assigned or attached to the Army, who has satisfactorily performed medical duties after 6 December 1941 while assigned or attached in a permanent status as a member of the medical detachment of an infantry unit of regimental or smaller size, or as a member of the medical platoon of an infantry or airborne battle group headquarters company, during any period the unit was engaged in active ground combat. Battle participation credit is not sufficient; the infantry unit must have been in contact with the enemy.

Successive awards are indicated by superimposing stars on the badge as follows: second award, one star at the top center above the cross; third award, two stars, one at the top center above the cross and one at the bottom center of the wreath; fourth award, three stars, one at the top center above the cross, and one at each side of the wreath at the ends of the stretcher.

try, "is to decide whether to evacuate a wounded man on location by helicopter or whether to take him back to the battalion aid station. It's up to us to balance the patient's condition against the chances of a chopper getting into trouble. Once we've done that, we call the officer-in-charge and make a recommendation. Our recommendation is rarely refused."

Decision-making and recommendations take place while the wounded man is being treated. As soon as the officer gets a medic's report, he radios the battalion's field headquarters. The headquarters, in turn, notifies the 25th Medical Battalion at Cu Chi to request a "dust-off" or helicopter evacuation, if it is necessary. The medical battalion calls one of three Medical Air Evacuation Detachments (the 57th, 283d, and 254th) which is responsible for the 25th Division's area. Upon receiving a report on the location, number and condition of patients, condition of landing zone, weather and armed escort requirements, the detachment sends a medevac chopper on its way.

"The reason our system of communications is set up the way it is," said Captain John R. Ward, S-1 of the 25th Medical Battalion, "is to make sure that the Evacuation Detachment doesn't get more than one request for dust-off in any one instance. If the situation permits, a commander requests the dust-off through his battalion headquarters. The battalion knows exactly what choppers are already in the area and the position of incoming artillery fire. This system takes no more time, since all communications are channeled on a special dust-off frequency, and is much more reliable."

"In the case of larger operations, such as more than one battalion going out for a period of days," continued Captain Ward, "a dust-off team usually stays with the Medical Battalion on 24-hour alert."

Back in the field, the medic continues to keep his patient alive. If conditions call for a dust-off, a landing zone is prepared. If not, the medic gets his patient back to the battalion aid station where a helicopter will be waiting. If the medical chopper is delayed, the aid station manned by a doctor and more elaborate first-aid equipment keeps the patient under medical care until the helicopter can land.

In the case of an on-the-spot dust-off, the whole process of notification, reaction and arrival takes no more than 30 minutes. But whether a patient is evacuated from the spot where he was wounded or from the aid station, he is never left without the care of a doctor or a medic.

When a dust-off is called for, at any time of the night or day, the team may also find itself in the middle of a fire-fight. "We sometimes feel that the VC are aiming at the big red cross on the side of our choppers," said Captain Ronald F. Hopkins, a pilot with the 2d Platoon, 498th Medical Company (Air Ambulance) supporting the 3d Brigade near Pleiku. "They're probably shooting at any helicopter they see. At any rate, they don't respect the red cross at all."

Despite the danger, the dust-off team sets its helicopter down in the landing zone and picks up the wounded. Spaces for three stretchers are provided on the rear wall and there is space for one more on the

floor. Each team consists of an aircraft commander, a pilot, a crew chief and a medic who attends patients riding in the chopper.

If any of the patients is in critical condition, the dust-off crew takes him directly to a hospital equipped to service his type of wound. In most cases, however, the patient is brought to the 25th Medical Battalion at the Division's Cu Chi base camp.

In case the situation has changed, the medevac helicopter reports the number of wounded and their condition to the medical battalion. By the time the chopper lands, ambulances are at the pad waiting for the patients, and necessary equipment is set up at the initial receiving point of the four-ward dispensary. Eight people—two medical specialists, two senior medical aid men and four medical corpsmen—stand on 12-hour shift to treat incoming patients.

"We can handle up to 16 people at one time," said Specialist 6 Charles C. Baker, a senior medical specialist at the dispensary, "and are equipped to handle minor surgery and a more elaborate application of life-saving techniques than the medics in the field."

While the patient is treated, the chopper idles on its pad until the word comes that no one will require immediate evacuation. A soldier who needs immediate surgery is taken to the neighboring 7th Surgical Hospital. Patients who can be treated at the medical battalion are admitted to one of the wards, while patients requiring only minor care are treated and returned to their units.

"The whole purpose of medical evacuation," Captain Ward explained, "is to treat the patient at the lowest level of hospitalization possible and to return him to duty as soon as possible."

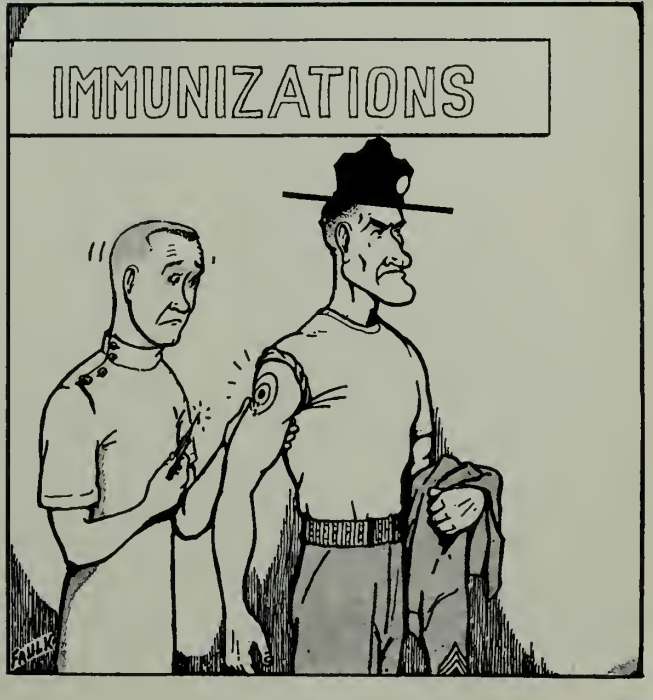
A patient evacuated to one of Vietnam's hospitals —among them the 93d Evacuation Hospital for general cases, the 17th Field Hospital for head injuries and the 3d Field Hospital for bone injuries—is screened again. If he will require a recovery time longer than a maximum treatment time set by the hospital, he is evacuated once more—this time to an out-of-country hospital. All of Vietnam's hospitals must be ready to handle a steady flow of incoming patients.

Generally, patients going to a hospital outside of Vietnam are sent to Japan, Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines for rehabilitation or lengthy recovery, or to the United States for special treatment. Elements of the Air Force's 21st Casualty Staging Flight Unit, whose main job is to transport patients out of Vietnam, make periodic flights to overseas hospitals. Jet flights to the United States have been known to be scheduled for single emergency cases.

Whether a soldier finds himself the victim of a bullet graze or a punctured lung, he is treated quickly and expertly. From the time the medic kneels beside him to the time he is discharged from the hospital, he never leaves the hands of trained medical personnel. And, unlike the Viet Cong, the American soldier in Vietnam respects the "big red cross."

Statistics justify his respect. The efficiency of medical support in the war in Vietnam is by far the best that has ever served the United States Army.

Faulk in "The Cannoneer," Fort Sill, Oklahoma.



Take my advice—

"Don't Run"



I GUESS everyone gets the feeling to escape from it all—the feeling to run to a place so far away no one can find you. You better not. I know. I tried running. No matter where you think you are headed you always wind up in your own back yard.

I am talking about AWOL (Absence Without Leave)—a dangerous word to a GI.

You sit around home. You might enjoy it for awhile—you go out, have a good time, then after the good time is over, you start wondering when the MPs will come.

I came in the Army about 16 months ago. Did my basic at Fort Leonard Wood. I enjoyed basic and made a lot of friends. I had the time of my life. My family came often to visit me.

After graduation from basic, I got 14 days leave. It was wonderful. We had picnics, parties and the usual things at home. But, since I had been away, it seemed different. Maybe it was because I was the center of attraction. The excitement slowly ran down. My time was getting short. As each day came to an end, I felt a tightness in my stomach and finally it came—the day to leave. I don't think I will ever forget that day. I forced myself on the bus.

I got back to Leonard Wood, checked into my new company, and went to the barracks. I unpacked, talked to some of the guys and changed into civvies. It was too much. I went back to the bus station.

This story is true. The author was tried, convicted and sentenced by Court Martial for absence without leave. Since his release from confinement he has been promoted and has adjusted himself to become a good soldier.

My thoughts were going in hundreds of directions. I was on the way home. I was AWOL.

At the time I didn't fully realize what I had done.

As soon as my mother let me in, she knew. I could see it in her eyes.

During the next few weeks my mother tried talking me into giving myself up. I couldn't see it.

Then, during the seventh week of AWOL, I got a letter from my grandmother. It really tore me up. It read:

Dearest grandson,

I know what you have done. I am not going to scold you, but I am going to say one thing—I am ashamed of you.

I have lived through two World Wars. I have done my part in every way I could. When I walk by our Flag, I hold my head high. That's more than you can say.

I advise you to give yourself up. Write them a letter or telephone them. Please, for your sake and your mother's.

Grandmother

That letter will stay in my mind as long as I live. I did what she said. I wrote the letter.

They came on the eighth week. I never will forget the look on my mother's face as the sheriff's car drove out of the driveway.

After the trial I was sentenced to three months in the stockade and fined $58 per month for three months. I felt as though my whole world had collapsed.

I was lucky. After two months my sentence was suspended, and I was released and allowed to return to duty. I can't describe my walk through those gates to freedom. I really knew what freedom meant. The stockade taught me a lesson. I'll share it with you.

When you get the urge to run away from it all—don't! AWOL only adds to your problems. Instead, see someone who can help you. Don't do what I did. It is a black mark against you. It is shame, dishonor and loss of respect. It hurts you and disgraces you in front of your friends and family. No matter how serious you might think your problems are, AWOL won't solve them. So learn from my experience.

A soldier in the U.S. Army

AD $ WINNER

When it comes to "technical and tactical proficiency"

Leadership Is More Than Lip Service



Major Charles D. Bussey

IT IS difficult to say just why Major Crumpit felt such satisfaction when the ROTC cadet answered crisply, "Sir, the first principle of leadership is 'Be technically and tactically proficient'."

Perhaps he delighted in learning that the cadet had studied his lessons; or perhaps he saw himself fifteen years ago; or perhaps he considered this positive proof of a premise many readily accept—that the first leadership principle is widely known, accepted and practiced.

But when we examine the cadet's positive reply in critical light, we are likely to learn that not everyone really practices this important principle—many simply pay it lip service.

Consider for a moment your experience with squad leaders. How many times have you seen them repeatedly commit basic tactical blunders during field exercises? How often have you found a squad unprepared for inspection? And how often have you asked to check a machine gunner's range card only to find it missing?

MAJOR CHARLES D. BUSSEY, Infantry, is assigned to the Fifth U.S. Army ROTC Instructor Group, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Deficiencies exist in the junior officer ranks, too. The young unit supply officer who attempts to excuse his repeated failures with the explanation, "But, sir, I've had no previous supply experience," is technically deficient. So is the young trial counsel who still butchers trial procedures after handling three cases. The platoon leader who neglects to post security is also tactically deficient.

Farther up the ladder are commanders and principal staff officers who lack technical and tactical proficiency. The unit commander repeatedly caught short in training, in administration or in maintenance, can hardly be called proficient. Nor can the S3 whose sloppy overlays and inaccurate operations orders bear few traces of professional effort. Or the S1 who willingly puts his signature on any document placed before him without checking correctness of content and format. Similarly, the commander whose unit shines in garrison but barely limps through field exercises certainly fails to demonstrate overall proficiency.

The widespread ability to explain the first leadership principle is not to be taken at face value. There's a vast difference between the ability to relate and the facility to really understand.

Just what does it mean to be "technically and tactically proficient"?

FM 22-100 states, "To know your job thoroughly, you must possess not only specific knowledge of details, but also broad general knowledge concerning its area of interest." Further, the Field Manual advises that the leader "should be competent in combat operations and training as well as in technical and administrative aspects of your duties."

More simply, to know that a job should be done is not enough. The proficient leader also must know precisely *how to get the job done.*

"Technical and tactical proficiency" thus means several things. It means that squad leaders should know their men so well they can anticipate and resolve petty annoyances and differences before they become real problems. They should know squad tactics so thoroughly that they react automatically to field training requirements. And they should learn platoon tactics so that

they may assume control of platoons on short notice with little or no decrease in efficiency.

It means a company commander should be skilled in administration, in supply, in maintenance and in training matters.

Like Captain Administrator, he should know what reports are required, when they are due, the details of their preparation, and the essentials of effective correspondence. How else can he assure himself that documents on which he places his signature are correct?

Unlike Captain Delegate, he should prudently limit the scope of duties assigned to subordinates. At company level these "experts" are the squad and platoon leaders who must neglect their basic responsibilities to provide the expert advice. While they may keep the commander admirably informed of requirements in their fields, what happens to Captain Delegate if these men are suddenly lost? And what happens to the unit?

Like Captain Highground, he should feast on company and battalion tactics. He should react almost instinctively to rapid changes in the tactical picture. He must anticipate intelligently, plan continuously, execute boldly and assume control aggressively, should he find himself the senior survivor on the battlefield.

Unlike Captain Aloof, he should associate himself with these undesirable details—physical inspection of dirty air cleaners and greasy battery cables; the grime of dirty weapons; and he should think it natural to flop down in the mud to show Private Bolo how to zero his rifle, not just tell him.

It also means that the staff officer should know instinctively with whom he should coordinate, as well as the elements of effective plans and orders, correct formats for reports and how best to assist subordinate units.

Beyond understanding what the first leadership principle really requires, the dedicated leader has still another obligation. He is thrice indebted to render more than mere lip service.

He first owes it to himself to be proficient. For he who neglects to set high standards of performance for himself will almost surely fail to fully support standards set for him.

Then, the leader is indebted to his men. Their lives depend on his actions and decisions. One bad decision could mean loss of his command. The fact that a unit repeatedly fails to meet prescribed standards frequently points to a deficient commander.

Finally, the leader is indebted to the Army which has every right to expect a fair return on the investments in time and money it pours into the development of an officer. Further, today's leaders are obliged to protect the image of yesterday's warriors with whose names victory and professionalism are synonymous.

Well, then, how does one become "technically and tactically proficient"?

Again, we might consult FM 22-100 where Paragraph 54 lists eight techniques. Some brief glimpses of actions I have observed may illustrate these techniques.

One noncommissioned officer heeded the advice to "Seek a well-rounded military education. . . ." with admirable results. Besides the field manuals applicable to his current job, he read military history, books on the Army Contemporary Reading List, military journals and pamphlets, and he completed several extension courses. As a result, he consistently outscored his contemporaries on proficiency tests, easily qualifying each time—and more important, his daily job performance was clearly exemplary.

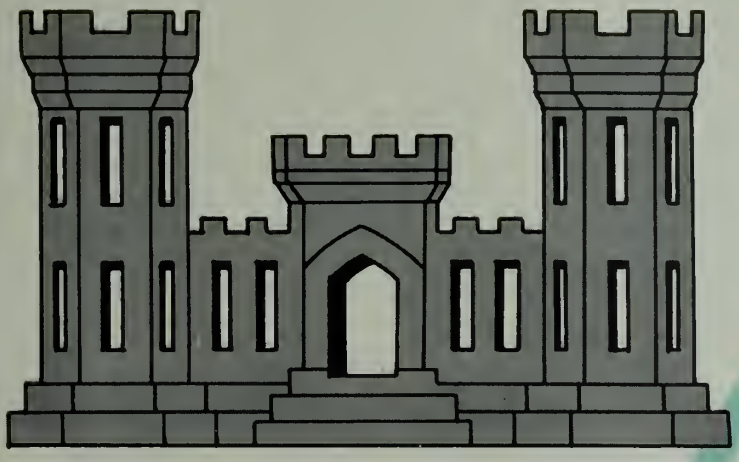
When I recall the manual's caution that "Real leadership is acquired only through practice," I think of two young lieutenants.

Lieutenant Squeeks, tired of his difficulty with drill commands, took positive steps to solve his problem. He spent his spare hours in the woods, giving commands to an imaginary platoon until he had perfected a good command voice.

Lieutenant Brawn knew from his athletic pursuits that practice is the key to success. He practiced the skills of the school of the soldier and led his platoon in outmarching anything in the battalion. It was a pleasure to see him follow up an on-the-spot correction with, "Here, let me show you what I mean."

I remember also the young lieutenant given the property book responsibility without benefit of previous experience. Instead of throwing up his hands in disgust, Lieutenant Property carried supply regulations home to study. He asked questions; he sat down with every clerk, warehouseman and sergeant in his section to learn what they were doing and why they did it a certain way. In six months he elevated the battle group's supply rating from a near "unsatisfactory" to "high excellent."

Granted, surface appearance suggests that the first principle of leadership is widely known and accepted. Yet evidence that its acceptance is largely verbal continues to mount. Meanwhile, from trouble spots of the world come warnings that we must switch from lip service to full mental, physical and moral support. We truly must become technically and tactically proficient. And we must do it now; there is no time to wait.



Call me "Mister," but only temporarily, as candidates live the motto Essayons—"Let Us Try" at

ENGINEER

Photo story by Al Smith, Chief Photographer's Mate, USN

"IF YOU expect to become a leader, first learn how to take orders."

That's the first order of the day in the life of aspirants at the Engineer Officer Candidate School at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, where rifle and machinegun are as much a part of the personal equipment as axe or sledge hammer.

There now are 120 soldiers from every post and station in the Army—some veterans of fighting in Vietnam, others just out of basic training—who report to the OCS every week to put in six months of learning how to take orders and how to give them.

All candidates are referred to as "Mister" during training. They draw the pay of sergeant unless of higher rank when they entered the program.

Under the watchful eye of Tactical Officers, two of whom are assigned to each platoon of 60 men, a student chain of command is set up within the units. Each man gets a chance to demonstrate his leadership abilities as a student officer. The tactical officers observe and evaluate, pointing out weaknesses, suggesting improvements, but never assuming command over the candidates.

While the course obviously must emphasize engineering subjects, general military training is far from neglected—physical training, marksmanship, infantry tactics, hand-to-hand combat and other subjects share the busy days and weeks with technical studies.

A feature is the Order of Merit system based on the West Point concept by which men grade each other in military aptitude. They also "brace" and eat at attention, as at the U. S. Military Academy, during the early part of the six months course.

During their training the candidates build bridges ranging from single strand rope to the Bailey bridge that will take up to 65 tons, and they also learn how to blow up enemy fortifications and bridges. They install field fortifications, practice camouflage, map and aerial photograph reading, communications. While all this is going on, they practice counter guerrilla warfare as they are harassed by "enemy" troops using tear gas and simulated demolitions and small arms fire. It doesn't take long under such conditions to learn that a perimeter defense is a basic part of building a bridge —and that a gas mask is more than just added weight to the cartridge belt.

(Continued)

A feature of the school is the leadership reaction problems that require solving. Six-man teams, working against the clock, figure out how to make a bridge of planks that are individually too short to reach across the gap, or get wounded men to safety over a single-strand rope bridge, or even make a bridge of their own bodies over a river.

At the end of the six months schooling, many of the new second lieutenants find themselves on the way to Vietnam, while others may go to other Engineer projects. These may involve such diverse activities as mapping the moon, exploring for sea-level canal routes in Panama or Colombia, or developing nuclear excavation techniques for the Atomic Energy Commission. No matter where they are assigned, the graduates of the U. S. Army Engineer Officer Candidate Course will be utilizing their skills and leadership in the best traditions of the fighting breed of men that compose the Corps of Engineers.





You don't play this "concertina"—it's barbed wire that aspiring engineer officer learns to work around. Below, they're not playing with dirt, either, but learning how to evaluate soil for construction purposes.









Candidate, far left, prepares to haul "wounded" comrade over water obstacle. Left center, leadership reaction team moves supplies over plank bridge. Above, candidates construct Bailey Bridge in the field.





Old fashioned muscle power is added to equipment used to raise bridge supports, left, while above, candidate at machine gun guards others building raft.





Man overboard—anything that gets wet is considered washed away in this exercise and man must start over. Above, rope tying is a must for field work. Below, candidates float raft on Potomac River.



APO San Francisco

Major A. J. McClure

FEW THINGS are as valuable to soldiers as letters from home. They are especially precious to our fighting troops in Vietnam.

Knowing this, the U.S. government has a massive organization of postal employees, Army and Air Force postal specialists, and commercial air and ship lines speeding this vital contact between troops and home.

Twenty-four hours every day! Seven days each week!—that's the work schedule being followed. And it's paying off. A mother in Chicago, for example, can write a letter to her soldier son in Vietnam or any place in the Pacific, put a five cent stamp on the envelope and drop it in the mailbox. In four to eight days her letter is at its destination.

MAJOR A. J. McCLURE, Artillery, is Editor, ARMY DIGEST.

Here's how the system works: first class letters, recordings, and packages not heavier than five pounds addressed to military personnel in the Pacific are given space available airlift. Except for mail sent from cities close to San Francisco, it goes *all the way* by air. Airmail postage isn't required, either. It's another fringe benefit. Packages weighing more than five pounds go by ship and take about six weeks to make the trip.

Most mail having Pacific area Army Post Office (APO) numbers goes through San Francisco. Some of it goes through Seattle. When it arrives at the Postal Concentration Center in downtown San Francisco, it is sorted, bundled and sacked by employees of the U.S. Postal Serv-





MAIL CALL—Big Red One soldiers take time out during Operation Attleboro to read welcome mail from home.

ice. Army personnel assigned to the U.S. Army Military Mail Terminal, a Class II activity of The Adjutant General's Office, are on hand to insure an accurate, fast operation.

The mail sacks are loaded into plastic "igloos" and hurried out to the San Francisco International Airport where commercial air cargo professionals load the igloos and sacks into the jets.

About 115,000 pounds of mail are airlifted daily to Vietnam. It takes 32 flights each week to haul this load.

In and around APO San Francisco there is an atmosphere of urgency to get the mail into the hands of the troops as fast as possible. And that suits the guy in the jungle just fine.







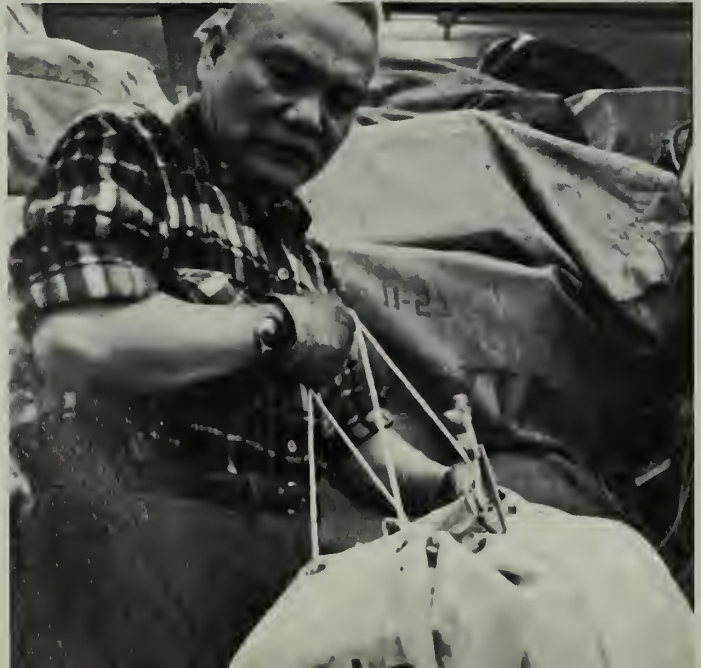
Sorting the mail, left and above, starts each item on its way to final destination via one of the big rooms, top of page.











HOW IT GETS THERE—parcels and letters are sorted for efficient routing of items, top left; thousands of incorrectly addressed items are carefully checked, top right, to be sure soldier gets his mail; packages are weighed, left center, then into sacks they go and are taken in "igloos", lower right, to waiting cargo jets.

With retirement time drawing near,

The Short Termer Looks Ahead



Ruth Waters Meads

"HEY Sarge, how many years you got in now?" is the opener for many a bull-session in the barracks.

"Eighteen years, 21 days," replies the career soldier.

"Gettin' out when you hit 20?"

"Think so," is the reply. "After all, I'll only be 42. I can start out on another career, and still draw my retired pay for the rest of my life."

"How much will you get?" queries a young fellow who just got out of high school last year.

"I figure I'll get at least half my basic pay. But if I decide to go another ten, it'll be 75 percent."

"Say," says an E-5 who's thinking of re-upping for another six-year hitch, "weren't you an officer once, back there in Korea?"

"Right" says the sergeant, "and if I complete 30 years' combined active duty and retired Army service, I'll be advanced to that commissioned grade on the roster."

"How 'bout that!" exclaims the E-5 wonderingly. "How'd you learn all that?"

"Our post has a pre-retirement counseling session here every once in a while. And all us old regulars who plan to retire in the next year or two, we go and sit in on these conferences. People come from all over to tell us the score."

"What people?"

"Oh, they come from the Office of The Adjutant General, and then the local post people do the detailed follow-up. They invite experts from Social Security and the Labor Department and Veterans Administration and they tell us all about opportunities we'll have on the outside as veterans."

"Yeah, I know about that," says a soldier who works in the staff PIO. "The CO invited the mayor and the postmaster and some people from Civil Service too. And there was a fellow here from the Small Business Administration."

"Sure was," agrees the sergeant. "And there were also a couple of representatives from the Retired Officers Association. Our officers are just as keen about finding the right spot for us after retirement as we are. We're all in the same boat."

"Do officers do better than enlisted men after retirement, do you think?"

"I don't think it's a matter of officer versus enlisted," says the sergeant. "It's a matter of what a man's qualified for, and where he can do best. Of course, there's no doubt, far as I'm concerned, that education makes a difference. I'm going to take advantage of that GI Bill myself, at least part-time."

"Do they explain all that at the pre-retirement counseling session?"

"Yep. And the lieutenant from the Staff Judge Advocate told us about legal assistance after we get out. That'll sure come in handy. And the Retired Affairs people told us about all the rights and benefits we'll have. Really, it's a good deal—these Army retirement benefits. Sure can't beat it with any job in private industry."

"Speakin' of jobs, think you can get lined up in one with no sweat?"

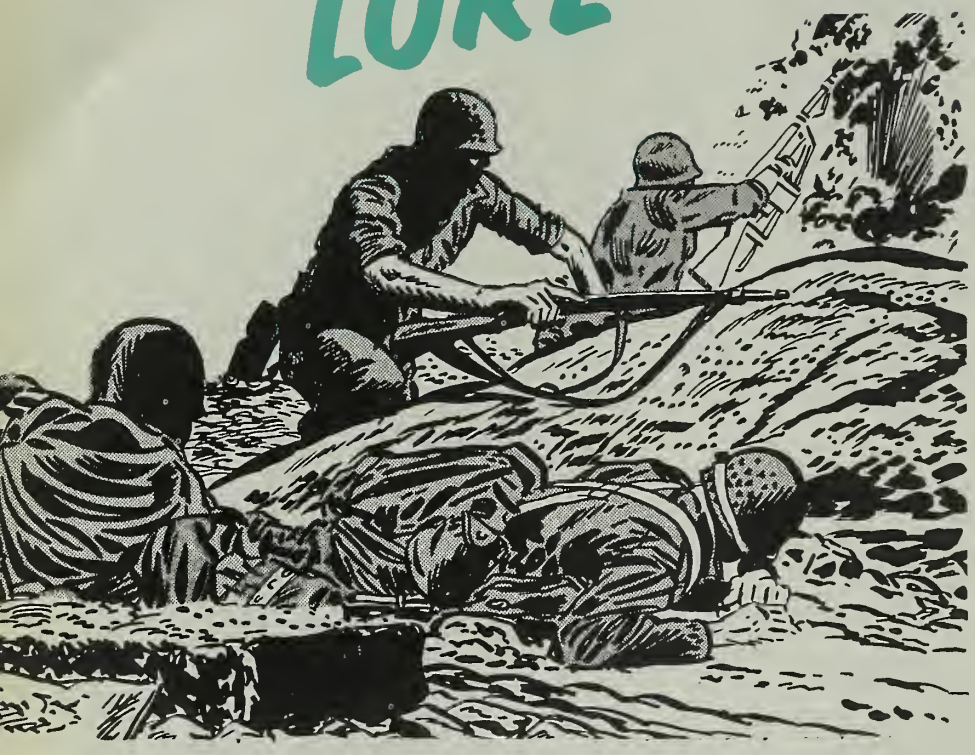
"I'm not worryin' about it too much. I know what I want, and the State Employment Service will even help me get it. They have a special deal for military retirees; it won't cost me a cent."

"Reckon they've got this pre-retirement program going all over the Army, just like here at our post?" says the E-5.

"Right. It's in every state, and pretty much overseas too. Helps prepare a soldier for life on the outside. I've sacrificed some things to stay in, . . . but it's all worth it, and I'd do it all over again. Hey, who's for a game of softball?"

RUTH WATERS MEADS is editor of the "Retired Army Bulletin" and the Army's "Pre-Retirement Outlook Newsletter."

BATTLE LORE



ARMY DIGEST here introduces a new department—BATTLE LORE—to provide after-action advice by soldiers who have served in Vietnam. These eyewitness accounts are addressed to soldiers who may be called to duty in Vietnam in the hope that they will profit from the experiences of combat veterans.

Headquarters, United States Continental Army Command compiles these tips from questionnaire data provided by men who have returned from Vietnam in the past six months.—**Editor**

Gimmicks That Help

"Little things you learn to do: we reduced air pressure in the tires of our vehicles and got better traction along muddy roads that way. There's so much damp, that if you ever get hold of a plastic bag, keep it. It'll be protective covering for something valuable some day: like the waterproof bag I carried to put my camera in—saved the lens from mould and the case from rot. Another thing we learned to do was to reinforce the corners of mosquito nets. We prevented tears that way. The noise of sling swivels for carrying rifles bothered us, especially on patrols, when your life might depend upon keeping absolutely quiet. We used green tape to stop rattles on slings, on gear or anything where one surface might grate or bounce against another."

Contributed by CPT Anthony J. Broullon; CW4 Harry L. Morris; SP5 Frederick L. Ward; and SP4 Wayne A. Hague.

Treat People Right



VC Terror Tactics

"I had one experience with an attempt at blowing up the billets. It's important to remember that VC sabotage teams will generally set off an ineffective charge in order to get men moving in confusion. The real problem comes when the occupants all attempt to get out of the building and jam up at exits. Then the enemy spots the best place to set off its mine, or throw its grenade right where the mob is thickest."

CW4 Max L. Wagner, Aviation Bn in the Delta, 1965-1966.



Platoon Sergeants Talk About Ambush

"If it's tall grass country, look for grass thin in one place and thick in another. Sometimes you can push the grass aside and see footprints in soft mud, indicating VC have passed that way enroute to an ambush area.

"In rice paddies, ambush points often are where the paddy and solid land meet, along a hedgerow lining the paddy or behind a dike heavily grown over with vegetation.

"Above all, be suspicious of unnatural quiet. Wild life scatters in the path of human intruders; and if there is a sudden flight of birds up ahead, that can mean movement of hidden enemy forces. Sometimes, with experience you develop a kind of sixth sense: if it *looks* like a place for an ambush, and *feels* like it could happen there, act as if it *will* happen there and take the measures your leader orders."

Jointly from 1SG Cebert R. Browning; MSG Charles T. Goodroe; PSG Lester M. Koon; SSG Dennis M. Whealen; and SP4 Henry Caruso.



"Don't reveal your own ignorance by treating the Vietnamese as if they were an inferior race. They belong to an ancient civilization, reduced by poverty and almost incessant war. Many are our friends. Understanding and respectful treatment will win more.

"Always be alert, not suspicious, wherever you are."

SP5 Richard Munerantz, in PSYOP, 1965-1966.

Toot and Shoot



"Every job in a combat zone can involve combat. That's why the 25th Division Bandsmen were trained and well-trained with the M79 grenade launcher and other weapons. The band had its own 81mm mortar."

MSG Noel W. Bermingham, Bandsman, 25th Infantry Division.

Ambush Sites

"You should know that the VC always mark ambush sites. It is best to have a knowledge of what these signals are, which friendly locals may help you with; or you can have someone with you who has worked that area before.

"A good rule is to stay away from places you yourself would set up as an ambush site. If it's good for you, it's good for them."

SSG David O. Armstrong, Squad Leader, 173d Airborne Brigade.

Clues to Tunnels or Air Holes

"Look for grass clumps or any mound that might conceal a pipe jutting up out of the ground, or sideways out of a river bank or bunker. Look for rabbit holes or holes in banks that snakes might hide in or birds use as storage places or for nesting."

PSG Jack V. Weaver, Advisor.

Don't Worry About Charlie

"Put out of your mind any ideas you may have about being isolated or nervous over there. After the first few weeks, if you're in a combat assignment, you get used to the combat conditions. Apply what you learned in basic training. Follow instructions. Maintain your arms and equipment in best possible condition, because you can't have a better friend.

"Eat well. Talk to your fellows and keep your spirits up; and don't be afraid of Charlie. Whatever he's got, you've got a lot more of: buddies, weapons, security, and a lot of know-how about combat."

SFC Angel Negron, Platoon Sergeant, 25th Infantry Division.

A Personal Tip

"As for yourself, the best thing to do is be careful and watch where you go, who you go with, and what you do after you get there. Don't eat the food in the villages unless you have to, or you'll come down with dysentery. Stick to Army chow. Don't drink any of their native drinks.

"Listen to the old timers when they tell you something for your own good. Don't take chances when you're with civilians, and spend your money wisely. Don't talk about your job or your outfit anywhere in public.

"In the company, stay alert. Do what you're told, and you'll make it all right."

MAJ Thomas M. Davis; SFC Thomas W. Rand; SP-4 Marvin D. Doss; and SP4 Edward B. Hyde.

Don't Crowd Your Luck





An Officer Talks To Potential Advisors

"Don't go over with the idea that you're a hero or going to be one. You're being sent to do a job. Stick with a buddy in the outfit you go to, but don't get too close to any person. If he gets killed, you don't want to crack up.

"Learn to understand the people before you judge them. They are one hundred percent different from us. Read a good book on Vietnam and learn about the people. This is really important—especially for advisors.

"If you're going to do the job you're sent to do as an advisor, you can't advise until you understand the people. They have been fighting the war a long time. If you have any VN people working for you, take time in accomplishing your projects."

CPT James R. Jagielski, Subsector and Air Advisor.

Protection

"Save plastic bags. Used as covers, they keep rust off weapons in the damp, rainy country."

PFC James J. Plunkett MP Co., Vietnam, 1966-1967.



"If you have more than three guys in a jeep, beware. Our unit had 12 jeeps grenaded when either overcrowded or in narrow alleys. Never leave your vehicle unattended, unless in a compound. Otherwise, you are inviting a bomb attack."

1LT Kevin E. Gormley, Port & Beach Intelligence Officer, Hq, MACV.

What The Soldier Should Know About The People

"There are some things that orientation about the Vietnamese people should include: for example, the extremely low rate of literacy in the villages. Most Vietnamese there have little or no knowledge of the world at large and an extremely limited range of experience. There is great reliance on family traditions and great resistance to change. Their endurance and patience seem inexhaustible, and on the whole, the ones I met seemed friendly. I worked in and near Saigon in a PSYOP Battalion.

"Economic aid often seemed the reason we were favored, but the people did appear to want to like all Americans. One factor in our favor is our treatment of Vietnamese children, which is very good. But not enough soldiers made the effort to adapt to VN ideas and methods. Some spend money recklessly and without regard for US-VN relations. We need to do more to impress upon our own men the importance of the impression they make."

SGT Robert Rayburn, 6th PSYOP Battalion.



Boobytrap-Wise

"Here's a good rule to stick with: don't pick up anything you didn't drop yourself. The VC will booby-trap anything. They get a lot of our stuff that's lying around and they wire it: like M16 rounds, and 60mm mortar ammo, and 105 shells. Sometimes they leave ammo along the trails where a soldier will find it, or shell cases that make good souvenirs. If you pick up stuff like that, that's the last thing you'll ever do. Even grenades and C-ration cans along the trails will be mined. You never can tell.

"I've seen dead batteries that should have been destroyed but weren't, that somebody left behind and the VC booby trapped. Why, even fruit trees, like bananas say, with ripe fruit hanging there, waiting for you to pick and eat, are dangerous. The VC load the fruit with poison.

"So . . . the best rule and the safest, is: leave alone anything that doesn't belong to you."

Jointly from SFC John M. Byerly; SSG Daniel C. Lonsford; and SP4 Roger M. Marcetie, Squad Leaders and Advisors in Vietnam 1966-1967.

How They Knew The VC Were Going To Attack



"In most cases, on nights when we came under VC fire, the laundry girls wouldn't show up that evening."

SP4 Boynton L. Goldston, door-gunner on helicopter, near Saigon.

Rats To You

"If you kill a rat, don't touch it, because disease-bearing fleas will leave the rat when it loses body temperature, and seek the warmth of *your* body."

CPL William A. Straub, Adviser, 1966.

Insects, Snakes, And Such



"Keep your boots upside down at night."

SP4 Raymond Andrade, 1st Infantry Division.

Foresight at Night



"Just before dark, take a count or picture of every bush in front of your position, because the enemy will move in on you by rolling a bush in front of them."

PFC Brian E. Arnold, Recon patrol, 9th Cav.

What We Didn't Take On Patrols

"*Never taken* were cigarettes, lighters, radios; but maintaining these restrictions was a hard problem to control."

CPT Norman W. Gill, Inf CO, Vietnam, Jan 1966-1967



Supervised by a civilian expert at U.S. Army School Europe, a military class "learns by doing" as members tear down a tank recovery vehicle transmission.

The world is a career field for the alert individual who explores

Civilian Employment Opportunities Overseas

Walter N. Howell

A TOUR OF DUTY overseas offers many advantages to the Army civilian employee—including expanded horizons for career development and personal growth in knowledge and ability.

Oversea foreign area assignments provide opportunities not available in the United States. The average grade of the U.S. citizen civilian employee in a foreign area is somewhat higher than that of the stateside employee because many are in supervisory positions directing activities of local national employees.

Oversea employees work in a wide variety of occupations. Thousands serve in Army installations principally in Germany, Italy, Korea,

WALTER N. HOWELL is the former Chief of the Interchange and Recruitment Coordination Branch, Employee Management Division, Office of Civilian Personnel, Department of the Army. He is now Director of Civilian Personnel, Headquarters, Fifth U.S. Army.

Okinawa, Japan, Thailand, Vietnam, Panama Canal Zone, and Hawaii.

Civilians serving overseas help relieve military personnel from tasks which require primarily civilian-type skills and knowledge. They also provide continuity of operations.

Some U.S. citizen civilian employees are recruited in the oversea area, primarily dependents of civilian and military personnel. The majority, however, are recruited in continental U.S.—usually employees who have the necessary experience and qualifications. Other sources are former government employees and former military personnel.

In his foreign area assignment, the employee becomes an unofficial ambassador working with people of a foreign nation and, in many instances, participating with officials of the government of the host country in mutual projects.

If already employed at an Army installation in the U.S. when selected for oversea work, the employee retains the right to be reemployed at the same installation upon completion of his oversea service.

Beginning last March, the Department of Defense launched its centralized referral system for oversea employees. Under this system, an Army employee returning from an oversea tour will have greater assurance of getting a stateside job upon return. An employee will be registered initially in the region from which he was recruited but he may be registered in another region if his command approves. The referral system will use the same regions set up two years ago for workers displaced by base closures. The system also will be used for employees in Hawaii and Alaska who desire to return to the continental states.



SP4 Robert J. Piche, member of Saigon Support Command, gets pointers on use of tapes in studying Vietnamese from Miss Virginia Hollowell, chief librarian for the 1st Logistical Command's Library, Saigon.

Upon completion of the agreed period of oversea service, the employee is entitled to government paid transportation for himself and his dependents (when authorized to accompany him) as well as movement or storage of his household goods. In most instances, three years service in the oversea area is required. However, the period of required service may be less in some areas; for example, one year in Vietnam, two years in Okinawa and Thailand.

While in the oversea area, the employee receives free housing or a quarters allowance for rental of private housing. Where dependents are not authorized, or where lack of available housing precludes the employee's dependents from joining him within a reasonable time, a separate maintenance allowance is paid to help meet expenses of the separate residence of his family.

Concurrent travel of dependents is authorized to many oversea areas. In those areas where significant personal hardships are encountered, a foreign post differential is provided to offset personal hardships. This differential, as established by Department of State regulations, may range from 10 to 25 percent of the employee's basic pay. For ex-

If I were asked to describe the ideal Army employee, there are certain qualities I would surely include:

The ideal employee is competent. He knows his job and stays abreast of the continuing changes in techniques and methodology.

He is creative, having the spirit of innovation and the willingness to change.

He has integrity. He puts principles above expediency and is more interested in "what is right" rather than "who is right."

He has pride. His motivation to a large degree is self-motivation.

He is a loyal employee—loyal to the people for whom he works, the organization in which he is assigned, and the country that he serves.

And finally, the ideal employee has courage. He has the courage to stand up and be counted, even though in the minority.

General John K. Waters, USA-Ret, former Commander-in-Chief, USARPAC.

ample, a 25 percent differential is paid for service in Vietnam and certain areas of Korea, although only 20 percent is paid for other areas of Korea. In the Canal Zone, a special tropical differential of 15 percent is paid. No differential is paid for service in Europe, Japan or Okinawa.

In the oversea areas, U.S. citizen employees generally are authorized to use commissary and exchange service outlets, and to share club and recreational facilities with military personnel. A wide variety of hobby and leisure activities normally are available.

Recruitment to fill oversea positions is carried out by all Army civilian personnel offices in the continental United States. The need is increasing, especially for service in Southeast Asia, Korea and Okinawa. Further information is obtainable at any Army civilian personnel office or by inquiry to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, Department of the Army. Attention: Interchange and Recruitment Branch, OCP, Old Post Office Building, 12th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20315.

Their Sixth Sense Speeds the Computers

A coveted honor in Detroit is to be selected as one of the "Ten Most Outstanding Women Who Work"—and this year a blind employee of the U.S. Army Tank-Automotive Command (ATAC) was among the women named.

To Mrs. Bettie Yancey, 38 years old, mother of six, it was one of three milestone events that month. The second was her graduation from a training course in computer programming, and third was actually going to work as a programmer trainee in ATAC's $8 million computer complex.

Mrs. Yancey and a fellow graduate, Russell Thompson, joined Robert Waara, another blind programmer who has been working at ATAC for several months.

Suggestion for taking on trained blind computer programmers originated in the first place with Mrs. Yancey—but before she could go to work to prove that the blind can handle such assignments, she had to be trained. She completed a course at the Applied Mathematics and Computer Science Training Center, Washington University, in St. Louis. With three blind persons in the program, ATAC is believed to have the largest such work force in the country.

Mrs. Yancey started as a GS-2 clerk typist at ATAC in 1958. In 1963 she was assigned as a GS-6 Closed Microphone Reporter and in 1965 she made the suggestion that changed her whole career—a suggestion that now opens the way for other blind persons in a new field.



Braille print-out from a computer as he developed it is explained by Robert Waara to Mrs. Bettie Yancey.



Working with disadvantaged youth, the Army's White Sands Missile Range makes an

Investment In Tomorrow

"I am thankful for the chance to work here because I probably wouldn't have been able to get a summer job in town."

"I'm learning a great deal about electronics—something that will help me in the future."

"The job has been a good opportunity. It will help me to finance my college education."

These are typical comments made by young people who were enrolled in the 1966-67 Youth Opportunity Program at the Army's White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico. Because of the success of the program, 365 spaces have been authorized for 1967-68.

Since the nation-wide program was first announced by President Johnson on 21 May 1965, work and training opportunities are and have been provided nationwide for over one-half million young men and women between the ages of 16 and 22.

The program has been advantageous both to the Army and to the young people. Those enrolled are making substantial contributions to the acomplishment of the Army mission at a crucial time.

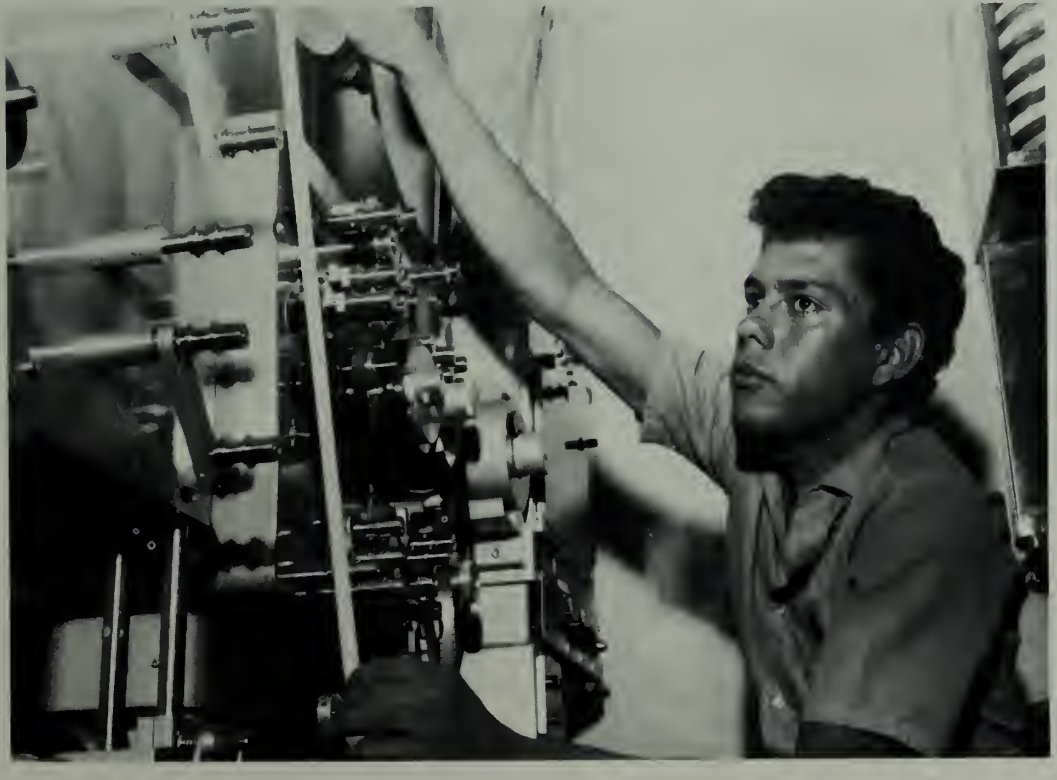
The reaction of supervisors who work closely with the young people is summed up in the words of one: "I feel the Youth Opportunity Program is very worthwhile and I'm very pleased. The teenagers in our office helped us wade through a lot of backlogged work."

The objectives of the program are fourfold—

- To provide meaningful work or training opportunities for selected youths.
- To encourage trainees to continue in school or return to school if they have dropped out.
- To teach good work habits and how to get along with others in a work situation.
- To give youths experience and skills which will enlarge their opportunities for future employment.

Immediately following the President's announcement, the Civilian Personnel Officer at White Sands Missile Range appointed a Task Force to implement the program locally. Working closely with the nearby State Employment Service offices, welfare offices and

SP4 Thomas R. Crockett shows the correct method of attaching a safety belt to a pole line.



Richard Sanchez threads a 16mm contact printer.



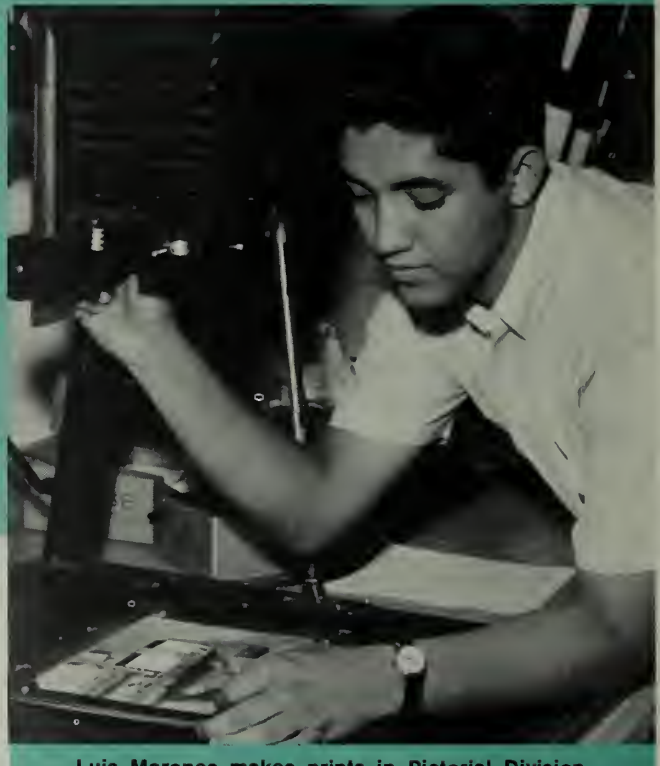
Rose Mary Chavez edits a reel of motion picture film.



Cornelio Holquin adjusts reel on processing machine.



Inez Chavez checks negatives prior to typing captions.



Luis Morones makes prints in Pictorial Division.

Ministerial Alliances, the Missile Range that summer provided employment for 164 economically and educationally disadvantaged youths.

The success of the program depends in great measure on the role played by the supervisors who trained the youths, evaluated their performance and advised them concerning ways to improve. Educational counselors have helped the youths set their sights on the future and in many instances encouraged them to stay in school.

Inspired by the preceding year's success, some 416 trainees were placed during summer 1966. These young people came from 31 surrounding communities, from adobe farm dwellings and city apartments. They did productive work in approximately 25 job categories including clerical, grounds maintenance, warehousing, heavy equipment maintenance, film processing, pole line maintenance, electronics helpers, library assistants and mathematics aides.

Currently, 140 high school and college studentc are employed on a part time basis at the Missile Range. Many are earning money to assist them to stay in school and to prepare for college.

Success of the program is attributed to the cooperation and understanding of White Sands Missile Range Command personnel, representatives of the State Employment Service, high school and college counselors as well as the enthusiasm of the youthful participants. Although the program has been mutually advantageous to the Army and these young people involved, it is the Nation that stands to gain the most through the utilization of its most precious resource—the talents, energy and enthusiasm of its young people.

The new Outer Space Treaty extends the rule of law



To The Moon and Beyond

Lieutenant Colonel Garland R. McSpadden

WHO owns the moon?

What happens when astronauts from different nations meet in space?

Are there restrictions on the exploration and use of outer space and celestial bodies?

For the greater part of this decade, the United States, the Soviet Union, and to a significant extent, the rest of the world have focused attention on the moon. Today, in spite of recent setbacks, the achievement by 1970 of landing a man on the moon and returning him to earth appears probable.

Early in 1967 there were over 1100 objects orbiting the earth, representing six nations. There were space vehicles orbiting and on the moon. Excellent pictures and the results of scientific experiments were being sent back from the moon. Manned landings will follow.

Recognizing the need for rules governing the relationships among nations for the conduct of space activities, approximately eighty nations have now signed the Outer Space Treaty.

By a vote of 88-0, the United States Senate has ratified the document known as the "Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies." The President has indicated that it is a most significant step in United States relations with the world community. All of the space powers and most of the more powerful nations of the world have signed the treaty. Communist China is the only prominent hold-out; Chairman Mao has attacked the treaty as a conspiracy by the United States and the Soviet Union against his country.

What is the Outer Space Treaty and what is its meaning for our future? Does its signing mean an end to Army or military participation in the national space program? Where do we go from here?

Early in the Space Age, even before Sputnik and Explorer I, responsible citizens were looking for ways to restrict the regions beyond the earth's atmosphere to peaceful uses. Hopefully, these regions would not become a base from which aggressive attacks could be launched.

By 1961 the United Nations General Assembly had adopted a resolution, drafted and sponsored by the United States, which provided two basic principles for the use and exploration of outer space. The first was that international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, applies to outer space and celestial bodies. The second principle provided that outer space and celestial bodies are free for exploration and use by all states in conformity with international law and are not subject to national appropriation.

In the following years, as the possibilities for the storing and use of weapons of mass destruction from space vehicles and celestial bodies increased, interest mounted in providing for more binding commitments to the peaceful uses of outer space.

In 1965 negotiations were begun in earnest to establish by treaty principles to govern the exploration and use of outer space. The road was not easy. Many obstacles, real and suspected, had to be overcome before the UN General Assembly was able to present a draft treaty to the nations of the world. The draft was negotiated by the Legal Subcommittee of the UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space with the United States and the USSR included among the 45 cosponsoring nations. Support of the two major space powers was, of course, essential to the successful negotiation of the treaty.

Of the seventeen articles in the Treaty, only the first thirteen deal with basic principles. The last four are administrative. Overall emphasis is on cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space and celestial bodies as brought out in the first sentence of Article I:

> "The exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all countries; irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, and shall be the province of all mankind."

Basic freedoms for scientific research and exploration, prohibition against national appropriation of celestial bodies or regions are established in the first three Articles. There shall be freedom for exploration and use by all nations without discrimination, on a basis of equality and in accordance with international law. Every area of a celestial body is to be free for access by all. International cooperation in scientific investigation is encouraged.

Control of arms in space. Article IV prohibits nations from placing nuclear or other weapons of mass destruction into orbit around the earth or on celestial bodies. It further provides that military bases not be placed on and military maneuvers not be conducted on celestial bodies such as the moon. Article XII provides for access to facilities on celestial bodies, with reasonable advance notice, and thereby permits inspection of suspected installations or facilities if such action is required or desired.



LIEUTENANT COLONEL GARLAND R. McSPADDEN, Armor, is an the staff of Internotional ond Civil Affairs Directorate, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Militory Operations.

At the same time that it prohibits military bases and maneuvers on celestial bodies. Article IV specifically provides that military personnel and equipment may be used for scientific research and peaceful exploration of such bodies. The most significant role which has been played by the military services in the national space program can be continued. The constraint which is created by this provision is on those who would use space to threaten or engage in aggressive acts from space. United States programs will continue, as they have in the past, with the objective of benefiting all of mankind. Our military personnel and equipment will continue to serve this objective.

International cooperation is emphasized in Articles V through XI in which the signatory states agree to cooperate and assist in various endeavors and to accept responsibilities related to their activities in space.

All possible assistance shall be rendered to astronauts, as envoys of mankind, in the event of accident, distress, or unanticipated landing on the territory of a signatory state or on the high seas. This assistance includes mutual help by astronauts while carrying out their mission in outer space.

Should someone be injured or should damage result from a nation's space activities, responsibility may be charged to the launching state or the state procuring the launching. In case of claims resulting from a U.S. launching of a Canadian satellite, for example, both the United States and Canada could be charged with responsibility. Space powers retail responsibility for and jurisdiction over objects or vehicles and personnel which they send into space or onto celestial bodies. This responsibility also applies to space activities of non-governmental agencies.

Exploration will be conducted in such a manner that it will not harmfully interfere with or contaminate other activities in the regions of space or adversely change the environment of the earth. Results and findings of space exploration will, to the greatest extent feasible, be reported to the Secretary General of the United Nations.

In addressing requests for observation of space launchings from their territories, signatory nations are required to give equal consideration to the requests of all states party to the Treaty. The agreement for such observation is a matter for bilateral negotiation between the parties concerned, however.

Army Role. The Army has been participating in the national space program in many ways. Army personnel are working in and with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; Army expertise in construction is supporting both earth-based and potential space-based scientific exploration; and Army efforts are providing and improving lunar mobility, space suits, lunar drills, and food for the astronauts.

As the frontiers of space are pushed back, there is no barrier to the participation of anyone in the national space programs. The many significant efforts of the Army in supporting the national space program with personnel, equipment, and knowledge can continue and expand as needed. The mission is to push back the barriers to knowledge, to extend the limits of technology for the benefit of all mankind, and to seek to maintain a free and peaceful world. These have been part of the mission of the United States Army for almost two centuries.

Concerning the Treaty, President Johnson has said:

> "It means that astronaut and cosmonaut will meet some day on the surface of the moon as brothers and not as warriors for competing nationalities or ideologies.
>
> "It holds promise that the same wisdom and good will which gave us this space treaty will continue to guide us as we seek solutions to the many problems that we have here on this earth."

The Outer Space Treaty begins the task of developing more definite guides for the conduct of space activities. Much remains to be done—much which cannot be foreseen at this time. But now a framework of principles is available which should make the maintenance of peace in the realm of outer space less difficult.





Artists concept of activities that might result in legal complications show an explosion and rock slide caused by actions of moon visitors.



The First's Fiftieth

Organized on 8 June 1917 as the First Expeditionary Division, and redesignated the 1st Division on 6 July 1917, the U.S. 1st Infantry Division arrived in Paris in July 1917 in time to participate in Fourth of July ceremonies. It was the first American division in World War I to go overseas, to meet the enemy, suffer casualties, capture prisoners, stage a major offensive and enter Germany.

In World War II it made the first major landing against the Axis powers in North Africa near Oran. High points of its North African campaign included Kasserine Pass and El Guettar. In July 1943 the Division invaded Sicily. In 1944 the Big Red One landed at Omaha Beach, then drove on through France and Germany. It was in Czechloslovakia when the war ended.

The 2d Brigade of the 1st came ashore at Vung Tau in July 1965, and a few months later the remainder of the division joined it in Vietnam. Ever since, the "Big Red One" has been in the thick of the fighting in the Republic of Vietnam.



Lafayette we are here. General Pershing said of reception given to 1st Division troops, "Most cordial welcome extended at Boulogne and enroute to Paris where practically the entire populace filled street from Gare du Nord to Place de la Concorde, according wildly enthusiastic reception."



Although the U.S. Army has used divisions as far back as the Mexican War, these early divisions did not resemble the present Army unit with its combined arms teams, organic support and service units. Nor were the earlier divisions retained in time of peace. With the beginning of World War I, changes were made that were eventually to result in today's division structure. This period also marked the organization of several of today's Regular Army divisions. ARMY DIGEST will mark the golden anniversaries of these Regular Army divisions with birthday photo features, of which this is the first.—*Editor.*

Fifty years separate two scenes. Left above, AEF 1st Division artillerymen pour fire onto the enemy; this World War I battery fired the first shot on the Lorraine front. In Vietnamese operation above, "Big Red One" 105mm howitzer is mounted on a landing craft.





Big Red One Infantry on the move in three wars. Left, 1st Division troops parade in Paris on 4 July 1917. Center, troops of the 1st Division move through Vetteweiss, Germany in 1945. Right, soldiers of the 1st enter a battered Vietnamese village northwest of Saigon.

At the other end of the line—
Red Ball Express—

The Army's Supply Insurance in Vietnam

Major Herbert H. Dobbs



SP4 Edward Bennett, 701 Maintenance Battalion, 1st Infantry Division, keeps records straight on status of Red Ball Express repair parts.

THE huge Air Force unloading vehicle stands ready to take aboard the many pallets of critically needed military supplies which come rolling through the plane's yawning cargo doors after the "Starlifter" lands at Tan Son Nhut Airbase.

Each pallet is loaded with crates and boxes emblazoned with a bright red circular marking with a border of white and the word RED lettered across the center. Another package of Red Ball Express items has arrived in Vietnam.

Red Ball Express is the Army's "supply insurance" for the repair parts for aircraft, artillery and other major items vital to America's combat effort in Vietnam. The name itself recalls racing express trains or speeding truck convoys but the scene and requirements have changed from the days of Red Ball's birth in World War II. Yesterday's technology is no match for today. Only the meaning conveyed by the name—the fastest service possible —remains.

Mission of today's Red Ball Express in Vietnam is to speed requests for critical repair parts not on hand in the embattled peninsula from Stateside depots to the battlefront in the shortest possible time. This priority supply system fills a majority of its requests in from five to ten days. (See "Red Ball Flies and Rolls Again," February 1967 DIGEST.)

When cargoes are unloaded in Saigon, the Inventory and Marking Section of the Red Ball Express Control Office, Vietnam (RCO-V) immediately goes over each item and the accompanying papers. Cargoes are inventoried, separated according to final destination and within 12 hours are on the way to the waiting unit.

Most Red Ball items are shipped by truck or plane from Tan Son Nhut to one of five major supply points—Saigon, Cam Ranh, Qui Nhon, Vung Tau or Nha Trang. However, some direct support units, such as the maintenance battalions of the 25th Infantry Division and the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile), prefer to pick up their items direct at the airport. In most cases, direct support battalions are the ultimate users of the Red Ball items.

If orders originate in companies, batteries or other smaller organizations, distribution is made by the major support outfit. Ordinarily items are delivered within 48 hours after arriving in Saigon. The Army's 34th General Support Group (Aircraft Maintenance and Supply), with headquarters and supply depot at Tan Son Nhut, handles aircraft parts, which account for about 10 percent of all Red Ball orders, while the 1st Logistical Command handles all others.

Red Ball Express was revived and revamped for the peculiar needs in Vietnam by order of Secretary of Defense McNamara in November 1965. Initially, it was thought that the immediate shortage of repair parts would be alleviated in three months, and that the regular supply system, given this breathing space, could pick up the load.

Substantially, the regular supply system has taken up much of the "slack" and today the normal methods fill better than 85 percent of requests. The success of the Red Ball concept, however, has quickly expanded the system as the standard method for securing "fringe" type items for deadlined equipment, parts not normally stocked in Vietnam. To keep the many thousands of these parts on hand in the battle zone would be both costly and impracticable.

When a piece of equipment breaks down, a normal request for a repair part is made. Additional information is included with this supply request in the event the unit's direct support battalion and backup depot are unable to provide the item. The additional information is then used to initiate a Red Ball Express requisition.

Requests are cross-referenced to determine supply availability in Vietnam, consolidated and converted into punch cards destined for the Army's Logistics Control Office for the Pacific area located

MAJOR HERBERT H. DOBBS, Ordnance Corps, now assigned to the Army Tank-Automotive Center, Michigan, was project officer for the 1st Logistical Command portion of the Red Ball Express during its first year of operation in Vietnam.



In Saigon, an Air Force cargomaster supervises unloading of items at Tan Son Nhut Airbase.



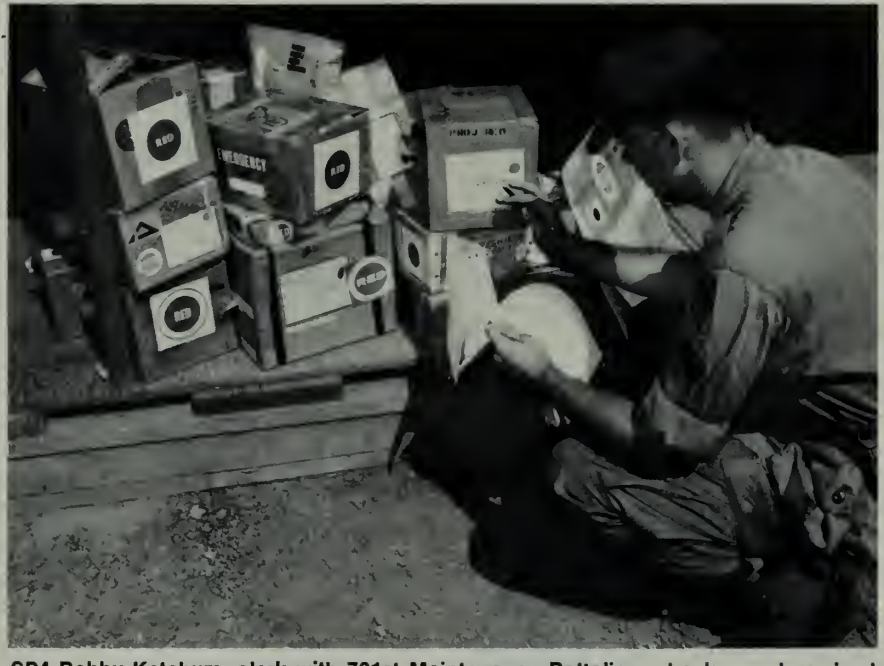
Armament technician WO Armor Brown supervises unloading of a 105mm howitzer recoil mechanism.

at Fort Mason, California. Then at the 90th Replacement Battalion near Saigon they are given to an officer or sergeant returning to the United States who acts as courier, turning them over to a representative from the Pacific office in California. From this point on, the Red Ball system is operated by stateside supply experts until the requested material is unloaded in Saigon.

To keep track of requisitions and their status, Red Ball in Vietnam has initiated a number of forms which trace the progress of each request. Copies are also sent to interested parties—the receiving depot and requesting unit in Vietnam.

Future plans for Red Ball in Vietnam call for a more sophisticated electronic stock control system whereby all supplies in the war zone, regardless of location, can be checked in minutes to determine availability of a needed item. Improved packaging may also eliminate the inventory procedure at Saigon, cutting another day off the delivery time.

The United States Army in Vietnam is gaining valuable information each day on the performance of its equipment under the rigors of actual combat conditions in the country's peculiar climate. As knowledge increases with the Vietnam experience, and new and more efficient supply system aids are introduced, Red Ball Express, like its predecessor, will become history once more.



SP4 Bobby Ketchum, clerk with 701st Maintenance Battalion, checks newly arrived repair parts.

Ultimate consumer—1st Infantry Division gunners fire 105mm howitzer kept in action with Red Ball Express parts.



On the Spot Therapy

Hardly have the effects of the anesthesia worn off before the soldier wounded in Vietnam begins a series of treatments designed to get him mobile again. It's part of the physical therapy concept to put the man with more or less minor wounds back into the field within 30 days. A recent study made at one hospital in Vietnam showed that 82 percent were returned to duty within that time limit. Those who can't be healed, rehabilitated and returned are sent on to other hospitals in Hawaii or Continental United States.

Equipment used by the therapists ranges from a simple rubber ball to complex ultra sound machines that induce heat in tissues.



Exercises as supervised here by SFC Dan W. Puisis at 93d Evacuation Hospital, help to restore full use of limbs for wounded.

Take the Cake



Celebrating your first wedding anniversary 9,000 miles from one's wife isn't the sort of thing that 1LT Robert J. Shepps thought would be a very memorable occasion. But it turned out to be just that through the combined efforts of a Vietnamese clerk, an Army wife, a chaplain, 1st Logistical Command's air service traffic coordinator and a very determined wife—not necessarily in that order, because it was the wife who started it all.

LT Shepps, 24, was married in February 1966 and a few weeks later was in Vietnam as a member of Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Battalion, 39th Infantry, 9th Infantry Division. Mrs. Shepp put a portion of their wedding cake in the deep freeze in anticipation of the first anniversary, when tradition says it should be eaten. Determined to mark the occasion, she sent the cake air freight from Fort Worth, Texas, to San Francisco where it was put on a Saigon-bound Pan American plane. LTC James R. Miller, air service traffic coordinator, was contacted by a romantically-inclined Vietnamese woman clerk who realized that the package was out of the ordinary. The 9th Infantry Division Chaplain located LT Shepps and rushed the package from Bear Cat to Saigon by jeep. Pan Am purser Jannette Visman (above) presented the Airborne anniversary cake to LT Shepps.

Looking for Action

James Lee Barrett is a script writer from Hollywood who likes realism. In order to gather material for the John Wayne movie, "The Green Berets," he went on a tour of Special Forces camps throughout Vietnam.

He landed at Camp Trai Bi just in time to get a first hand experience of incoming VC mortar rounds. But he didn't have time to take notes. He was quickly "volunteered" to take the place of a mortar sergeant who was away from the camp on official business. Barrett did so well that when the sergeant rushed back to camp he was told he had been replaced by a civilian.

Barrett saw a lot of other action, but it's a good bet there may be a sequence in the upcoming movie with a mortar attack scene in it. —*MACV Reporter*

Language No Barrier

He can't speak Vietnamese—although he has studied Chinese dialects—but Chaplain (MAJ) Howard T. Lee, Catholic chaplain at 4th Infantry Division's base camp, manages to talk with some Vietnamese. When he remembered that the Catholic priests of Vietnam had been trained in Latin as he himself had, his problems vanished. Now working with the brigade's Civil Affairs section, the chaplain is involved in a self-help program for nearby villagers. He explains things to the priests who translate for him. Funds earned by the villagers' hand work is used for infirmaries and schools.



Log "Sailors" Get Results

If it isn't the Viet Cong sniping from behind a stump along the shore, it's the rugged currents which make the river worse than the ocean—or it's Charley, congested boat traffic, fishing nets fouling the props, oven-like heat or torrential monsoon rains.

That is the daily routine of the U.S. Army's 1099th Medium Boat Company which was selected by the National Defense Transportation Association to receive its 1966 award as the most outstanding Army combat transportation organization.

Running the gauntlet of enemy-infested waterways between the inland capital city of Saigon and the coastal port of Vung Tau, this 1st Logistical Command company has played an important role in the movement of men and supplies in the active southern III and IV Corps tactical sectors.

Providing landing craft for infantry battalions engaged in amphibious combat operations, supplying food and ammunition to soldiers in the Delta region, ferrying newly arrived troops ashore, all while dodging Viet Cong snipers and mines, make up the daily routine for these soldier-sailers of the Log's 4th Transportation Command.

"We had some real busy days and nights unloading the 1st and the 25th Infantry Division soldiers," commented CPT James W. Pease, commander of the 1099th during its first year in Vietnam. "But we got the job done in record time."

Pink Pachyderms

When crews of two helicopters from the 1st Air Cavalry Division's 229th Aviation Battalion saw three pink elephants in a herd of five, they didn't want to say much about it for fear they'd be accused of having imbibed a bit too much the night before. Crew Chief SP4 Edward G. Anderson was certain everybody was sober—and that they had actually seen the pink pachyderms while on an early morning flight near Bong Son.

He investigated further and learned that elephants sometimes wallow in red clay. When the light strikes just right, they take on a pinkish hue.

Spiritual Aids

Chaplains of the 1st Infantry Division in Di An, Vietnam, are pioneering new methods to help satisfy the spiritual needs of soldiers in the field. It started months ago when Lieutenant Colonel Bertrand C. Gilbert, the division chaplain, encouraged other chaplains to pool their ideas.

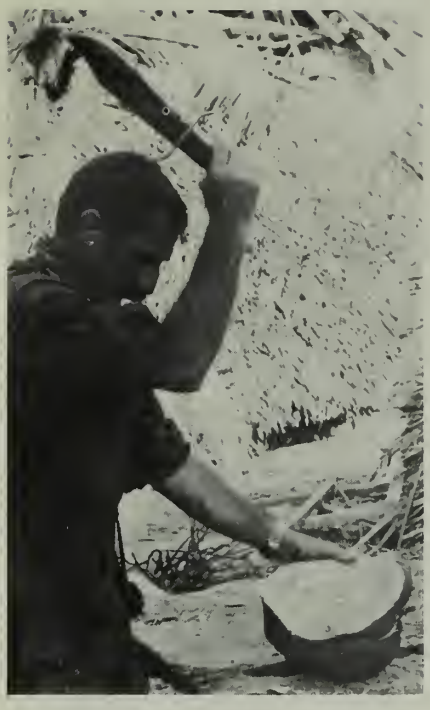
Suggestions led to these developments—chaplains now take portable tape recorders into the field. Tapes provide church music for the services; and they also give the soldiers a means of sending spoken messages back home. Schedules of the time zones in the United States are also provided. This allows the men to pray at the same time their relatives pray, giving them a feeling of unity with the folks at home. Hospitalized soldiers also receive nonsectarian prayer books which contain the unit's history.

Vietnam Honeymoon

Captain Ward T. Smith, a doctor with the 1st Cavalry Division at An Khe, was married just four days before he left for Vietnam. His wife, Joyce, went to Bangkok where she got a job as an American Red Cross worker. After finding her way to Vietnam she called her husband from the 1st Logistical Command's Qui Nhon Support Command. Captain Smith caught a Vietnamese helicopter from An Khe to be reunited with his wife. The Support Command supplied the couple with a private villa, a boat trip of the harbor and an aerial tour of the surrounding area.



No supermarkets are handy, the newlyweds discover, so they purchase a dinner "on the wing" in local mart.



NEW USE FOR THE MACHETE — A WATERMELON BREAK.

SOMETIMES A CIGARETTE HELPS WHEN THE GOING'S TOUGH.





KNEE DEEP IN RICE, THE MUSHY, MARSHY KIND, MINUS SNAP AND CRACKLE.

On Location With the 1st Cav

Here is a family album—a record of the daily activities of the Sky Troopers of the 1st Cavalry Division, as recorded by Air Cav men who go to war with cameras as well as guns. The troopers never know when they're going to be "shot" by the candid cameraman, and they're usually too busy to smile—and, for that matter, there are times when there's nothing to smile about. These photos were shot by cameramen SP4 Bruce Montoya, SP4 George Batcher and PFC Thomas Baroody.



NO ATHEISTS IN THE JUNGLE.

NO LANGUAGE BARRIER HERE.





THERE ARE FRINGE BENEFITS — LIKE HELPING YOURSELF TO FREE BANANAS.

WRAPPED UP IN HIS WORK — CARRYING A MORTAR BASE PLATE.





THERE COMES A TIME WHEN A MAN'S GOT TO TAKE A BREAK.

In a repeat performance

Rosie Returns

James P. Supple

IT is in the tradition of American women from Molly Pitcher of the American Revolution to Rosie the Riveter of World War II that Mrs. Jean Bielema reports to the Savanna Army Depot, Savanna, Illinois, to work on the production line.

To answer the increasing production demands of the Vietnam War, the Savanna Army Depot along with other defense installations in the United States has employed increasing numbers of women. With the exception of a weight lifting limit, the present day "Rosies" work in all phases of the ammunition operations. Designated as munition operators, they work ten hours a day accumulating 40 hours a week at the same starting salary as their male counterparts.

Scenes reminiscent of a quarter of a century ago are enacted as women like Mrs. Bielema, lunch pail in hand, security badge pinned on jacket, and gloves tucked in pocket, report for work each morning on the ammunition lines at the Army Depot.

Just as history has a way of repeating itself, so too do women today take up the same rivet guns and tools that their mothers laid down a quarter of a century ago.

JAMES P. SUPPLE is Public Information Officer, Savanna Army Depot, Savanna, Illinois.



With lunch pail packed, it's off to work she goes.



Jean helps to feed belts of .30 caliber ammunition through delinking machine.



Here the girls feed eight round clips to the clipping machine.



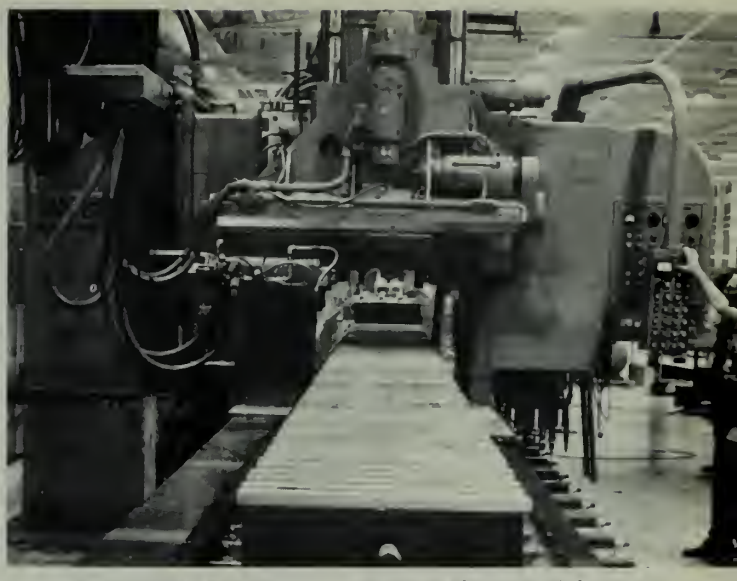
Paint spraying and stenciling 90mm projectiles is only one of many jobs on the line.



Clips of armor piercing .30 caliber ammunition are fed along a conveyor to a point where girls hand-pack them.

You've heard of information retrieval systems. Here's an agency that retrieves machine tools and equipment. They call it

DIPEC — Machinery Clearing House



Inventory records at DIPEC include location, condition on about 335,000 items such as this monster milling machine.

Joe Williamson

A COMPANY COMMANDER of the 25th Infantry Division, directing his men in search and destroy actions north of Pleiku, radioed for air support to flush out a hostile force burrowed in the thick undergrowth. The resulting strike by Air Force aircraft proved highly effective—thanks to a 20mm gun that was recently brought back into production.

A primary weapon used by aircraft in Vietnam today, the 20mm M39A2 gun is an effective weapon in support of ground troops. Recently, it was decided to put an improved version of the gun (Model M39A3), back into production. Since it has been out of production for some time, it was necessary to tool-up a new production line at General Motors Hydramatic Division, Ypsilanti, Michigan. Hundreds of items of industrial plant equipment, from giant turret lathes and milling machines to furnaces and hydraulic presses were required to establish the line. First gun deliveries from this new plant are expected by mid-year 1967.

In order to reduce production lead time and minimize the cost of establishing the production facility, every effort was made to utilize Army package tools managed by the U.S. Army Weapons Command. Quickly locating this much equipment was a gigantic problem.

Here the Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Center (DIPEC) came into the picture. DIPEC, the newest major field activity of the Defense Supply Agency, was established to centralize the massive inventory of industrial equipment owned by the Defense Department.

Before the agency was created the Army managed its own inventory of equipment as did Navy and Air Force. These three diverse systems often resulted in one military department coming up short on needed items while a sister-service held stocks of suitable equipment in idle storage.

Inventory records at DIPEC relate a complete history, including location, condition and other pertinent factors on some 355,000 such items valued at $3.6 billion. Since its inception, DIPEC has supplied to the military and their contractors nearly 35,000 items of equipment valued at more than $300 million.

DIPEC can never predict, from one hour to the next, what demands will be made on it. Last March, the Red River Army Depot, engaged in a tank retrofit program, flashed an SOS for two optical lens polishing machines. Otherwise a production line shutdown loomed.

Within a few hours, two such machines were located at one of the Center's equipment storage-maintenance sites and were on their way by airlift. Besides time-saving in emergencies, DIPEC also saves cost by drawing on interservice equipment inventories.

With its establishment four years ago at Memphis, Tennessee, DIPEC absorbed some 180,000 records of Army industrial plant equipment plus those coming into the now-centralized inventory from the Navy and Air Force. DIPEC also has been developing a complete new integrated system for coding this broad scope of equipment, developing handbooks and other much needed management techniques, to permit quick retrieval and interchange of machine tools and equipment when the crunch is on. There may not be much romance connected with this coordination activity but, in its own way, DIPEC is adding muscle to the Army's punch.

JOE WILLIAMSON is Public Affairs Officer, Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Center, Memphis, Tennessee.

Walter Reed Army Institute of Nursing Program—

Doorway to Dedication

Photo essay by SSG Lou White





THE legend of Florence Nightingale's help to wounded soldiers has passed into history, but the legacy of the Lady of the Lamp still glows with steady flame. Among professions, nursing—for both men and women—calls for high skill and dedication.

To open the door to the nursing profession for deserving, talented youths, the Department of the Army and the University of Maryland have joined forces. Under this joint effort, the Army furnishes nearly all educational expenses during four years of study and a baccalaureate degree upon successful completion of the 4-year program in nursing education and appointment as second lieutenant in the Army Nurse Corps.

One hundred and thirty-five persons will be accepted each year under the program. Selected participants enroll at an accredited university of choice and pursue general educational science courses to meet the requirements for transfer at end of sophomore year to the School of Nursing, University of Maryland. During junior and senior years participants continue their studies at the School of Nursing, University of Maryland, which awards the baccalaureate degree in nursing upon successful completion of the 4-year program in nursing education.

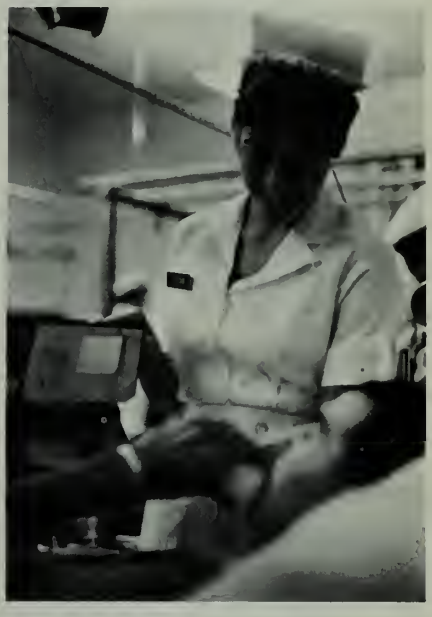
The Walter Reed Army Institute of Nursing is an element of the Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, D.C. Students who enlist under the program receive the pay and allowances of a Private First Class; in addition, most of their educational expenses are paid by the Army.

While in the two-year University of Maryland phase of training, students live at Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Instruction is under the direct supervision of the faculty of the University of Maryland School of Nursing.

How To Apply. High school seniors and graduates with high scholastic standing who have completed college preparatory courses and who are recommended by their high school principals may submit applications to The Surgeon General, ATTN: MEDPT-MP, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C. 20315. Completed applications should be in the Office of The

Clinical work at Walter Reed Army Hospital lends strength to knowledge. Opposite page, top, WRAIN students in premature babies ward; bottom, Nancy Jo Dexter in pediatrics. Left, Elsie Roy makes clinical checks on Vietnam returnee. Directly below, Susan Titcomb assists a soldier patient with his shaving. Bottom right, the banker finds help with numbers.







As strength grows so does knowledge. Delano Hall, on the grounds of Walter Reed Army Medical Center, houses the lecture rooms, a laboratory, and the dormitory. Bottom left, associate professor Betty Shubkagel advises a student nurse. Bottom right, a clinical conference has been called by the instructor in an orthopedics unit.







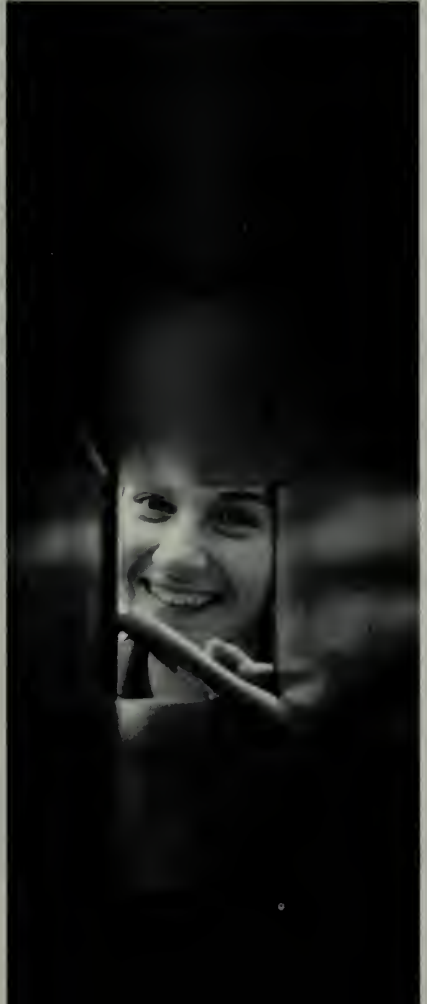












Left, after class, a visit to resident counselor, the house mother, a retired nurse. Left middle, WRAIN program has a "mother" on each floor of building. Left below, students gather in a dormitory room. Below middle, mail call. Directly below, even after busy day, the social life blossoms.



Surgeon General as soon as possible, but not later than 31 March 1968.

The Army Nurse Corps is an all-officer Corps composed of both women and men. For more than 66 years of its history, members of the Corps have served the Nation with competence and distinction in war and peace. They have added another glowing chapter to this history by their performance in Vietnam. Army nurses today serve at more than 400 medical facilities throughout the United States and overseas.

The WRAIN program offers talented young women and men an opportunity to pursue a program in nursing and a rewarding career of service as a professional nurse to add to the Nightingale legend.

You, soldier, are now a "resource" and your pay is a "cost" to the commander as the Army updates its

Resources Management System

William Hambley, Jr.

Today, in Vietnam, U.S. soldiers move, shoot and communicate with weapons, equipment and materiel that, for the most part, did not exist in the Korean War only 15 years ago. These continual improvements in Army materiel have played a big part in bringing about battlefield superiority. But Army materiel has become more complicated and expensive since Korea, and the Army is using more of it. This creates management problems.

To help commanders, the Army is revising its system for managing its "resources"—the men, money and materiel needed to accomplish its mission. The new Resources Management System (RMS) will ultimately give commanders more and better information for their decisions.

Project PRIME (Priority Management Efforts), the first phase of RMS, was developed and tested at Fort Carson earlier this year. Beginning 1 July, it will be put into effect throughout the Army.

RMS principally affects the Army's programming, budget and accounting practices. Programming is an old and familiar process in the Army but now it has some new features. In programming, the commander restates his mission in the form of "objectives"—what he wants to accomplish. From this, he develops "programs"—when and how he plans to reach his objectives.

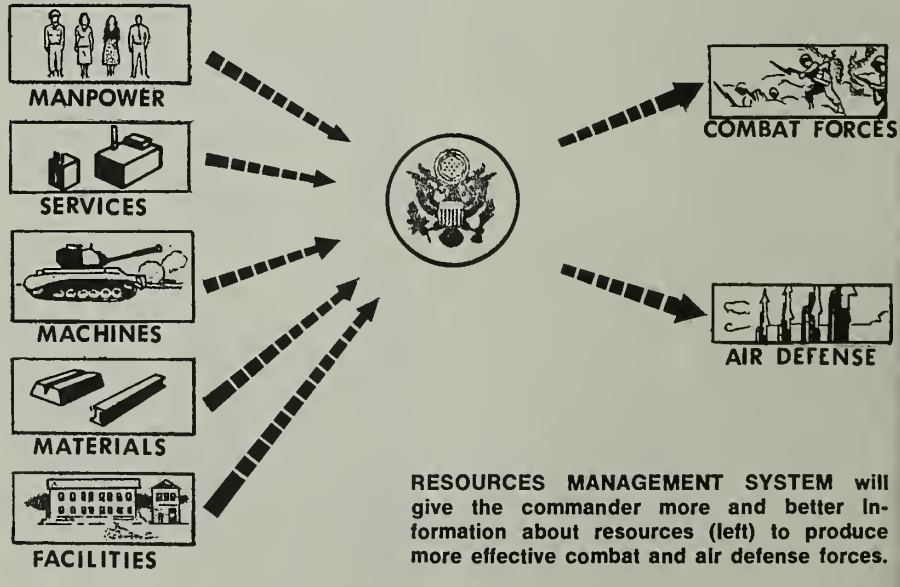
Resources are the commander's next consideration, as he and his staff develop estimates of what manpower, supplies and equipment will be needed to carry out the various activities required by his mission. Resources are then "costed"—that is, expressed in terms of the dollars they will cost. These costs are used as the basis for determining the amount the commander will need for his programs.

RMS aims at giving the commander the total cost of his programs. To do this, many expenses not previously included, now have price tags on them. For instance, troops are now a "resource" and their pay is now a "cost" to the commander. So also is the cost of work done by the post motor pool and maintenance shops.

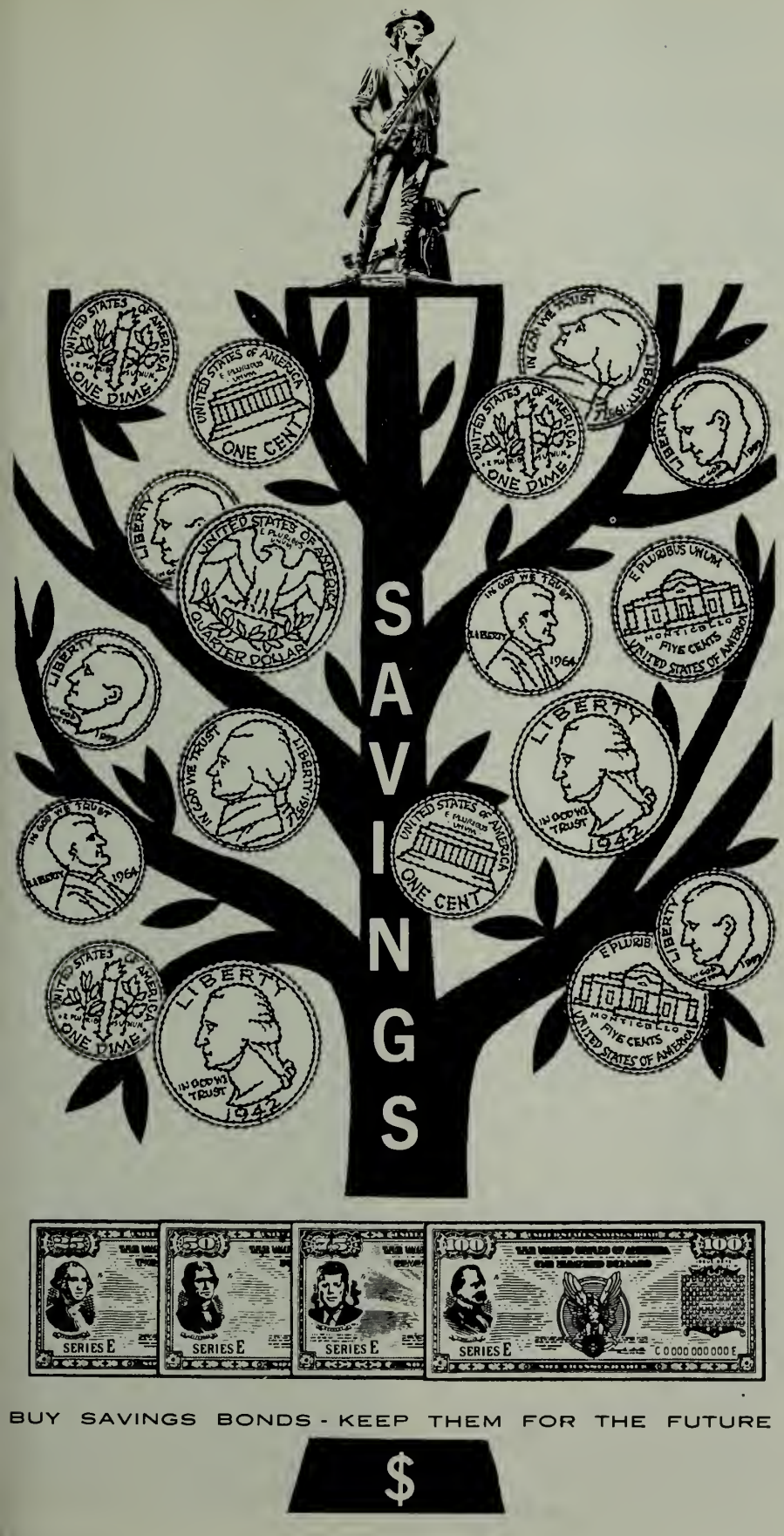
RMS also has brought about new budgeting and accounting procedures. "Expense operating budgets" are being developed for all separate Army units and installations. These budgets use the same resource estimates and costs that were developed in programming. Budgets are more realistic as a result.

While it is still too early to gauge the total impact of the Resource Management System, it is certain to be large. The resulting improved practices and procedures will give the nation a better managed Army in the years to come.

WILLIAM HAMBLEY, JR. is on the staff of the Directorate of Management, Office of Comptroller of the Army.



RESOURCES MANAGEMENT SYSTEM will give the commander more and better information about resources (left) to produce more effective combat and air defense forces.



Looking at your future security—

They Call It MONEY

Master Sergeant Warren J. Le Mon

THEY call it money—and it's a powerful force. Men have died for it and men have killed for it. Money has a power far beyond its intrinsic worth, motivating and compelling men to accept awesome risks and challenges. Money talks, money swings a big stick.

They call it money—and every soldier earns a certain amount of it each month. Whether by check or in cash, the U.S. Army pays you regularly and correctly. It is at this point that we separate the men from the boys. Financially speaking, men save a certain amount of money and handle their affairs prudently; boys, regardless of their age, spend every cent they have without a thought for what lies ahead. Over the long haul, the way in which you handle your money is a key indicator of your maturity.

What can you do with money besides spend it?

You can save it or you can wisely invest it. You are a soldier, and your general financial well-being is a matter of concern to the Army. Insofar as it contributes toward national objectives, the Army wants its soldiers to be in sound health, dollar-wise. The Army has a savings program, and a point of view on personal financial affairs which is embodied in a regulation, AR 210-7, called Personal Commercial Affairs.

MASTER SERGEANT WARREN J. LE MON is Enlisted Editor, Army Digest

How to Save a Buck and Halt Inflation.

Buy bonds.

Seriously, for soldiers serving on a Stateside tour, two prime methods of putting dollars to good use are the regular purchase of U.S. Savings Bonds, and—since 1 May 1967—U.S. Savings Notes.

These Savings Notes are called Freedom Shares. They are available for two years or the duration of the Vietnam War, whichever is longer. They will pay interest of 4.74 per cent a year if held four and-a-half years. You may only buy these Freedom Shares if you have a bond allotment in effect.

Soldiers serving overseas are not only encouraged to buy bonds and Freedom Shares, but have a golden opportunity to draw ten per cent interest on their savings through the recent Uniformed Services Savings Deposit Program.

Public Law 89-538 provides that any member of the Armed Forces overseas, regardless of grade, can save any amount of his unallotted pay and allowances in this Savings Deposit Program and the Government will pay ten per cent interest compounded quarterly.

You can deposit in increments of five dollars, either in cash or by Class S allotment. Deposits under this new program are exempt from liability for debts, including indebtedness to the United States.

Upon your return to the States, all deposits plus interest will be paid to you in a manner selected by you.

SAVINGS OVERSEAS
Use U.S.
Recreation Facilities

Shop only in commissaries, post exchanges, clubs, snack bars

Buy foreign currency from your finance office or military banking facility

Savings deposits pay 10% interest—few, if any, existing savings plans offer such a return on your dollar

In Vietnam you get 5% interest of the balance in your military banking facility personal checking account

Never spend dollars or MPC's in foreign stores or restaurants

Class B or B-1 allotments for bond purchases and Class S allotments for savings deposits are for your convenience in putting your money away

Investments in bonds are safe and sure—just as sure as the fact that your home in the U. S. will be there when you get back

How is Your Credit?

Besides spending money outright, and saving it, you can also wisely invest it. No commander will urge his men to rashly dabble in the market or try to corner Wall Street because no soldier has the bankroll or the know-how required.

On the other hand, the stock market is an area of economic activity open to any soldier-citizen, and while the Army does not actively promote any particular stock or commodity, it certainly does not inhibit the soldier who wishes to invest wisely. He is free to consult reputable investment counselors and do with his money as he wishes.

One of the most significant elements in anyone's financial picture is his credit. Credit is a service, and you must expect to pay for it. It is a method of timing your payments in buying something. Credit does not give you money above and beyond your income. It is not a passport to never-never land. A strict and proper understanding of credit is fundamental in today's economy to every soldier.

Nothing Down and a Dollar a Week If They Catch Me.

The Army can ill-afford to project an image to the nation of a defense force composed of fly-by-nights who specialize in dodging debts and moving on, one jump ahead of the bill collector. As in any large body of men, there have been and possibly still are in the Army certain individuals who habitually mismanage their financial affairs. Regulations exist to handle this type of person, and, if deemed necessary, eliminate him from the service.

Every commander and every career soldier should get a copy of AR 210-7, and read it through slowly and carefully. It spells out the Army position on three broad fronts: operation of salesmen on military posts; how the welfare and interests of the individual are protected; and under what conditions

SAVINGS AT HOME
Dollars Do Grow—
But
Only Those You Save

Buy Savings Bonds for your future home—a car—your family

Time passes—today becomes tomorrow—next week—next month—next year—save

With a Class A pay reservation DA civilian personnel can watch bond holdings grow

Savings Bonds provide cash for emergencies—with interest

Military Class B and B-1 allotments make payroll savings easy, you don't receive the money—so you don't miss it

Department of the Army may help commercial groups in collecting debts.

There is an appendix entitled, Full Disclosure and Standards of Fairness, and a second, entitled, Table for Computing Approximate Annual Percentage Rate for Level Monthly Payment Plans.

In effect the Army thus serves notice to commercial groups that if they want any help in collecting on delinquent accounts, they themselves must comply with the provisions, in fact and in spirit, of AR 210-7. If they do not, they will receive scant assistance from the Army.

Army officials indicate that because of continuing Congressional interest in this subject, AR 210-7 cannot be considered the final word. But it goes a long way toward safeguarding the rights of the serviceman as a consumer. Depending on the enactment of future legislation, a new regulation with even stronger provisions may be written.

One civilian group which has worked for years to educate the public, including the military, in the wise use of credit and consumer spending is the National Consumer Finance Association of Washington, D. C. Their Educational Services Division produces books, pamphlets, visual aids—all designed to acquaint people with the facts of economic life in America today.

Be Wise, Economize!

Lectures are old hat, but common sense is as fresh and valuable as the dawn. Young soldiers, men who have several years service under their belt, those who are beginning to think of retirement—it's never too late to begin saving money. Whether you use any one or several of the methods available to you as a soldier is your choice. But do save something out of your pay each month, as difficult as it may be in these times.

It will pay off in the long run for you and your family, in security, dignity and well-being in the future. Join the Army Savings Program today!

AD $ WINNER

Brainstormers' Corner—Can you top this suggestion to end all suggestions?

Can Super-Ball Do the Job?

ARMY DIGEST received a letter with a novel suggestion for ending the war in Vietnam. Here is the letter:

Dear Sir:

In our efforts to shorten wars and save lives let us overlook no method, however unorthodox. We are known to the world as people who like to do things in a big way.

With this factor in mind, I have an idea!

There is a toy on the market known as Super-Ball. This is a high-bouncing small rubber ball manufactured by the Wham-O Company which is very popular among children, as well as some adults. The material in the ball is so treated that when dropped on a hard surface the ball bounces very high and in zig-zag fashion. You never know where it will land or what it will hit.

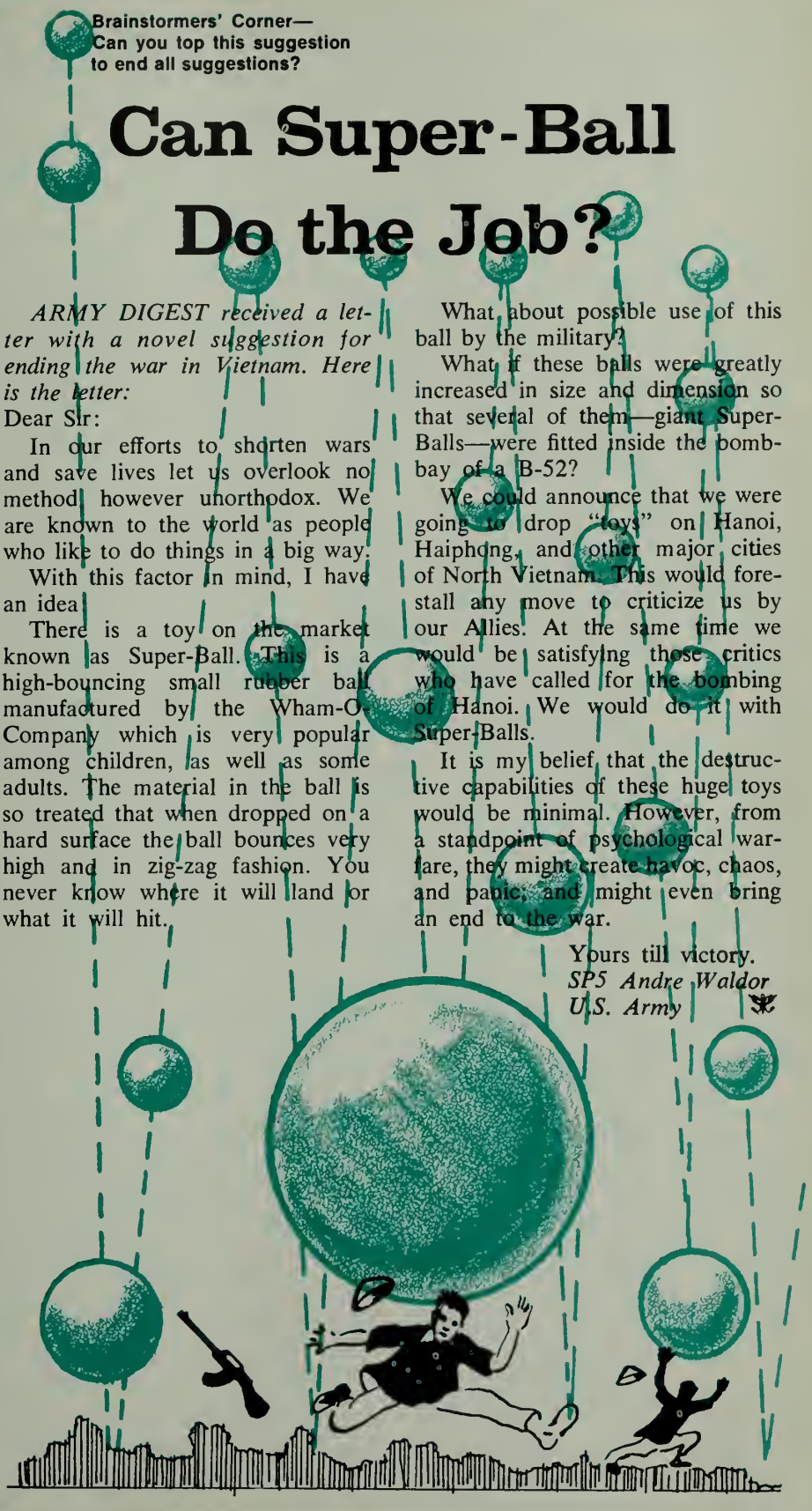
What about possible use of this ball by the military?

What if these balls were greatly increased in size and dimension so that several of them—giant Super-Balls—were fitted inside the bomb-bay of a B-52?

We could announce that we were going to drop "toys" on Hanoi, Haiphong, and other major cities of North Vietnam. This would forestall any move to criticize us by our Allies. At the same time we would be satisfying those critics who have called for the bombing of Hanoi. We would do it with Super-Balls.

It is my belief that the destructive capabilities of these huge toys would be minimal. However, from a standpoint of psychological warfare, they might create havoc, chaos, and panic, and might even bring an end to the war.

Yours till victory.
SP5 Andre Waldor
U.S. Army



AD LETTERS

On the Spot

I became a proud father recently. I was in Korea at the time and I was notified of the birth by the Red Cross representative there. Is this a regular service of Red Cross?

Sure is. If the birth takes place in a military hospital, the American Red Cross notifies the serviceman as a matter of routine, including the mother's condition, the child's sex and if possible the baby's name. If the baby is born in a civilian hospital, the mother or a member of the family can request notification through the Red Cross chapter servicing the area where the hospital is located.

I am in Vietnam, but am due to return to the States soon. My household goods were shipped from my last stateside duty station to the address where my wife is living. When I rotate, will the government ship my household goods from my wife's present address to my new duty station?

Yes. Your permanent change of station orders is authority to ship your household goods to the new address. If you wish to ship your goods before publication of the PCS orders, you must have approval of the Transportation Office of the command where you are serving.



How may I get a Government grave marker for my service husband's grave in a civilian cemetery?

Submit an application to Office of the Chief of Support Services, Attention: Memorial Division, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C. 20315. A regulation Government headstone or marker is available for erection at the unmarked grave of a deceased member of the Armed Forces whose last service terminated honorably. Next of kin or other interested persons may make the application.

Dale Robertson, the movie star, was here in Vietnam on an entertainment tour. A man in my platoon said he was a boxer before he went into the movie business. Is it true?

Yes. Records indicate that he had 106 professional fights. He won 103, lost one and drew twice. During World War II he was an officer in the Engineers with GEN Patton's Third Army in Europe. He was wounded in action which prevented his return to the ring.


Dale Robertson

Are "general officers" eligible for the Army Commendation Medal?

No. See AR 672-5-1. paragraph 33-d.

Does the U.S. Army have an exhibit at the EXPO 67 in Montreal, Canada?

No. However, the National Aeronautics and Space Agency (NASA) exhibit, in the United States pavilion, was built by Army Map Service, Corps of Engineers.

"These Boots Are Made For..."

NANCY

SINATRA—to any soldier with more than 18 months of service the name would have flashed to mind the great, golden-voiced holdover from bobby-sox days—Frankie. But to the more than 100,000 troops who ogled while the latest Sinatra stomped her boots at 17 different Vietnam sites, the word now has another reaction—namely Nancy.

Daughter of Frank and former wife of rock'n'roll singer Tommy Sands, kittenish, cuddly Nancy is the best thing that ever happened to boots. And "Boots" is probably the best thing that ever happened to Nancy.

One of the top tunes of 1966, "These Boots Are Made for Walking" was the highlight of the Nancy Sinatra Show that made an 11-day tour of Vietnam recently. The show also included singer Jimmy Boyd, whose greatest claim to fame is perhaps the nine-million seller, "I Saw Mommy Kissing Santa Claus."

Nancy and Jimmy were backed by the Gordian Knot, a five-man rock'n'roll group led by Jim Weatherly, former All-American quarterback from the University of Mississippi.

Mini-dressed Nancy and her troupe performed before 17,000 troops at Long Binh, 11,000 at Qui Nhon and 15,000 at Cam Ranh Bay. They also performed at the 3d Field Hospital in Saigon.

Nancy has said, "Almost all of my life I was Frank Sinatra's daughter. Then for five years I was Tommy Sands' wife or the sister of Frank Sinatra, Jr."

Now, however, to her ever-growing fans—including more than 100,000 in Vietnam—the petite and polished brownish-blonde in the mini-dress and boots is Nancy Sinatra. Frank? That's Nancy's father.



After the show which captivated audiences including men of 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment, above, Nancy was presented a "Charger Plaque" by brigade adjutant, Major John G. Keliher.



HUMOR IN ARMY GREEN



. . . still mad about that demotion, huh, Grogan!!

Cracking the Quip

The trainee company 1st Sergeant dropped in at the post theater to catch a movie and relax a bit. Checking the appearance of the soldiers in the audience, he was startled to see next to him a trainee clad in starched fatigues, holding the paw of a large white polar bear.

"Excuse me," he whispered, "there's a polar bear sitting next to you."

"I know," said the trainee. "He's a friend of mine."

"Don't you think it's a little unusual to bring a polar bear to a movie?"

"Not when you consider how much he enjoyed the book."

Send your humorous anecdotes, stories from Army life to "At Ease" Editor, ARMY DIGEST, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Virginia 22314.



Look at the bright side, Vernon it's stopped raining.



The Lighter Side

It's a grim war in Vietnam, but it does have its lighter moments. Here Army photographers record a few zany episodes:



Carrying a stool into battle makes sense to MAJ John W. Loffert, operations officer of 2d Bn, 27th Infantry, 25th Division. He explains: "It's better than sitting on red ants."



This 175mm gun blows smoke rings as it sends greetings to "Charlie."

He's not being swallowed by a giant clam. It's just SGT Severino J. Ribucan diving into a 500-gallon collapsible fuel drum to patch the interior surface.





Any locomotion will do, as these two soldiers navigate the Vietnam jungle on captured Viet Cong bikes.

They Learn Karate From the Experts



THEIR first glimpse of the not so gentle art of karate as practiced in Korea impressed them, so they signed up for a course—and an idea was born.

They were 1SG William E. McManus and 1LT Douglas M. Welch, then commanding officer of Company A, 2d battalion, 32d Infantry regiment.

The idea—use karate instruction to develop muscular skill and stamina rather than regular Army daily dozen type physical training. First they had to earn their Black Belts in karate, and that took eight months. But the idea didn't fade, and a strictly voluntary program was started. Cost was 75 cents per man per month to cover the salary of instructor An Kyong Won, a fifth degree Black Belt holder, and his assistant Kim Young Chi who holds a third degree belt. Lieutenant Welch and Sergeant McManus are continuing working for instructors' certificates, and they assist with the 130 man company.



1SG McManus closely supervises a class in karate, which develops muscular skill and stamina. (Photo by SP5 Bob Parrish.)

Karate falls into two main categories—combat and sport. "We teach blood and guts, Vietnam-type karate," Lieutenant McManus says. "But even though there are two distinct types, you automatically pick up one as you learn the other. Usually you will be more proficient in your specialty of course."

The training now given the entire company has some obvious advantages over regular PT. It provides the same conditioning of muscles and in addition teaches defensive and offensive moves that may prove valuable later in combat. Even more important, it is a change of pace and it's more interesting than the old fashioned exercises the troops have been doing for a long time.

Those who prefer to take regular PT are free to do so—there is no obligation but so far nobody has refused the new program. In fact, a good many individuals are taking private lessons to supplement the company training.

Demonstrations for visiting dignitaries—including GEN Creighton W. Abrams, now assistant to GEN Westmoreland in Vietnam—help to maintain interest in the program. Company members credit the training program with helping to maintain high morale.

NEW SHOTGUN JUST DUCKY

A new shotgun, nicknamed "Duck Bill," is being tested by Air Force security police at Lackland AFB, Fla. A product of Army's Frankford Arsenal, Pa, the new weapon is destined for use in Vietnam. It's called Duck Bill because of flat muzzle, as opposed to normal round opening of standard shotguns. The 12-gauge shotgun spews buckshot in fanning pattern 14 inches thick and 84 inches wide. Normal shotgun spray is 30 inches circular.

WHIRLYMITE

Soon to become part of regular helicopter training at Ft Wolters, Tex is Whirlymite, one-man mini-copter which is attached to an independently powered ground effects machine. Providing visual, sound and other airborne senses associated with helicopters, Whirlymite could save up to $4,000 per student.

90,000 SQUARE MILE TEST RANGE

Corps of Engineers is developing a 90,000 square mile test range in Arizona and New Mexico for DOD. To be used for evaluating automatic map making equipment, 300-by-300-mile range will include most of Arizona and a strip of western New Mexico.

ARTIFICIAL HAND DEVELOPED

An artificial hand that can grasp delicate objects has been developed by scientists at Walter Reed Army Medical Center Annex. Powered by 12-volt battery-driven motor, skin-colored hand can pick up eggs or bulky objects like telephone books.

PROTECTION WHERE IT COUNTS

Responding to an urgent request from Southeast Asia, Army is speeding development of ballistic protective armor, particularly the armored pilot/copilot seat, which has been credited with saving more than 100 men's lives.

ARMY ENGINEERS DEVELOPING WATER PURIFIER

A mobile seawater distillation unit is being developed by Army engineers. Plans call for trailer-mounted unit with estimated capacity of 3,000 gallons of drinkable water. Unit is designed to process salt or brackish water, or water contaminated by CBR substances.

HOW ADVANCED CAN WE GET?

Army Limited War Lab is developing new, lightweight entomological survey kit. Army entomologists collect information on bugs which cause disease and illness that hinder our military operations. Old kit weighed 110 pounds--new kit scales about two.

LEAVE IT TO GI INGENUITY

Wolfhounds of the famed 25th Infantry Division in Vietnam have found new stationary...C-ration box tops substitute for post cards. They write on reverse side. Although conventional writing supplies are available, many men prefer the box tops to send home as souvenirs.

LEGAL EAGLE

What's new in legislation, regulations, publications, policy

STANDBY AIR FARE MUSTS

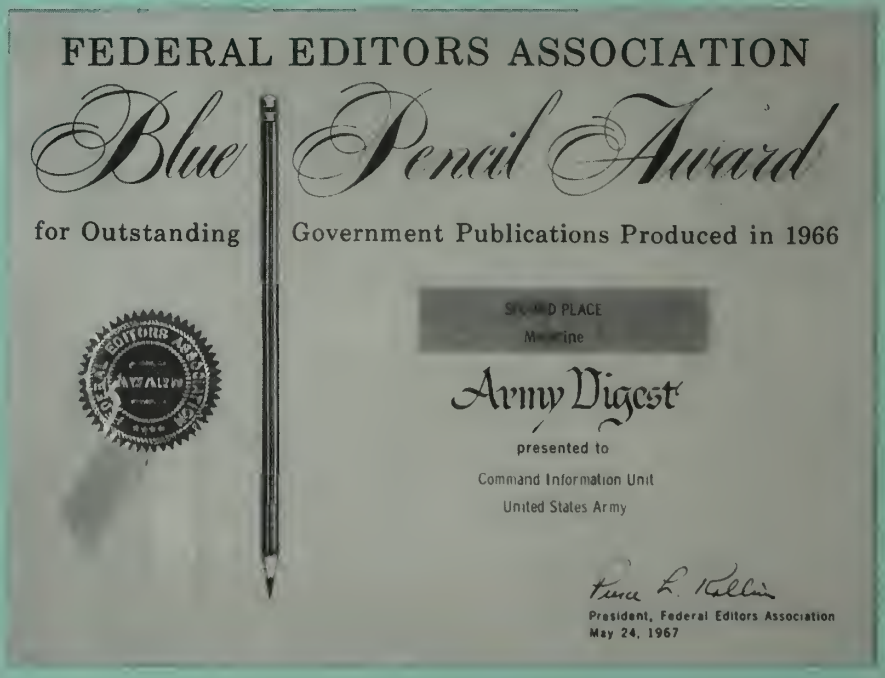
Soldiers are reminded that to travel at reduced standby rates offered by many airlines, they must have DD Form 1580 and be in proper uniform. Many servicemen have been denied one-third and one-half reduction in air travel rates because of lack of DD Form 1580. AR 608-11, dated 13 March 67, explains use of form.

SOLE SURVIVING SON

Included in definition of sole surviving son by DOD is the only remaining son in a family in which, because of hazards connected to service in Armed Forces, the father or one or more sons or daughters are: 1) permanently 100 percent disabled, and 2) hospitalized on a continuing basis, and 3) not gainfully employed because of such disability. However, under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, these people have been subject to the draft. As the result of Army recommendations, a bill (H.R. 2115) to amend the UMTS Act to include 100 percent disability exemption has been proposed. Meanwhile, AR 635-200 is being amended to provide that individuals seeking discharge as a sole surviving son under 100 percent disability provision be required to complete at least six months of active duty.

OVERSEAS TOUR CREDIT

Action being taken to change AR 614-30 to provide that overseas service credit for soldiers who are not residents of the Continental United States be the same as CONUS residents. Under present policy non-residents are not credited with an overseas tour while serving in place of their residence. New policy will state that overseas service outside CONUS will be considered overseas service, regardless of home of record of soldier.



Out of scores of entries worldwide, ARMY DIGEST was awarded second place as Outstanding Government Publication in the magazine field by the Federal Editors Association. The coveted Blue Pencil Award (right) was presented at ceremonies in Washington after judges considered 38 magazines in final competition. First place went to "American Education" published by Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare.



God grants liberty only to those who love it, and are always ready to guard and defend it.

Daniel Webster

THE FLAG SPEAKS

I stand for a world-shaking idea that is creating a new earth, putting kings to flight, bursting the shackles of slaves, making men gods, glorifying human personality and lifting all humanity to a higher plane of more abundant living. I stand for a new experiment in the laboratory of life which has exploded old theories of government and set men free. I have kindled, and kept burning in the hearts of men, the first of liberty, unity, justice and brotherhood. Men have lived and toiled and died to keep alive the things I symbolize. A great host of heroes, with the help of God, have kept me gallantly flying in the face of every threat and challenge to the democratic way of life which I represent. The blood spilled at Valley Forge, Gettysburg, San Juan Hill, Chateau Thierry, Bataan, Pork Chop Hill, Da Nang, and in all the other great battles for freedom on land and sea, is in my red stripes. The shining white light of concentrated sunshine penetrating the blackest night is in my white stripes, which in the nation's darkest hours are radiant with eternal hope. The vast sweeping infinity of the heavens is in my stars, inspiring mankind to continue climbing courageously up the spiral staircase of history to a world of gleaming promise. I am the emblem of man's finest dream. I am the standard of the "last best hope of earth." I am the American Flag.

Thoughts on the Fourth of July by John Doremus, WAIT (Chicago), broadcast on American Forces Network.



ARMY DIGEST

AUGUST 1967



UNIVERSITY OF FLO
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A 7413



Troops of Co C, 3d Battalion, 38th Infantry of 9th Infantry Division prepare for a sweep operation through rice paddies near Rach Kien, Vietnam.

We are using our tremendous firepower, our versatile means of battlefield movement, and our many other technical advantages to the fullest extent to complement our limited use of manpower. A squad or platoon size infantry patrol literally has artillery and bomber support on call.

General Harold K. Johnson,
Chief of Staff, United States Army

MG Keith L. Ware
Chief of Information

COL Charles R. Thomas
Chief, Command Information

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The mission of ARMY DIGEST is to provide timely, factual information of professional interest to members of the United States Army. The DIGEST is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely and authoritative information on policies, plans, operations, and technical developments of the Department of the Army to the Active Army, Army National Guard, and Army Reserve. It also serves as a vehicle for timely expression of the views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff and assists in the achievement of information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of general interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to: Editor, ARMY DIGEST, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Virginia 22314. Unless otherwise indicated, material may be reprinted provided credit is given to the DIGEST and the author. ■ Military unit distribution. From the U.S. Army AG Publication Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, Marylond 21220, in accordance with DA Form 12-4 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions: $3.50 annually to Stateside and APO addresses: $4.50 to foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscribers should address inquiries regarding new subscriptions, renewals or change of address to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of Army, 30 March 1966.

ARMY DIGEST AD

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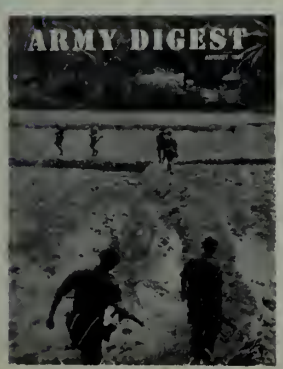
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COVER: Pick'em up, lay'em down; eyes peeled; rifles ready—the soldier threads his way through swamp and jungle, along dikes of countless rice paddies, tracking the enemy in the relentless war against Viet Cong terror tactics. Some tips for troops on patrol—such as the unit pictured by SSG Howard C. Breedlove—are featured in "Battle Lore" in this issue. Pictures on pages 34 (bottom right), 38 (top left), 59, back cover by Hawaii Visitors Bureau; page 34, left top and bottom, Pan American World Airways.















INTER-THEATER TRANSFER POLICY

Enlisted personnel seeking Inter-Theater transfer must have enough time remaining on enlistment to complete new assignment. Soldiers going to Europe, Alaska or Southern Command must have 12 months. Korea, Thailand, and Vietnam transferees need nine months remaining in service. Persons without adequate time remaining in service may reenlist, extend or sign a statement of intent depending on their situation.

ARMY'S RESERVE COMPONENTS TO BE REORGANIZED

Under new reorganization of Army Reserve Components, to be completed by next summer, National Guard will have 8 combat divisions and 18 combat brigades and service support units to provide essential maintenance. Strength about 400,000. Army Reserve to include 13 training divisions with strength of about 240,000 men. Realignment designed to improve early deployment capability and combat readiness of reserve forces.

FORT RUCKER GETS CONSERVATION AWARD

Fort Rucker, Ala., has received 1966 Secretary of Defense Conservation Award. Award is highest honor given military installation for management of natural resources programs. Rucker won over 70 other military installations.

WAR TROPHY FIREARMS

Army troops who wish to keep firearms or other items as war trophies must register them under provisions of AR 643-20.

GENERAL ORDERS NUMBER THREE IN REVISION

U.S. Army reduces 11 General Orders to three on 1 August. Additional orders will be tailored for the specific post and situation from the viewpoint of security and sentry effectiveness and protection.

MORE MILITARY JOBS TO BE CONVERTED

Some 13,295 military positions are slated for conversion to civilian jobs during the next fiscal year. The plan is an extention of Army conversion program which began in January, 1966.

ARMY NEEDS WARRANT OFFICER APPLICANTS NOW

Army announces an urgent need for WOs to fill 35 technical and administrative skills. List of MOSs and details about who may and how to apply are contained in DA Circular 601-13, dated 22 Jun 67. Retired WOs in the following MOSs wishing recall to active duty should contact any active duty Army installation: 062B, Helicopter Pilot; 421A, Armament Repair Technician; 441A, Ordnance Shop Technician; 561A, Master or Mate; 562A, Marine Engineering Technician; 621A, Engineer Equipment Repair Technician; 631A, Automotive Maintenance Technician; 962A, Image Interpretation Technician; 972A, Area Intelligence Technician.

EXHIBIT UNIT OPENS DISPLAY ON ARMY R&D

"Shaping The Army's Future," a new mobile van display produced by Army Exhibit Unit, uses photo-artwork, moving models, a slide show, and operational displays to explain how Army Research and Development keeps the U.S. soldier tops in equipment.

ARMY SETS UP NEW COURSE FOR NON-PILOT WOs

The Army has established a three-week orientation course for newly appointed non-pilot warrant officers. The course, to begin this month at Fort Sill, Okla, is designed to provide an orderly transition from enlisted to warrant status. Warrant officer pilots get similar orientation during preflight training.

OPERATING ROOM SPECIALISTS ARE NEEDED

A spokesman for Medical Field Service School, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, has expressed a growing need for operating room specialists in the Army. Specialists undergo 10 weeks training at Army Medical Training Center, Fort Sam, as medical corpsmen. At the Medical Field Service School they receive four weeks of classroom instruction and eight weeks of supervised practical experience at a hospital. For qualifications see DA Pam 350-10.

PAMPHLET ON AFRICA

Research Analysts of the Army Library in the Pentagon have prepared a new bibliographic assessment of Africa. The study of African nations is being distributed by the Department of Army as DA Pam 550-5. The document contains more than 900 abstracts of unclassified literature ranging from economics and sociology to military stature of African countries.

TUITION AID RAISED

A recent DOD directive places emphasis on education for the U.S. serviceman. Directive 1322.8 abolishes the $14.75 limitation per semester hour on tuition assistance. Now authorized is assistance of 75 percent of tuition costs for servicemen and women attending accredited educational institutions during off-duty time. Details of educational opportunities in AR 621-5.

QUARTERS SHORTAGE

Army personnel in transient or TDY status at Charleston Air Force Base, S.C., should plan to have sufficient money to cover cost of commercial facilities during next few weeks. Charleston housing officials have advised Army that transient and TDY quarters will not be available through August 1967.

1st INF DIV UNIT CITED BY PRESIDENT

The 1st Squadron, 4th Cavalry, 1st Infantry Division has been awarded the Presidential Unit Citation by President Johnson. Award made for extraordinary heroism against hostile forces in Binh Long Province, RVN, from 8 June to 9 July 1966.

WHO'S NEWS

Personnel and Personalities Around the Army

ARMY HONORS DANIEL P. LOOMIS	DA gives to Daniel P. Loomis, outgoing President of the Association of American Railroads, the Outstanding Civilian Service Medal. The award was bestowed in recognition of the fact that "....he was instrumental in developing procedures for assuring effective and timely rail service to meet military requirements in peacetime and during emergencies."
TOP CADET DESIGNATED	Ernest C. Heimberg, of Midland Park, N.J., along with his commission as 2LT and B.S. degree, received the designation as highest-ranking man in the general order of merit in the 1967 graduating class at the U.S. Military Academy.
JONATHAN WINTERS SHOW TOURS RVN	One of America's best-known comedy talents, Jonathan Winters, along with Frances Bergen, Glenn Ash, Suzi Chandler, and Lynn Kellog, toured military bases in Vietnam and Thailand. Troop response to the smooth blend of mad mirth and music was sensational.
PFC ASHER WINS BOWLING BERTH	PFC Barry Asher, Special Troops, Fort Lee, Va, was selected a member of the Southern California Bowling Writers All-Star Team. He attributes his selection to his first-place finishes in both the Southern California Open and the New Orleans Open Tournaments.
ART LINKLETTER ENTERTAINS ABROAD	Art Linkletter, radio and TV personality, recently made a fifteen-base tour of Army, Navy, and Air Force installations in Europe. His shows were based on his popular 'House Party' program. The trip was made with military coordination but at no expense to the government.
NEW CHIEF NURSE	On 1 September LTC Anna Mae Hays will be promoted to Colonel and become Chief of the Army Nurse Corps. Colonel Hays entered the Army Nurse Corps in 1942. She replaces COL Mildred I. Clark who retires at the end of August with 30 years service.
JOHN STEINBECK LENDS A HAND	Nobel Prize author John Steinbeck sent five 51-pound magnets to men of the 4th Bn, 9th Inf, 25th Inf Div in Vietnam to help them search for hidden enemy arms and ammunition. On an earlier visit Steinbeck noted the men doing the job by wading through deep muck and water. He suggested magnets attached to long poles might do the job and eliminate the hazardous wading. He followed up by sending the magnets.
BRIEF BURSTS:	26th (Yankee) Infantry Division is celebrating its 50th Anniversary this month---11-13 August---in Boston, Mass.
OCINFO EARNS SILVER ANVIL DISTINCTION	Public Relations Society of America presented to the Office of the Chief of Information, DA, a Silver Anvil Award for its promotion of the SGM of the Army as an outstanding performance in employee-staff relations.
36TH DIV MEET	36th Inf Div Reunion in Houston, Tex from 1-3 Sep 1967.

AJ SGM Message

Recently Sergeant Major John G. Stepanek, a 25-year veteran serving with Maintenance Training Department, Army Transportation School, Fort Eustis, Virginia, was invited to address a class of Basic Officer Course graduates at the school. His words of friendly advice are so appropriate that I am making this rostrum available, to bring Sergeant Stepanek's remarks to an Army-wide audience.

William O. Wooldridge
Sergeant Major of the Army

As A Senior NCO Sees It

Gentlemen:

I feel a tinge of regret that I am not young enough to be sitting out there as one of you. You have so many years of challenge and adventure to look forward to. So many of these years are now behind me.

Soon you will meet your platoon sergeants, your first sergeants, your sergeants major, your other noncommissioned officers and your troops. What do we expect from you as officers, commanders, leaders?

We expect of you unassailable personal integrity and the highest of morals. We expect you to maintain the highest state of personal appearance. We expect you to be fair—to be consistent—to have dignity, but not aloofness—to have compassion and understanding—to treat each soldier as an individual, with individual problems.

And we expect you to have courage—the courage of your convictions—the courage to stand up and be counted—to defend your men when they have followed your orders, even when your orders were in error—to assume the blame when you are wrong.

We expect you to stick out your chin and say, "This man is worthy of promotion, and I want him promoted." And we expect you to have even greater courage and say, "This man is not qualified and he will be promoted over my dead body!" Gentlemen, I implore you do not promote a man because he is a nice guy, because he has a wife and five kids, because he has money problems, because he has a bar bill. If he is not capable of performing the duties of his grade, do not do him and us the injustice of advancing him in grade. When he leaves you, or you leave him, he becomes someone else's problem!

Gentlemen, we expect you to have courage in the face of danger. Many of you will soon be in Vietnam



SERGEANT MAJOR JOHN G. STEPANEK has seen action in three conflicts. He entered service in 1942 and was commissioned second lieutenant, Infantry, after graduating from Officer Candidate School in March 1943. He served in four campaigns in Europe with the 2d Battalion, 119th Infantry. He left the service in December 1945 and returned as a Sergeant First Class E-6 in April 1949. As a platoon sergeant and first sergeant with 24th Infantry Division, he saw action in the Korean War. He has served as 1st Sergeant and Sergeant Major with a number of units—194th Tank Battalion; 91st Cavalry Squadron; 66th and 69th Armor; 41st Infantry; 14th Cavalry; and was Sergeant Major of the 13th (Delta) Combat Aviation Battalion in Vietnam in 1965-66. His present assignment is Sergeant Major, Maintenance Training Department, U.S. Army Transportation School.

where there are no safe rear echelons. During your tour, opportunities will arise for you to display personal courage and leadership. Opportunities could arise from which you may emerge as heroes. A hero is an individual who is faced with an undesirable situation and employs whatever means at his disposal to make the situation tenable or to nullify or negate it.

Do not display recklessness and expose yourself and your men to unnecessary risks that will reduce their normal chances of survival. This will only shake their confidence in your judgment.

Now gentlemen, you know what we expect from you. What can you expect from us?

From a few of us, you can expect antagonism, a "prove yourself" attitude.

From a few of us who had the opportunity to be officers, and didn't have the guts and motivation to accept the challenge, you can expect resentment.

From a few of us old timers, you can expect tolerance.

But from most of us you can expect loyalty to your position, devotion to our cause, admiration for your honest efforts—courage to match *your* courage, guts to match *your* guts—endurance to match *your* endurance—motivation to match *your* motivation—esprit to match *your* esprit—a desire for achievement to match *your* desire for achievement.

You can expect a love of God, a love of country, and a love of duty to match *your* love of God, *your* love of country, and *your* love of duty.

We won't mind the heat if you sweat with us. We won't mind the cold if you shiver with us. And when our cigarettes are gone, we won't mind quitting smoking after *your* cigarettes are gone.

And if the mission requires, we will storm the very gates of hell, right behind you!

Gentlemen, you don't accept us: we were here first. We accept you, and when we do, you'll know. We won't beat drums, wave flags, or carry you off the drill field on our shoulders. But, maybe at a company party, we'll raise a canteen cup of beer and say, "Lieutenant, you're O.K." Just like that.

Remember one thing. Very few noncommissioned officers were awarded stripes without showing somebody something, sometime, somewhere. If your platoon sergeant is mediocre, if he is slow to assume responsibility, if he shies away from you, maybe sometime not too long ago someone refused to trust him, someone failed to support his decisions, someone shot him down when he was right. Internal wounds heal slowly; internal scars fade more slowly.

Your orders appointing you as officers in the United States Army appointed you to command. No orders, no letters, no insignia of rank can appoint you as leaders. Leadership is an intangible thing; leaders are made, they are not born. Leadership is developed within yourselves.

You do not wear leadership on your sleeves, on your shoulders, on your caps or on your calling cards. Be you lieutenants or generals, we're the guys you've got to convince and we'll meet you more than halfway.

You are leaders in an Army in which we have served for so many years, and you will help us defend the country we have loved for so many years.

I wish you happiness, luck and success in the exciting and challenging years that lie ahead.

May God bless you all!

AD ANNIVERSARY

Golden Anniversary For the 82d

The Army's 82d Airborne Division celebrates its fiftieth birthday this month. Activated in August 1917 as the 82d Infantry Division, it participated in three campaigns in World War I.

Demobilized in 1919, it was reconstituted into the Organized Reserves in 1921, then recalled into the Regular Army in March 1942 to become the Army's first airborne division. It made the first division-size jump in Sicily, occupied Naples and sent units to the Anzio beachhead. After moving to England where it was reinforced, it spearheaded the Normandy invasion. Later it jumped into the Netherlands. After the Battle of the Bulge, it crossed the Rhine and Elbe Rivers and occupied Berlin as "America's Guard of Honor."

More recently, the 82d served in the Dominican Republic during the crisis there. Today the 82d is located at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and is prepared to go anywhere, anytime, to fight.



World War I



World War II



Dominican Republic

Airmobility Throughout The Spectrum



Major General Robert H. York

EXACTLY ten years ago, Lieutenant General James M. Gavin, then Chief of Army Research and Development, asked the Infantry School to present a training demonstration for the Army's Scientific Advisory Panel during a planned visit to Fort Benning. General Gavin suggested that it be "different" from the usual presentations offered to VIP groups, but he gave no further guidance.

In response to his request, the Infantry School conducted a live fire tactical airmobile demonstration showing how the conventional combined-arms team—Infantry-Artillery-Armor—could be employed equally well in an airmobile role. We used transport "choppers" to lift the infantry into the battle area, heavy helicopters to shift the artillery by sling-load, and jerry-rigged armed helicopters to support the operation.

MAJOR GENERAL ROBERT H. YORK is Commanding General, U.S. Army Infantry Center, and Commandant, U.S. Army Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia.

On that big day, I was seated among several senior officers, veterans of some of the most difficult combat of World War II and Korea. I was most interested in their reactions as the demonstration proceeded with typical Infantry School precision.

All were impressed, but more than a few qualified their appreciation for a "splendid demonstration" with reservations on the practicality of the concept. The more outspoken skeptics were unequivocal in their judgment that "Helicopters are too vulnerable. They'll be shot out of the skies like flies!"

I thought then, and many times since, of those little Navy boats approaching the beaches of Normandy in June 1944, dodging the mined tetrahedrons and barbed wire obstacles—those big German guns looking down their throats from the high ground. A skeptic in 1944 might have said: "They'll never make it. Like shooting ducks on a pond!" Still, we made it.

There are two points to be made here. First, resistance to the airmobile concept since its beginning has been based largely on assumptions — mostly exaggerated — that helicopters were too vulnerable. Second, none of our equipment, air or ground vehicles, materiel or people are invulnerable in a battle environment. Vulnerability is a thing to be measured in degrees and is part of the calculated risk in combat operations.

In Vietnam the helicopter has demonstrated a remarkable survivability against an enemy possessing such modern weapons as 12.7 millimeter and .50 caliber antiaircraft machineguns. The statistics on survivability fluctuate; however, we







"In Vietnam today we are using the very strategems, tactics and techniques . . .

have averaged about 18,000 combat sorties for each helicopter we have lost. As thin-skinned and vulnerable as the helicopter may appear, it has survived better than even the most enthusiastic supporters of the airmobility concept had anticipated.

These results are the reward of sound tactics and techniques. An aircraft, like the individual ground soldier, can live and fight in battle not because of its immunity to enemy fire—it is not!— but because measures can be taken to reduce its vulnerability to an acceptable level, thus allowing it to perform its combat mission. Appropriate tactics and techniques have long been the keys to the soldier's survival in battle. Helicopters, too, can use covered avenues of approach, fire and maneuver, and other tricks of the Infantryman's trade. Moreover, the helicopter is seldom totally disabled unless the pilot and copilot, or one or more of the critical components of the helicopter, are hit. Advances in armor protection for air crews and increased protection and duplication of critical aircraft systems will further reduce the helicopter's vulnerability.

As a result of our Vietnam experiences, even the most stubborn opponents of the airmobility concept have accepted its value in low-level warfare against an unsophisticated enemy in an under-developed area. So now they are focusing their doubts on the potentialities of airmobility in the higher intensities of warfare. It is appropriate, then, that we address these doubts.

Let us consider the most extreme possible form of warfare—nuclear war. Except for the two nuclear devices dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki at the close of World War II, we have never been involved in this type of war. And while we can anticipate that the enemy will be equipped with sophisticated weapons, no one can predict with any precision what the nuclear battlefield environment will be. We can, however, make reasonable estimates of the conditions, and in our mind's eye detect many similarities between the war we are fighting in Vietnam and the probable conditions we would encounter on the nuclear battlefield.

Here are some of these similarities:

- There are no clearly defined battle lines in Vietnam, nor would there be in a nuclear war.
- Terrain is not the major objective. In both types of warfare the major goal is to destroy the enemy forces and his will to fight.
- The enemy remains widely dispersed in Vietnam, as he undoubtedly would be on the nuclear battlefield, concentrating only to attack.
- The enemy is hard to find and fix, perhaps even more so in Vietnam than on a future nuclear battlefield occupied by sophisticated forces with modern equipment.
- Hit and run tactics are used in Vietnam and will be applied in nuclear war.







. . . that would be useful in any war, whether it be low, mid or high intensity."

Hugging tactics to reduce the effect of opposing artillery and air strikes is a current practice; it also can be expected as a defensive tactic against nuclear fires.

The enemy has an affinity for night operations in Vietnam, and we can expect the same in a nuclear war.

We, too, have had to disperse our forces in Vietnam although we are concentrated while in our base camps.

When we learn of the enemy's location through intelligence sources, we need the capability to quickly concentrate our forces and firepower to surprise an elusive foe who moves rapidly and often.

While it is true that we don't have the need in Vietnam to disperse quickly after a strike, we exercise a similar concept by shifting forces from a "dry" hole to a "wet" one.

When we revert more to guerrilla-type tactics and disperse in small groups to search out or ambush the enemy, we create additional needs for more communications, control, resupply, evacuation and coordination, as we would in nuclear warfare.

In Vietnam we are administering to the needs of the people, a job we would expect on a much larger scale in a nuclear war.

There are more such parallels, but I trust that I have made my point.

In Vietnam today we are using the very strategems, tactics and techniques that would be useful in any war whether it be low, mid or high intensity. Even if the enemy were to introduce air power, artillery, missiles, armor and sophisticated antiaircraft weapons, it would only require a change in our dispositions, tactics and techniques.

If the foregoing analogies are valid, as I believe they are, then the airmobility concept is applicable across the entire spectrum from sublimited through nuclear warfare, with the understanding that our tactics and techniques would have to be modified to fit the situation.

For those who believed in this dynamic concept and its unlimited potential, its reasons for success have always been apparent. These reasons go back to the basic ingredients required for success on any battlefield—firepower, mobility, and command and control—the proverbial Shoot, Move and Communicate.

These three essentials are like the legs of a tripod. If any one is weak, or missing, the tripod will fall. Without firepower, we would be like a fighter in a ring who doesn't have a punch. How long would he last? Without mobility, how could we get to where we want to go, when we want to be there, and in sufficient strength to apply the firepower we have available? And without communications to command the forces and control their fires, how effective would they be?

Army Aviation was predestined to make significant contributions in these essential areas. Not only have

we been able to greatly increase our capability to shoot, move, and communicate through the dynamic impact of the airmobility concept, but we have also made comparable strides in the areas of intelligence and combat support. Better ways are being developed daily to use Army Aviation resources to improve our capability to find and fix the enemy. Support activities being performed by organic aviation in the war in Vietnam are staggering to the imagination. Its lifesaving role alone is incalculable.

By adding this new dimension to the soldier's team, Army Aviation has made the soldier more efficient and effective and, in many ways, has made his task easier. I said "team" because that's exactly what has evolved—a balanced, flexible, highly mobile team incorporating the unique capabilities of Army aircraft with Infantry, Artillery, Armor and the Air Force.

Army Aviation's success in achieving its well deserved position as a member of the Army team derives from its inherent sense of the three R's—Reliability, Responsiveness and Rapport. Webster defines rapport as "close, sympathetic relationship, agreement, or harmony." It is this rapport between Army aviators and ground soldiers that has enabled the airmobility team concept to develop into its present form.

A whole new breed of hybrid soldiers has emerged. Their vocabulary includes both aviation and ground combat terminology. Commanders are as comfortable talking on an ARC-54 aircraft radio as they are on a back-packed PRC-25. They can select suitable flight routes and landing zones, organize units for movement by air in minutes, talk knowledgeably to forward air controllers, adjust close armed helicopter fire support, and tactically employ combat forces on the terrain with equal ease.

Before accepting the arguments and assumptions as to the vulnerability of Army Aviation in high intensity warfare, the reader should consider the entire spectrum of weapons systems in a high intensity war environment, to include:

☐ tanks, in the light of anti-tank missile and weapon developments;

☐ artillery and mortars, considering advances in sensory devices and counterbattery techniques;

☐ high performance aircraft, in the light of developments in ground to air, and air to air missiles.

☐ the Navy's aircraft carriers, in the light of missiles, nuclear weapons, and the like.

Weigh the relative survivability potential of systems and concepts in high intensity war. You will find that the airmobile concept scores high on any scale.

Imaginative use of the great flexibility, dispersion, speed and control capability afforded by airmobile forces will enable the Army to reduce the enemy's nuclear strike effects. Using the same capabilities of speed, battlefield maneuverability and organic mobile firepower, the airmobile force will be able to exploit our own nuclear strikes by closing with and destroying the enemy's surviving reserves and rear installations.

Airmobile forces, led by imaginative men, capable of effectively employing them, can make a dynamic contribution throughout the spectrum of warfare.





They bring 'em in and take 'em out—Above, a helicopter spews out fighting men while right, another picks up members of a long range reconnaissance patrol that has discovered enemy.

Is it a "good deal"?—
Here are the details on

Social Security and the Career Soldier

Major Bernie Callahan

A TYPICAL military retirement counseling session includes an explanation of the general provisions of the present Social Security system. Most career soldiers are still unaware that unless they continue to work under Social Security following military retirement, they will eventually receive payments based on a lower monthly wage credit than their present average.

The misconception exists that once the individual is "fully insured" under Social Security, future benefits would be based on the highest ten years of earnings. Another misconception is the belief that a wife would immediately draw widow's benefits upon the death of the insured, without regard to age or status of children.

Upon learning that these are incorrect, the individual's reactions vary from complete surprise to downright indignation.

The Social Security system was established in 1935 to counter common risks against which the individual is least able to provide adequate safeguards.

Although the Armed Services already had a retirement program, Contributory Social Security for the military was included as a career incentive as a result of Congressional review of the total survivor and retirement benefit programs available to all services. Few people today are aware that the present Dependency and Indemnity Compensation (DIC)* program administered by the Veterans Administration was part of the same legislation that provided Social Security for the military.

Under previously existing legislation, benefits were unrelated to active duty pay or length of service. Equal amounts were awarded to the widow of a private with one year of service and the widow of a general with thirty years.

Many other problems existed. Benefits were payable from five different sources. Survivors of Re-

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*DIC is payment to widows (with additional money for minor children) of veterans who die as a result of a service connected disease or injury. Monthly payment is $120 plus 12 percent of the monthly basic pay presently being received by a serviceman whose grade and years of service match those of the deceased veteran.

servists on active duty could receive substantially greater benefits than survivors of Regular personnel, since they were eligible for federal employees compensation payments, which were more liberal than veterans' compensation. Also, benefits could be paid to survivors who were not closely related to the deceased and who suffered no monetary loss through his death.

Actuarial studies of existing retirement and survivor benefits resulted in the Serviceman's and Veterans' Survivor Benefits Act of 1957. Included were contributory military Social Security, DIC, and the six months gratuity pay for closely related survivors of active duty personnel.

The Social Security Act has since undergone many amendments which have liberalized the scope or increased benefits.

The law now basically involves four separate types of programs—unemployment compensation; the public assistance programs; old-age, survivors, and disability insurance; and medical assistance for the aged (Medicare).

Public assistance and unemployment compensation will probably have little direct applicability to the career soldier, since they are based solely on need, and administered by the States with financial participation by the Federal Government. These programs may, however, be applicable to the soldier's relatives.

Of more direct concern to the soldier approaching retirement are Medicare and the Old-age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance programs (OASDI).

Calculation of average monthly earnings must begin with starting dates of 1 January 1937 or 1 January 1951. For the active duty military, the latter date is appropriate. Although military members did not start paying tax in this program until 1 January 1957, all those who have performed active duty on or after that date were granted free wage credits of $160 per month ($1920 per year) for all active duty performed between 1950 and 1957.

The maximum amount of earnings on which one pays tax and which can be used to figure benefits is set by law. Table 1 shows the maximum amount that can be counted, the tax rates (including future increases), and the maximum amount of yearly tax.

If you were covered by Social Security as a civilian during the years 1951-56, your maximum earnings were $3600 a year from 1951-54 and $4200 a year in 1955 and 1956. The tax percentage was 1.5 from 1951-53 and 2.0 during 1954-56.

TABLE 1

SOCIAL SECURITY TAX DATA

(All figures are subject to legislative change.)

Calendar Year	Annual Maximum countable & Taxable earnings	Percentage	Annual Maximum tax
1951-1956	$1920 (free)	0.0	00.00
1957-1958	$4200	2.25	94.50
1959	4800	2.50	120.00
1960-1961	4800	3.00	144.00
1962	4800	3.125	150.00
1963-1965	4800	3.625	174.00
1966	6600	4.20	277.00
1967-1968	6600	4.40	290.40
1969-1972	6600	4.90	323.40
1973-1975	6600	5.40	356.40
1976-1979	6600	5.45	359.70
1980-1986	6600	5.55	366.30
1987 and thereafter	6600	5.65	372.90

Medicare

Individuals 65 and over are eligible for two kinds of health insurance protection: hospital insurance, and, for those who choose, medical insurance. These programs begin at the age when the recently passed Medical Benefits program for active duty personnel and retirees stops.

Hospital insurance will pay the cost of covered services for the following hospital and posthospital care:

- Up to 60 days in a hospital (except for the first $40) and all but $10 per day for an additional 30 days during each spell of illness.
- Up to 20 days extended care in the kind of skilled nursing home or part of a hospital which qualifies as an extended care facility—after a hospital stay of at least 3 days—during each spell of illness. And the program will pay all but $5 a day for an additional 80 days during each spell of illness.
- Up to 100 home-health visits by nurses or other health workers from a home-health agency (but not doctors) in the 365 days following release from a hospital (after at least a 3-day stay) or from an extended care facility.
- 80 percent of the cost of out-patient diagnostic tests in a hospital (after you pay the first $20) for each 20-day period of diagnostic testing.

No one is automatically covered by the medical insurance. You should enroll during the 3-month period just before the month you reach 65, and you pay a premium of $3 monthly. The same advice is applicable to your wife.

Medical insurance pays 80 percent of the reasonable charges for the following services after the first $50 in each calendar year:

- Physicians' and surgeons' services, no matter where you receive the services—at home, in the doctor's office, in a clinic, or in a hospital.
- Home-health services even if you have not been in the hospital—up to 100 visits during a calendar year.
- A number of other medical and health services, such as diagnostic tests, surgical dressings and splints, and rental of medical equipment.

Further details are spelled out

in "Expanded Health Benefits for the Uniformed Services," April 1967 ARMY DIGEST.

Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance (OASDI)

Payments made under these programs include: Monthly payments to the retired member and spouse at age 65, with reduced payments at age 62; monthly payments for dependent children under 18 (under 22 if full-time student), and continuing payments to a disabled child of any age if the child became disabled before reaching 18, disability payments (generally equal to age 65 retirement benefit) if unable to do substantial gainful work and the disability is expected to last for at least 12 months; and survivor payments to a widow, dependent children and parents, plus a lump-sum death payment. Table 2 illustrates these benefits:

Estimating Your Average Monthly Wage For Social Security Purposes

The amount of monthly Social Security payments you or your family will receive is based on your average monthly earnings subject to Social Security up to or including the year in which you claim the benefits, attain retirement age if fully insured (ten years under the program makes you fully insured), or die. Thus, in estimating benefits, remember that higher or lower earnings in future years may affect the amount of your payments. You can make an estimate of your average in the following manner:

(1) List earnings for each year beginning with 1951, up to the present. Remember not to exceed the maximum earnings shown in the second column of Table 1. Next list your expected earnings from now until your military retirement date. Also list earnings for additional years if you plan to continue working after retirement in a job covered by Social Security. Include any free wages of $160 per month for the period 1 January 1951 to 31 December 1956.

(2) Count the number of years after 1955 up to but not including the year you reach 65 (62 if you are a woman). Multiply this figure by 12 to translate it into months.

(3) Drop out the five lowest years in earnings from the list you made in step (1). The remaining number of years will equal the number of years you counted in step (2).

(4) Total the earnings in the selected years. Divide this by the number of months obtained in step (2). This gives you the average monthly wage. Now refer to table 2 for an estimate of your benefits.

You can check your earnings with the Social Security Administration using postcard forms OAR-7004 which may be obtained at any Social Security district office. This will assure that your account is being maintained properly.

Examples—Col "X" and SGM "Y"

In order to illustrate the additional payments the career soldier may expect if he works following military retirement, consider the case of Colonel "X" who retires on 1 January 1970. He will be 53 in November 1969 and 65 in November 1981. If he does not work at all after retirement, his average monthly wage will be $266. If he waits until age 65 before applying for Social Security, he would draw $105 for himself or $157 for himself and his wife. His widow could receive $87 at age 62.

TABLE 2

EXAMPLES OF MONTHLY CASH PAYMENTS

Average Monthly earnings after 1950[1]	$66 ar less	$150	$250	$300	$350	$400	$450	$550
Retirement at 65 or later / Disability 8enefits	$44.00	$ 78.20	$101.70	$112.40	$124.20	$135.90	$146.00	$168.00
Retirement at 64	41.10	73.00	95.00	105.00	116.00	126.90	136.30	156.80
Retirement at 63	38.20	67.80	88.20	97.50	107.70	117.80	126.60	145.60
Retirement at 62	35.20	62.60	81.40	90.00	99.40	108.80	116.80	134.40
Wife's benefit at 65 or with child in her care	22.00	39.10	50.90	56.20	62.10	68.00	73.00	84.00
Wife's benefit at 64	20.20	35.90	46.70	51.60	57.00	62.40	67.00	77.00
Wife's benefit at 63	18.40	32.60	42.50	46.90	51.80	56.70	60.90	70.00
Wife benefits at 62	16.50	29.40	38.20	42.20	46.60	51.00	54.80	63.00
One child af retired ar disabled warker	22.00	39.10	50.90	56.20	62.10	68.00	73.00	84.00
Widaw age 62 or over	44.00	64.60	84.00	92.80	102.50	112.20	120.50	138.60
Widow at 60, na child	38.20	56.00	72.80	80.50	88.90	97.30	104.50	120.20
Widaw under 62 and 1 child	66.00	117.40	152.60	168.60	186.40	204.00	219.00	252.00
Widaw under 62 and 2 children	66.00	120.00	202.40	240.00	279.60	306.00	328.00	368.00
One surviving child	44.00	58.70	76.30	84.30	93.20	102.00	109.50	126.00
Twa surviving children	66.00	117.40	152.60	168.60	186.40	204.00	219.00	252.00
Maximum family payment	66.00	120.00	202.40	240.00	280.80	309.20	328.00	368.00

[1]Generally, in figuring average earnings after 1950, 5 years af low earnings ar na earnings can be excluded.

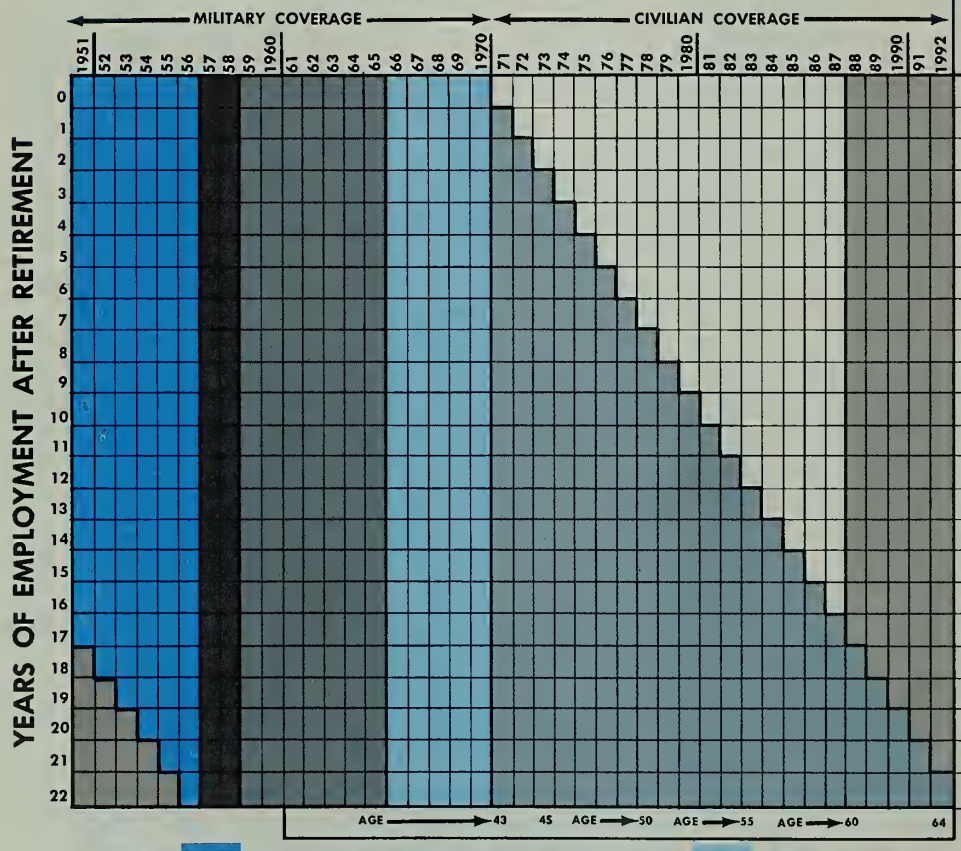
TABLE 3

APPROXIMATE INVESTMENT AND RETURN DATA

	STOPPED WORKING	AMOUNT PAID INTO SOCIAL SECURITY	BENEFITS FOR HIMSELF	INSURED AND WIFE	WIDOW
COL "X"	1970	2450.00	$16,400.00	24,500.00	19,800
	1980	6000.00	$23,700.00	35,500.00	28,500
SGM "Y"	1971	2600.00	$13,400.00	19,950.00	16,200
	1992	9700.00	$24,000.00	36,000.00	28,950

SERGEANT MAJOR "Y" — A Case Study in Social Security Retirement Benefits

FULL BENEFITS PAYABLE AT AGE 65. REDUCED BENEFITS AT AGE 62. FULL WIDOWS BENEFITS AT AGE 62—REDUCED BENEFITS AT AGE 60. AMOUNTS IN PARENTHESES INDICATE REDUCED AMOUNT.



AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE	ESTIMATED BENEFITS $ SGM	SGM and Wife	Widow
$181	86(69)	128(101)	71(61)
$196	89(71)	134(105)	73(64)
$211	92(74)	138(108)	76(66)
$226	96(77)	145(113)	80(69)
$240	100(80)	149(117)	82(71)
$250	103(81)	153(120)	84(73)
$270	106(85)	159(125)	88(76)
$285	109(87)	164(128)	90(78)
$300	112(90)	169(132)	93(81)
$315	117(93)	175(137)	96(84)
$330	120(96)	180(141)	99(86)
$344	123(99)	185(145)	102(88)
$359	126(101)	190(149)	104(90)
$374	130(104)	194(152)	107(93)
$389	133(106)	199(156)	110(95)
$404	137(110)	206(161)	113(98)
$419	140(112)	210(165)	116(100)
$434	143(114)	215(168)	118(102)
$444	145(116)	218(170)	120(104)
$455	148(118)	222(174)	122(106)
$465	150(120)	225(176)	124(107)
$476	152(122)	228(179)	125(109)
$486	154(123)	231(181)	127(110)

LEGEND:

- Free military wage credits of $1920/year
- Paid military wage credits ($6600/year
- Paid military wage credits ($4200/year ceiling)
- Civilian wage credits at minimum of $6600/year
- Paid military wage credits ($4800/year ceiling)
- No Social Security earnings
- Drop out years. Up to 5 years of "No" or "Low" earnings to calculate average.

This chart is based on an actual case—i.e., SGM E9 Herbert P. (Scully) McCullah, 101st Airborne Division, Fort Campbell, Kentucky

Note: Social Security benefits indicated above are IN ADDITION TO military retired pay.

Suppose he works for 8 years after retirement. His average wage would be $429 per month. He would receive $142 for himself or $213 for himself and his wife. If he dies, his widow would draw $117 per month starting at age 62.

In the case of enlisted retirees, promotion dates are important. Take the case of Sergeant Major "Y". He was 39 years old on 16 May 1967. He had entered the Army in March 1946, and is retiring on 1 January 1971. He will then be 42 years old—and will still have 22 years in which he can earn additional Social Security credits.

On the chart on page 14, illustrating the case of SGM "Y", note the numbers 0 through 22 on the left hand side. These represent additional years of work following retirement. If he does not work at all after retirement you can see, by following the 0 line all the way across the chart to the right, that his average monthly wage will be $181. He could receive $86 per month for himself at age 65, or $128 per month for himself and his wife.

If he worked 18 years until age 60 (see line 18 on chart), his average monthly wage would reach $444. He would receive $145 at age 65 and he and his wife would receive $218—quite a difference.

Returns vs. Amount Invested

Suppose that Colonel "X" and his wife, and SGM "Y" and his wife, are all living when the insured individuals reach age 65. Or suppose the widow begins drawing benefits at age 62. What returns could be expected on the original investment—and just how much would have been invested?

Based on average life expectancy figures published by the U.S. Public Health Service (1964), a male living at age 65 will, on the average, live another 13 years. A female living at age 62 will, on the average, live another 19 years.

Table 3 shows calculations for both individuals— first, assuming that they do not work after retirement and, second, assuming that they work until age 65.

The Social Security program has certain drawbacks for the retired serviceman. First, if a man and his wife do not live to collect their benefits, they have gained little—perhaps no more than peace of mind. Second, the years between early retirement and eligibility for benefits are without feedback, unless one is disabled. This is where the individual must make a choice. If his assets are not great enough to live on during his military retirement pay, he will be obliged to work.

In providing for his future security, each individual should certainly have an emergency fund in savings, have adequate life insurance coverage and invest the remainder of his "excess" funds. The latter is the stumbling block for most military. Many would have difficulty meeting the Social Security payments if they were not automatically deducted from one's pay.

Personally, I feel that the Social Security check will come in mighty handy some day. How about you?

Reprints of this article are available on request to the Editor, ARMY DIGEST.



THE JOYS OF RETIREMENT can be further enhanced when Social Security benefits are added to military retired pay.



Look (Closely) Before You Leap

Lieutenant Colonel Stan L. McClellan

Sport parachuting or "skydiving" is becoming a favorite sport among the daring. It's new, stimulating and not always dangerous.

AD $AWARD

THE lure of the open sky is spreading fast. In 1957, about 200 Americans had parachuted for sport, but by 1965, over one million parachute descents were logged in by some 30,000 sports jumpers. The first Class D (over 200 jumps) skydiver license was issued in 1959; since then there have been 1146 earned, with over 300 awarded in 1965.

Parachute club membership includes both men and women enthusiasts, with women representing over 15 percent of participating membership. At the 1962 International Sports Parachuting meet, held in Orange, Massachusetts, one of the top honors for controlled jumping went to a California housewife.

Surprisingly, the accident/death rate associated with the sport is not as alarming as the uninitiated might suspect, and the record is getting better. During 1963 there were 34 deaths among skydivers, 31 in 1964 and 25 in 1965. Today, with ever-improving standards of safety, there is a low 1-in-17,000 chance of death from skydiving but the odds can be made better still.

A striking point emerges from the record of deaths and injuries. The cause of death often has nothing to do with the inherent nature of the sport. Fully one-third of all fatalities are caused by improper or unsupervised selection of the landing area. Jumps made near power lines, in built-up areas, near large bodies of water, over rough, rocky, uneven terrain, are almost certain to end in trouble. One skydiver landed on a moving train in 1964 and was killed. Several landed in water and were drowned before they could disentangle themselves from a welter of clinging canvas straps and smothering silk. Sixty percent of all fatalities were novice jumpers with fewer than 25 jumps to their credit.

Safety Requirements . . .

Basic skydiving safety requirements are established by the Parachute Club of America (PCA), the agency which is also responsible for issuance of skydiver "class" licenses. All reputable clubs abide by the sensible regulations drawn up by PCA. Unfortunately, some parachute clubs continue to operate on a cow-pasture basis, with faulty equipment, inadequate pre-jump training, poor supervison, and with little regard for individual safety except for that of their own investment. At such an establishment, you can buy a ticket to death or disability for a nominal sum (always collected in advance) and complete the journey on the same afternoon. The only legal formalities prescribed are those which provide the proprietor with a signed release from responsibility in the case of death or injury. Such practices are almost certain to result in death or serious injury to the first-time jumper. Two lost their lives in 1966.

The hazards of parachuting which will never be totally eliminated actually appeal to many individuals. There are, however, minimum precautions and basic preliminaries to that first exit from an aircraft in flight. What are they? Before you give up golf for skydiving, it's best you know!

Getting Ready . . .

Physical conditioning, good equipment, adequate pre-jump training, competent supervision—these are the basic elements which spell the difference between a heart-stopping leap to disaster and the safe enjoyment of a breath-taking sport.

You must be in top physical form BEFORE starting parachute training, to be capable of meeting the exacting demands of jumping and parachute control. You should undergo a detailed medical examination to include vision, muscular coordination, heart, lungs, and the like. Your individual physical prowess should be honestly self-tested. As a guide, the parachutist should be able to chin himself at least four times, execute twenty pushups and run a mile in ten minutes or less. A daily program of physical buildup to at least this level of proficiency will be time well spent.

Proper equipment is both costly and hard for the novice to check on. Many imported items of equipment are now in use. As a minimum, the novice should insist upon a detailed demonstration of the equipment to be used. Sturdy boots, a protective helmet and a reserve chute worn on the chest are absolute "musts"

LIEUTENANT COLONEL STAN L. McCLELLAN, Infantry, is ossigned to Office of Personnel Operations, Department of the Army.



Jumper should know just when to open chute . . .



. . . which permits him to steer . . .

for personal safety. Open "gores," or preshaped sections cut out of the canopy, an innovation developed by the British and Russians, permit the parachutist to steer his chute by manipulating wooden toggles attached to the risers. The gas-deployed, automatic opening reserve parachute is another safeguard against tragedy which could, in some estimates, have saved nearly 65 percent of all the lives lost in sports parachuting since 1961.

Adequate preparatory training may range from a few hours to many days depending on the quality and completeness of training as well as on the demonstrated ability of the student. At a minimum, instruction and preparation should encompass: theory explanation, landing procedures and practice, emergency procedures and practice, practice jumps from dummy aircraft and elevated platforms, and parachute control techniques.

Plenty of time should be devoted to landing techniques. Slamming into a sawdust pit from 2, 4, and 6-foot practice platforms—forward, backwards, and sideways—will bring realization that landing is a tricky business. At first, it will seem impossible to avoid the seat of your pants, kneecaps, or the back of your head —the principal causes of fractured spines, broken legs, or brain concussion. The secret is simply a matter of coordinated relaxation. It takes time to learn as well as a lot of bruising practice.

Many injuries occur after landing, the direct result of delay in spilling the wind from the parachute canopy so that it cannot drag the jumper. Practice of recovery methods should be made realistic by a wind machine to duplicate drop-zone conditions.

Once the fundamentals are learned, the aspiring skydiver is ready for his first jump. Under no circumstances should you attempt a free-fall exit on your first trip aloft. Sports parachute clubs, with zero fatality



. . . and land right on the target.

records insist that the first five jumps be controlled by "static line release," or by automatic canopy deployment, controlled by a 35-foot canvas line attached to the aircraft. To see how it should be done, let's join a novice on his first jump.

On the ground, and before loading the aircraft, the instructor or jumpmaster carefully supervises the donning of equipment—two parachutes (a main "backpack" and a chest "reserve"), a crash helmet, boots with good ankle support and loose-fitting coveralls. An instrument panel on top of the reserve chute holds a stopwatch and altimeter, which will be needed later when the skydiver begins the advanced or free-fall phases of parachuting. They are worn now to accustom the jumper with their use right from the start.

After the equipment check, the plane is loaded and the jumpmaster checks to insure that all on board are properly strapped in. As the plane climbs to jump altitude (2500 feet) the jumper's altimeter is checked against that of the planes. While the plane is still climbing, the jumper "hooks up" to the static line and stands near the door. His chin strap controls his jaw but the trembling in his legs is a giveaway. Now comes the moment of truth.

The spot of exit is precisely calculated, often double-checked before the jump by use of a "wind dummy" drop over the selected drop-zone. The jumpmaster keeps his head out the door with one arm lifted towards the jumper. When the exact spot is reached, the engine is throttled down, synchronized to the drop of the jumpmaster's hand. The jumper slams out the door and into the slip stream, vaguely aware that his leap into space was triggered by a slap on his leg.

He struggles against the wind to assume the basic "spread" position of skydiving as he feels the tug and

hears the glorious K-R-RUMP! of snapping silk above his head.

For the first time he knows how the eagle feels!

Just as he begins to enjoy the ride, it is time to land. Instructions boom from a loudspeaker on the drop zone: "Head up . . . grab high on the risers . . . eyes steady on the horizon, don't look down . . . don't tense up!"

His toes touch and the rest is routine. Without conscious effort his landing fall is perfect; as easy as jumping off the hood of his automobile! Within seconds the billowing chute is under control and the jumper's pride soars to take its place. Five such jumps, as a minimum, will be completed before his first free-fall, each carefully supervised and critiqued by experienced instructors.

The Big Thrill . . .

For most parachutists, the free fall is the ultimate challenge, the big thrill! Those who are ready for this advanced stage and hanker to make bird-like maneuvers in mid-air on their own, will do their jumping at a somewhat higher altitude. When a 60-second delayed opening is attempted, that first big step will be taken at a cool 12,500 feet. At this altitude, a few degrees error in calculating the point of exit can put you in the next county when you land. On the other hand, time is on your side and the experienced skydiver can make loops, turns, rolls, pass a baton to a buddy, even engage in a short chat with him on the way down.

Some relish the plain fun of falling through the air at speeds limited only by the resistance created by the body position of the jumper. You can clock up to 200 miles per hour in the "delta" position, with arms held back firmly against the body. Don't forget to keep your eyes on the instrument panel. As in all things, there is a limit to the fun. You must know, not guess, when to pull the handle and slow your journey back to earth.

It is a great sport, a technical skill which can be learned, which can be mastered through proper training. Reputable clubs all insist that their training be proper, that minimum safety practices be observed. They deplore the practices of their hit-or-miss competitors.

Parachuting, like ski-jumping, can be as safe as the novice cares to make it through adequate physical and mental preparation, suitable equipment, and pre-jump training. Only when these prerequisites have been satisfied should the aspiring skydiver get on board for his one-way airplane ride!

So, if your weekends are hum-drum and routine, drive out to the edge of town and check out the program of your local sports parachute club. Don't be too hasty. Your nerve can bring you down to earth in a hurry! Look closely, before YOU leap!

Barracks Breeze

The Navy has its scuttlebutt, the Air Force its propwash, the Army its barracks breeze. Here are capsule philosophies—some wise, some otherwise—for you to contemplate in moments of Hurry Up and Wait. There's a twist of wry mixed with salt of tears, the distilled wisdom of the years. Topping all, a dash of froth to suit your craving, along with some afterthoughts while shaving. Take it, leave it, disbelieve it—It's All Seriousness Aside:

Point of View—

CO—"We claim to be the second best outfit in the Army."

New Adjutant—"Second best? Who claims to be the first?"

CO—"All the others."

Machine/Maid—

The electronic computer saves a lot of guesswork, but so does a bikini.

Veni, Vidi, Vici—

If Caesar served in the Pentagon, he would have rephrased it: "I came, I saw, I concurred."

Food for Thought—

Diet—What you put off while you keep putting it on.

Historic Remarks—

Eli Whitney—"Keep your cotton-pickin' hands out of my gin."

Sign Seen in Bar—

"If you're drinking to forget, please pay in advance."

Helpful Hypo—

"Now don't worry, Joe," says the manager, visiting the employee in the hospital. "Everybody in the office is going to pitch in and do your work—as soon as we find out just what you've been doing."

Logic at Work—

"This computer," says the efficiency expert, "will cut your work in half."

"Good, I'll take two."

Instant Philosophy—

Don't tell people your troubles. Half of them are not interested, and the other half are glad to hear you're getting what you deserve at last.



Women in the United States Army Materiel Command

Modern Molly Pitchers

Gertrude Drucker

"HE IS A FOOL WHO THINKS BY FORCE OR SKILL TO TURN THE CURRENT OF A WOMAN'S WILL."

—Sir Samuel Tuke

Mary Hays McCauley made herself useful at the Battle of Monmouth by carrying water from a nearby stream to the parched troops, earning the nickname of Molly Pitcher. As if that weren't enough, when her husband fell, she manned his cannon and was personally complimented by General George Washington for her bravery.

Louisa May Alcott did write *Little Women* but long before this accomplishment she was a Union nurse in filthy hospital wards, tending soldiers with measles, typhoid and diphtheria, and later the wounded from the Battle at Fredericksburg. This career came to a halt only after she herself contracted typhoid and was forced to return home.

Clara Barton started her career inauspiciously by working as a clerk in the U. S. Patent Office for seven years. During the Civil War she solicited supplies for soldiers, even using her own funds, and established a distribution base in Washington. For four years after the war she supervised the search for missing soldiers, associated herself with the International Red Cross during the Franco-Prussian War, and is today known as the founder of the American Red Cross.

In the modern work force, it is common to find women employed at all levels and types of jobs. In the U. S. Army Materiel Command (AMC) 27 per cent of the civilian employees are women—43,000 out of a total of 159,000. If this brings to mind an image of 43,000 typewriters clicking madly away, forget it. Many of these women are modern Molly Pitchers, rising to the challenge of responsibility and national need. Working at Grade GS-12 or higher are 681 women. They include lawyers, physicists, meteorologists, and researchers. Others are operators of armored vehicles, tanks, cats, half tracks and fork lifts.

Ashley Montagu once observed that in all societies women have played a much more important role than their menfolk are generally ready to admit. The Civil Service Commission, after conducting special studies for the President's Commission on the Status of Women, felt the need to set the record straight concerning the role of women in the world of work.

It has been commonly supposed that women are content with a minor role in the work environment and involve themselves minimally in activities related to their jobs. The studies revealed that grade for grade, from GS-9 and above, women participate in at least as many career-related activities as men, have a higher rate of membership in professional societies, publish more professional articles, spend more time after hours in job-related activities, and take more special college courses in connection with their jobs. Some examples:

At AMC Headquarters

- Miss Priscilla Alden is a GS-14 supervisory program officer chief in research, development, test and evaluation (RDT&E). With her staff of 12, she prepares data for the complex, high-dollar RDT&E program and budget on an Army-wide basis. She analyzes reports and evaluates research and development projects of AMC's subordinate commands to determine the adequacy of the program as a whole to meet the Army's requirements. For an outstanding job, she was awarded the Meritorious Civilian Service Award in 1965 in a Pentagon ceremony.
- Mrs. Sarah W. Clements, a GS-15, is the key staff assistant to the Special Assistant for Project Management. She is responsible for coordinating activities between the Commanding General and Deputy Commanding General of the Army Materiel Command and

GERTRUDE DRUCKER is on the staff of Headquarters, U.S. Army Materiel Command.











In shop, office, research plant, modern Molly Pitchers perform their daily tasks. Top left, Dr. Dorathy A. Stewart is a meteorologist at Missile Command; top right, Mrs. Lorraine Berry is an engineering equipment mechanic, Sharpe Army Depot; right center, Dr Dorothy G. Smith is deputy director of biological research, U. S. Army Biological Laboratories, Fort Detrick, Maryland; bottom right, Mrs. Karolyn Pond is a lawyer on Chief Counsel's staff at Missile Command; directly above, Dr. Frances Latterell is research plant pathologist at the same laboratories.

50 Project managers and 12 Project Officers in a direct line relationship. She was largely responsible for organizing the present Office of the Special Assistant for Project Management and personally developed a plan to assure adequate staffing. During her career in Ordnance, and in AMC as weapons systems analyst and briefer on major weapons systems, she has received many Outstanding Performance Awards as well as the Certificate of Meritorious Achievement in both 1965 and 1966.

Success Stories

• Dr. Dorothy G. Smith is Deputy Director of Biological Research at the U. S. Army Munitions Command's (MUCOM) Biological Laboratories at Fort Detrick, Maryland. She received her doctorate from Rutgers University and contributed to the research and discovery of streptomycin. She also collaborated with Dr. S. A. Waksman, 1952 Nobel Laureate, on his work with antibiotics. In 1961 she was awarded the Department of the Army Meritorious Civilian Service Award and in 1966 the Exceptional Civilian Service Award, the Army's highest award, for her outstanding contributions in the field of infectious diseases.

• Dr. Frances M. Latterell, research plant pathologist at the U. S. Army Biological Laboratories at Fort Detrick also received the Exceptional Civilian Service Award in 1966 for her work in pioneering and developing a system for identifying the physiological races of rice blast fungus. A Ph.D. from Iowa State University, she has received many honors in her field.

• Dr. Dorathy A. Stewart of the U. S. Army Missile Command (MICOM) at Redstone Arsenal, Alabama, earned both her master's and doctor's degrees in meteorology from Florida State in Tallahassee, Florida.

Each day Dr. Stewart pores over data on windshear, the study of the average wind gradient. She defines the latter as "the difference in wind velocity at two altitudes divided by the altitude increment."

In her spare time Dr. Stewart writes technical papers for publication. For her doctoral dissertation she authored a significant contribution to meteorological lore on 500-millibar forecasts.

• Mrs. Edith Gibbs, Chief of the Data Processing Office of the Army Rocket and Guided Missile Agency, was Missile Command's entry this year for the Federal Women's Award of the Defense Department.

For being voted MICOM's "Woman of the Year," Mrs. Gibbs was presented a plaque by Major General J. G. Zierdt, Commanding General of the Missile Command. Mrs. Gibbs, a GS-15, has held her present position for the past 10 years.

• Of a staff of 33 lawyers at MICOM, five are women. Frank Buckley, MICOM Chief Counsel, considers their contribution so vital that he is planning to add another to his staff. "These ladies are in open competition with their male counterparts. They are not restricted in assignment in any way. They receive no credit for and are not penalized in any way for their femininity. As far as I can see, in the normal course of career progression, one of these ladies could be a future Chief Counsel of the Missile Command."

• Mrs. Shirley Miller was the pioneer among women attorneys at the Missile Command. She received her law degree from the University of Alabama following a tour in the WAVES during World War II. She is a charter member of the Alabama Law Review, and a member of the Alabama and the Federal Bar Associations.

• Mrs. Karolyn Pond received degrees in English and Law from the University of Missouri. She is a member of the Missouri Bar Association and served as Assistant General Counsel for the Missouri Public Service Commission in Jefferson City before coming to Redstone Arsenal.

"In the Act" at AMC Depots

• Mrs. Jean LeRose is probably the only woman sandblaster and refinisher in the U. S. Army. A pretty 5'4" brunette, Mrs. LeRose is the first woman to be employed in a blue-collar occupation in the Refinishing Shop at the Tobyhanna (Pennsylvania) Army Depot. "Being a woman among a lot of men has certain advantages," she admits. "But I don't ask for nor do I expect special privileges." Mrs. LeRose spends most of her time in the replating operation, stripping rust from old metal, applying new plating, and buffing it for that final sparkling finish.

• Mrs. Lorraine (Stacy) Berry, mechanically inclined and loath to sit at a desk all day, applied for a job as a mechanic at Sharpe Army Depot, California, in 1951. After six-weeks of on-the-job training, she

Her Idea Saves Millions

Awards totalling $5,000—the maximum that can be approved by the Army—were given to Miss Shirley J. Gomora of Coal City, Illinois, for a suggestion she made while employed as an "item manager" at the Army Ammunition Procurement and Supply Agency (APSA), Joliet, Illinois. The suggestion called for minor changes that would permit a stockpile of 1.2 million shells for a flat trajectory 155mm howitzer to be used in a new type weapon that requires a slightly different projectile. The change cost $2.34 per projectile, compared to cost of a totally new one of $24.13. The resulting savings totaled $10,478,000 in Fiscal Year 1966 and will be about $15 million for the current fiscal year. Besides receiving a $300 award from her agency, she was presented a $4,700 special award from Secretary of the Army Stanley R. Resor at a Ladies' Day Award Ceremony at the Pentagon.

qualified as a trainee mechanic. Today, as an engineering equipment mechanic, she checks out generators and distributors, working with a fervor that causes her boss to say, "If they've got any more like Stacy, I'll use all they can send!"

• Also at Sharpe Army Depot is Mrs. George Velasko, who works as a safety engineer. Responsible for safety for the entire depot, "Safety Sal," as she prefers to be known, has to think about safety problems involving more than 4,000 civilian and military employees. "Sal" is the only woman to have been president of a chapter of the National Safety Engineers. Named the Safety Woman of the Year for San Joaquin Valley in 1963, she has received an award from the Kimball Foundation in Human Engineering for her outstanding contributions to community safety. She also is a Director of the California Safety Council.

• At Tooele (Utah) Army Depot, women are operating armored vehicles, tanks, cats, half tracks, cranes, fork lifts and all intermediate equipment stored and used on the depot. This was common practice during World War II when women came to the depot in response to national need and it continues today. After training in operation of heavy and intermediate equipment, the women demonstrate their skills and competence in the most difficult tasks.

Men like to say: "Women—God Bless 'em! We can't get along with 'em and we can't get along without 'em!"

At AMC they say: "Women—God Bless 'em! We not only get along with 'em; we can't get along without 'em!"

With the Medal of Honor as the theme

An Idea Is Born

Don Ball

SINCE Armed Forces Day was first observed 16 years ago, Detroit has sponsored a community Armed Forces Week program. Various methods were tried to dramatize for the city and surrounding area, the contribution to our Nation by the Armed Forces and the individual serviceman.

Four years ago, at suggestion of Major Willard Baldwin, liaison officer for the U.S. Army Mobility Command, the city planners decided to go all out to mark the centennial of establishment of the Medal of Honor.

A sunken rose garden in the $100-million Civic Center on the river front was dedicated as the Medal of Honor Terrace. Ceremonies took place during Armed Forces Week 1963, when former Secretary of the Army Wilber M. Brucker personally raised funds to put up a plaque. Each of the Armed Services sent a Medal of Honor representative to take part in the ceremony.

The following year the Armed Forces Week Committee rounded up living Medal winners from Michigan. Nine were honored at a concert in Ford Auditorium and a representative from each service again was on the platform.

For the third year, the Information Office of the Army Tank-Automotive Command coordinated the program. More Medal winners from Michigan, ranging from World War I through Korea, representing all the services, were presented to a large audience, and a letter from President Johnson was read.

After those three years of continuing interest, the planners decided to create an exhibit that could tell the story of the Medal of Honor in the words of the Michigan citizens who had won the Medal. The Command directed and produced a film featuring excerpts from citations of each of the men, to answer the question "What Is Heroism."

The City of Detroit set aside space at Fort Wayne Military Museum as a Medal of Honor Room, which now is visited by thousands of school children every year. There the film is shown by a continuous projector to provide a history lesson. The room was dedicated as part of the Armed Forces Week in 1965. On that occasion the first soldier decorated with the Medal in Vietnam—Captain (now Major) Roger H. Donlon—was the distinguished guest.

During the 1966 celebration, Major General Keith L. Ware, Chief of Information, and himself a Medal of Honor winner, was guest speaker at the Armed Forces Week Luncheon and at the evening concert by the U.S. Army Field Band.

The event was marked by special newspaper sections featuring stories of Michigan winners.

A new approach marked the event in 1967 when 16 May was proclaimed as "U.S. Army Specialist Lawrence Joel Day." The paratrooper-medic now serving with the 82d Airborne Division had been decorated with the Medal for heroism in Vietnam. He was the only uniformed decorated representative to participate in the Detroit program.

Far from becoming blase about the idea that started four years ago, Detroit has moved ahead to enlarge on the theme year after year. Right now a committee is hard at work planning for next year.

DON BALL is assigned to U.S. Army Tank Automotive Command, Detroit, Michigan.

Civilian Aides Look At The Army 1967

Master Sergeant Warren J. Le Mon

Photos by SFC Anthony Evanoski

Sprawling Fort Gordon, Georgia, was the site for the thirteenth National Conference of Civilian Aides to the Secretary of the Army in May. The three-day conference brought together Secretary of the Army Stanley R. Resor and sixty-six of his civilian aides, representing the fifty states, Puerto Rico, the Continental Army area, and the nation-at-large. "Revolutionary Development in Vietnam" was the theme, but many other aspects of civilian aide activities were covered informally.

What is a civilian aide? What does he do?

A community leader recognized for his outstanding character and patriotism, he is also one who has demonstrated an interest in furthering the aims of the Army, by fostering public understanding and appreciation of the military service. He contributes importantly to Army effectiveness by advising the Secretary of the Army and local commanders on public attitudes in his area. He may recommend actions to correct erroneous impressions and broaden public understanding of the Army and its personnel. He helps disseminate information about the Army and its programs. Finally, in a variety of ways, he helps promote mutual appreciation of the needs and problems of the civilian community and the U.S. Army.

MASTER SERGEANT WARREN J. LE MON is Enlisted Editor, ARMY DIGEST.

At the annual conference, Army civilian aides meet with the Secretary of the Army, the Chief of Staff, key members of the DA staff, and major Army area commanders to review progress within the Army and to be briefed on the current military situation.

This year Fort Gordon, under the leadership of Major General Walter B. Richardson, was the host installation. Demonstrating their proficiency and elan, Fort Gordon soldiers responded professionally. Because of inclement weather, schedules were revised, demonstration sites altered, all with a minimum of delay and confusion which bespoke hours of intensive practice and discipline.

Revolutionary Development. The war in Vietnam dominated all discussions and most demonstrations.

General Harold K. Johnson, Army Chief of Staff, outlined the situation in Vietnam, and answered questions as fast as they came. Expressing his faith in the officers and men of the U.S. Army, the Chief of Staff said, "I don't honestly believe that there is anything they can't do. They are marvelous. I wish it were possible for all of you to see them in action. Based on their performance in Vietnam I have the utmost respect for our American youth."

A presentation on Revolutionary Development in Vietnam illustrated the concept under which the United States and Republic of Vietnam governments work





MG Walter B. Richardson, Commanding General, Fort Gordon, above, greets civilian aides as they arrive for the 13th National Conference. At left, dignitaries assemble for demonstration by the Military Police School.









Top left: Cadre at MP School demonstrate training of sentry dogs. Top right: Manpower and Resources Control members enact questioning of Vietnamese civilian and search of his bicycle. Right middle: Aides watch from bleachers as cadre display a 25-meter Trainfire target. Bottom right: General Richardson confers with MG Keith L. Ware, Army Chief of Information, during swift-moving three-day conference.

to provide relief and reform to the political, social, and economic life in that war-torn land.

Communications: A Combat Must. Presentations by troops of Fort Gordon's Signal School dealt with educational television, and strategic and tactical networks. Included in the latter exhibit were a mobile tactical communications center, radio relay and carrier display, fixed station communications center, and an aircraft navigation mock-up.

Next, in swift succession, the aides saw demonstrations of Military Police training, an Infantry rifle squad deployed in defense, and the activities of a typical Psychological Warfare unit in support of revolutionary development operations in Vietnam.

Handlers from the Military Police School put sentry dogs through their paces, illustrating their value in guarding airfields and ammunition dumps. Also portrayed was the operation of a checkpoint in Vietnam. WACs and children from Fort Gordon played parts as Vietnamese civilians. To lend realism, the demonstration was punctuated by a simulated Viet Cong attack on the checkpoint.

Colonel Mildred Clark, Chief Army Nurse, gave a slide-talk on activities of Army Nurse Corps members in Vietnam, describing their heroic performance in bringing medical skills to the sick and wounded. Also pictured were the humanitarian efforts of Army medical personnel in support of civil hospitals and orphanages.

Upon return home, the civilian aides were ready to relate the record of an alert, aggressive, professionally trained Army made up of capable and motivated soldiers whose versatility was amply demonstrated at the annual conference.



They Tell the Community Relations Story

William G. McClanahan

One of the secret deviees sparking good relations between a military installations and a neighboring community is a live wire Military Affairs Committee in the local Chamber of Commeree.

Virtually every large eity adjaeent to a major base has such a eommittee but Lake Charles, Louisiana, is unique in that it has an extremely active one. The faet that the nearest base, Fort Polk, is more than 70 miles away has not deterred the eommittee from earrying out a program that has won aceolades from military and civic leaders of Southwest Louisiana.

Made up of reservists and retirees, former officers and enlisted men, the membership includes representatives from the Army, Navy, and Air Foree Reserves, ROTC of the Lake Charles McNeese College, Army National Guard, all four local recruiting offiees and the Offiee of Civil Defensc.

At monthly sessions, each committee member reports on his aetivities. So effective is this committee in the eyes of the Commanding General of Fort Polk that his representative, a field grade offieer, attends the meetings.

Usually the work of the Military Affairs Committee is limited to promoting aetivities on the post, such as Armed Forees Week observanees, working with eivie leaders to seeure better aceess roads or obtaining speakers for civic elub functions.

In Lake Charlcs, the Military Affairs Committee's aggressive aetions have resulted in a variety of additional accomplishments furthering good will between the eivil and military. Among other projects, the eommittee has—

- Raised funds, seeured speakers, and handled the dedieation program for the city's new Army Reserve Training Center.
- Sponsored patriotie observanees, including parades and displays during Armed Forces Week.
- With Fort Polk, sponsored annual visits of loeal citizens to observe the workings of a military base.
- Sponsored reciproeal visits of Fort Polk officers and their wives to Lake Charles to become better acquainted with community leaders.
- Sceured demonstration teams and speakers for the annual ROTC Honors Day Program at MeNeese College.
- Honored the outstanding enlisted Army and Navy Reservist, Army National Guardsman and the outstanding trainees at Fort Polk by presenting certificates in annual eeremonies.
- Provides for appearance of Army bands and visitation teams throughout the area.
- Fosters interest in display of the Flag on holidays.
- Presents American Flags to various civic groups.
- Financed the building of a local servicemen's center. This center, ineidentally, now attracts inereasing numbers of off-duty personnel from Fort Polk—more than 1,500 troops eaeh weekend.
- In cooperation with the Industrial Collegc of the Armed Forces, sponsored a National Seeurity Seminar in 1960 with another seheduled in 1968.

The Lake Charles story can be repeated in cities all over the Nation. The eity doesn't havc to be large—Lake Charles has a population of only 70,000. The important element is a motivated membership, made up of peoplc who are sincerely dedieated to the job of making sure that the military forces are presented in their best possible light.

Your Chamber of Commerce is anxious to find working committees. Herc's your chance to organize one.

COLONEL WILLIAM G. McCLANAHAN, TC-Res., was chairman of the Lake Charles, Lauisiana, Military Affairs Committee from 1956 until 1967.

BATTLE LORE

Combat Tips From Vietnam Returnees, Compiled by U. S. Continental Army Command.



On Patrol

Getting Ready

You may be going on patrol some day. You'll feel more confident if you know how one outfit prepared for it.

This is what they did. First, the leader announced the mission and its objective. If it was a reconnaissance mission, they looked for information about an area. On a combat patrol, they aimed at surrounding a known Viet Cong hideout and catching them in an ambush. For each type of patrol, assignments, weapons, operational orders, and even equipment differed. Each patrol, no matter what kind, took special preparation.

Take a recon mission—a daylight recon in somewhat unfamiliar territory. The patrol wasn't looking for a fight, but there was always a possibility of a fight with the VC.

The lieutenant called an assembly of the men. He told them exactly what the mission was, and exactly what each man had to do. In giving a man an assignment, a good leader makes it a point, as much as possible, to know each man's



Always prepared for any sort of surprise enemy action, 25th Infantry Division member cautiously explores a tunnel.



In Vietnam, a patrol may face all sorts of different situations and conditions of terrain and weather—from jungle . . .

limitations as well as his abilities, and each man's knowledge of the area to be patrolled, and makes his assignments accordingly.

The chain of command for the patrol was set up by the lieutenant, so that each NCO and squad leader knew to whom he gave orders and from whom he took them. The officer had a man he used to trace the route of the recon and the return, always different. *You never come back the way you go.* If possible, latest intelligence reports were included.

The leader asked questions to check each man's knowledge of what they were going to do, and each man's understanding of his personal job in the operation. He briefed the point man on when to change azimuths, so that the patrol wouldn't have to stop while the point man figured his direction. The procedure was rehearsed, questioned, and the point man checked until he had it down pat. The lieutenant also rehearsed hand signals which would be used because movement had to be by stealth in a possibly hostile area.

What You Take Depends On Why and Where You Go

Using a checklist, the NCOIC made sure the men had the right weapons and equipment, enough ammo, rations, first aid materials, and radios, and necessary uniform. Normally, a recon patrol traveled light, in order to cover as much territory as possible. So, for real distance or fast movement, equipment sometimes was down to ammo, water and chow, and weapons down to the M16 rifle. Even combat patrols sometimes travel light, in order to get in fast, hit hard, and get out in a hurry. But some combat patrols carried Claymore mines, grenades—fragmentation, smoke, gas —M79 grenade launchers and automatic weapons.

Whatever the patrol took, the patrol leader made sure everything





. . . to maneuvering on banks of a river . . .

was in top working condition, and always took the precaution of test-firing all weapons.

Some Tips

If you carry grenades, make sure the pins are bent down tight. If they aren't, they may get hooked on brush and pull out. If that happens . . .

Keep your weapon on safety, especially if you have to go through rough walking terrain. Weapons may get jarred and go off. You don't want to get hit with your own bullet.

On daylight patrol, in possibly hostile areas, make sure you carry nothing shiny. Even at night, if there's a bright moon, the glint off a rifle barrel can give you away, or the shine on a button or a clip on a pencil or ball point pen.

Incident on Patrol

When U.S. troops operate for any length of time in an area, the local civilians often wave at the helicopters flying overhead, or at the troops moving on the ground. In turn, the troops wave back.

A patrol, moving across rice paddies toward a village, saw a group of men coming out of the village, but the distance was too great for accurate identification. As the patrol drew closer, one of the group began to wave at the soldiers. He kept on waving a few more times as the U.S. patrol headed toward his group. When the Americans were within 200 meters or so, the man who had been waving suddenly opened fire. The group behind him vanished.

As it turned out, the men were VC whom the patrol had caught by surprise. The VC had obviously picked up this waving stunt as a way of deceiving U.S. troops into



. . . or pushing through heavy underbrush . . .



. . . or wading through the rice paddies.

thinking they were innocent civilians.

Foresight Pays Off

Here's an instance where careful planning paid big dividends. We knew there were VC hiding in one particular village which had a lake at its back. A company of troops took on the job of rooting out the VC. Two platoons swept into the village, driving toward the lake. Unseen, a third platoon of troops laid in boats among the reeds along the lake shore. Ten boats were used, three men in each. The advancing platoons on land pressed right through to the lake. The VC tried to escape by water. That was just what the soldiers in the boats were waiting for. Three boatloads of VC were caught.

Patience Pays Off Too

When patrols move through jungle country, the big question is: How can you tell whether the enemy is moving near you? This is what one commander says about it: "Well, it is very difficult. As we move through the jungle we stop every now and then, step off the trails, or sit down in place and wait and listen, sometimes as much as an hour, for the enemy who may be moving. Often, American soldiers tend to move too much and too fast. Sometimes it is necessary and wise to stop and sit down for long periods just to listen for movement." It's a tough and dirty war. Now, it's a waiting and listening war, too.

Contributed by men of The Armor Center, Fort Knox, the Infantry Training Center, Fort Dix; and the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile).


Lio Kai



R&R Comes to Our Fiftieth State



It Ranks With DTG as a Morale Booster

Philip R. Smith, Jr.

TWO subjects get an immediate rise out of any of the four hundred and fifty thousand U.S. forces in the Republic of Vietnam. They are, in order of importance, R&R (Rest and Recreation) and DTG (Days to Go). In each instance the soldier will get a faraway look in his eye. In the latter case, he's thinking of home, and in the former of such exotic places as Hawaii, Bangkok, and other R&R areas.

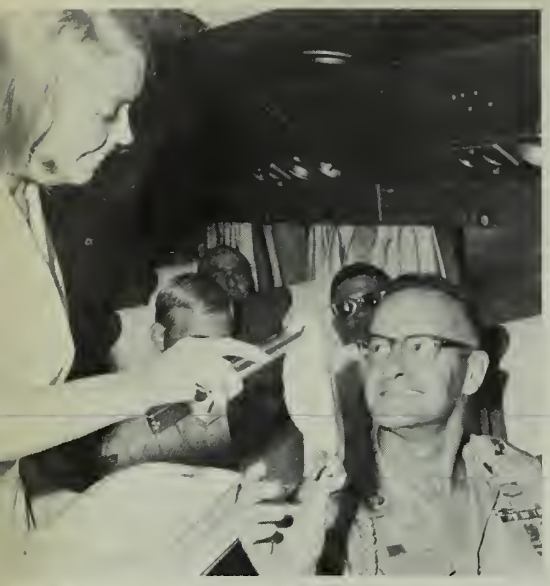
Early in 1966 the Department of Defense stated that American fighting men on a year's combat tour in the Republic of Vietnam would be given five days of Rest and Recreation at least once during that year. In February, the U.S. Military Airlift Command made arrangements with Pan American Airways to provide the planes to fly battle-weary men from bases in South Vietnam to a number of Pacific and Asian resort centers.

General William C. Westmoreland called this activity an "outstanding contribution to the morale and welfare of the United States Armed Forces in the Republic of Vietnam." Pan American provides VIP service to the servicemen and as a company publication points out, "You'll never hear a stewardess complain about an R&R passenger, because these passengers ask for nothing and are delighted with everything."

The big news in R&R is the promotion of Hawaii as an R&R center. Army Special Service officers report that during 1966, some 7,000 servicemen from Vietnam took their leaves in Hawaii. Since the first contingent flew from Vietnam to Hawaii in August 1966, R&R flights have stepped up from one a week to about 40 per month—each planeload being about 160 men.

The Aloha state has extended its traditional warm welcome, and the consensus among servicemen from Vietnam is that five days is not enough. The Hawaii Visitors Bureau spearheaded a drive to get community support for a red carpet welcome. Special Aloha Cards help identify the men as guests. Business

PHILIP R. SMITH, JR. is an Associate Editor, ARMY DIGEST.









ON WAY—Hawaii-bound soldiers keep cool with frosted towels,
ARRIVING—they are greeted with the traditional leis,
SIGHTSEEING—they visit beaches, see palms in the twilight, meet Island girls.





men and hotel owners offer special prices, and package tours are arranged.

LTC Charles E. Murphy, officer in charge of the R&R Center at Fort DeRussy, believes that accommodations at the fort and other military installations, coupled with those in local hotels, are sufficient to handle all that come. Many who come to Hawaii are met by parents, wives or fianceés, who fly from the mainland. These usually stay at Waikiki beach hotels in preference to Army facilities at Fort DeRussy.

"Dependents hoping to meet their husbands in Honolulu should make reservations," said COL Murphy. "Because of Honolulu's popularity for convention groups and tourists, advance planning will help families or friends have a more enjoyable visit."

The step-up of the program has caused all four services to put more special services men on duty at Fort DeRussy to process incoming troops. Even when tourists overwhelm Honolulu hotels, R&R participants have been helped by Center or Fort DeRussy personnel who voluntarily work 14 to 18 hours a day—or have found their own unique solutions. In one instance, a Hawaii-assigned sergeant gave up his bachelor pad to newlyweds for a week. Several R&R couples have bought wall tents and other camping gear, paid a $1 fee for beach camping and enjoyed surfside accommodations at Makapuu or other beaches. This is far less expensive than costs at some of Waikiki's famed hotels.

At the airport, arrivals are greeted by a string combo with the traditional music of Hawaii.

Soldier reaction from Vietnam to Hawaii has been enthusiastic. Tropic Lightning *Ambush,* publication of the 25th Infantry Division, said "When your jet touches down at Honolulu International Airport after 15 to 17 hours of stereo music, good food and a movie, you'll be met and taken to Fort DeRussy on Waikiki Beach where you'll receive a short briefing. Be sure to pick up your Aloha R and R Card. It will be your ticket to much money saved in the next five days."

A limited number of billets are available at Fort DeRussy which boasts one of the nicest beaches on Waikiki, officer, NCO and EM open messes and bars, package stores, a theater, library, and a well equipped service club. Daily rates range from $2.25 for a single room in the EM billet to $9 for an eight-bed apartment in the officer's billet. For those on limited budgets, dorm bunks are available for 50 cents nightly.

There are no fewer than 160 hotels in the Waikiki area—all but a few within a mile of Fort DeRussy. They range in quality from mediocre to palatial. You'll get what you pay for, with singles ranging from $6 to $100 or more a night. Most servicemen pay from $6 for a single to $20 for a family.

"Right now," says Lieutenant Colonel Lexy Ford, chief of the recreation services branch of USARPAC, "almost $28,000 per day is spent by dependents for travel to meet R&R participants in Hawaii. Almost $4.5 million is spent annually by those servicemen and families visiting the state. And we expect a $40 million annual saving in gold flow from this program, too."

But aside from the financial side of the program, there is the vastly more important human interest picture. The R&R Center Chaplain (Captain) Wayne King—who also plays the wedding march—helps arrange an average of one marriage a day, either in the community or the post chapel.

"These aren't spur-of-the-moment marriages," he explains. "Most of the time the soldier has known and been engaged to the girl for a year and a half or two. They figure his R&R trip should make an ideal honeymoon."

Good restaurants are also plenti-



Special low rates—equal ta o 25 percent reduction—on economy class flights fram the U.S. west caast to Hanolulu hove been announced by three oirlines far wives of military personnel in Vietnom on R&R leave to Howoii. The round-trip fore will be $165 plus tax fram West Coast CONUS terminols ta Honolulu ond return, compared to the previous economy fare of $200 plus tax. Airlines are Northwest Orient, Pan Americon and United. At time of ticket purchose, o properly executed copy af modified DD form 1580 ond the dependent's identity card DD Farm 1173 must be presented. During actual travel, the wife must hove praperly executed copies of the forms ond identity cords in her possession.

ful in Honolulu. At many of them the relatively low prices for truly outstanding meals is surprising. For general dining, the clubs at Fort DeRussy and Shafter are good. DeRussy has excellent snack bars for your beach lunch. Officers should try Fort Ruger's Cannon Club for a superb view of Honolulu while enjoying a fine meal.

Managers of the various Army clubs agreed that few of the R&R participants use the clubs during the day. "But we have increased our floor shows and evening enter-



Honolulu business men and civic leaders turn out to greet the arriving R&R groups while below, wives wait for husbands while they are being oriented at R&R center, Fort DeRussy.



Farewells as well as reunions are staged at Fort DeRussy when it comes time for the soldier to return to Vietnam, below.



Polynesian entertainment at the Queen Surf Restaurant luau (a special Hawaiian feast) where R&R personnel and their wives are honored guests.





Miss Hawaii—Loretta Perreira—greets one of first group of incoming Army, Navy and Air Force men as they land at Honolulu International Airport.

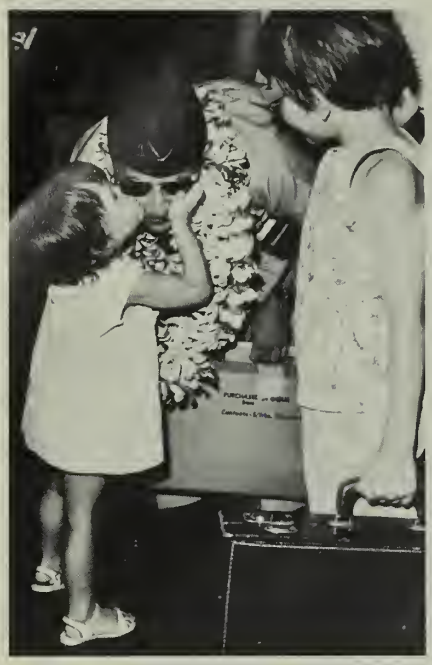
Army's long, close association with Hawaii as portrayed in museum displays at Schofield Barracks, holds the interest of many a visitor.



The experienced surfer who finds Waikiki's waves a bit tame, can get plenty of action at Makaha Beach on Oahu Island, where the big ones roll in.



"Aloha R&R", proclaim even the children to the visitor, who soon gets into the spirit of things at intimate luaus or going on a sightseeing tour.





tainment from weekends to five or six nights a week," said one.

"Some expect these guys from Vietnam to be rowdy," said an NCO club manager, "but it just isn't so. We've had no problem—they're easy to get along with and are here for fun."

Honolulu officials and Military Police have also been generous in their praise of soldier conduct. "We have practically no problems with them—and what we do are almost always very minor things, like parking citations."

The Tropic Lightning *Ambush* advises: "On the town, the Sandbox on Sand Island and Hofbrau in Waikiki offer good meals at very reasonable prices. A notch up the price ladder and three notches up on food are Prince Kuhio's in the Ala Moana Center ($2.95 for a full course meal) and Queen's Surf on the beach near Diamond Head ($3.25 for a huge buffet-style "Surf Wagon" spread—all you can eat). For as good a steak or slab of prime rib as you've ever sampled, try Chuck's Steak House and Chuck's Cellar respectively. New Englanders can get that "back



home" feeling with Maine lobster at Pearl City Tavern. Pizza lovers won't want to miss Shakey's.

At the top of the line—in both price and view—are the two rotating restaurants, La Ronde at Ala Moana and Top of Waikiki. If you can't afford the $5 to $8 required for a meal at either of these spots, you can at least enjoy the view of Honolulu as the glass-walled rooms make a complete revolution each hour.

Nightime entertainment is plentiful in Honolulu and much of it is reasonably priced. Some of the top nominations from "Tropic Lightning" men include Duke's where you can enjoy the Don Ho Show, and Queen's Surf which boasts three different floor shows. Inside, where you can enjoy the buffet, is a floorshow that changes every month or so. If you have an extra $8 and a free night you might enjoy one of the hotel luaus. The same show can be seen at the Kodak Hula affair for free and you can order the meal at most restaurants for less than $3.

The big hotels all feature top name singers and showfolks—sometimes at top prices. One reasonably priced exception is the Ilikai's Hong Kong Junk. Weekends and many weekdays will find good entertainment at the many officer and enlisted clubs. Reservations are strongly recommended for all the restaurants and nightclubs, especially as the number of R and R personnel increases.

Once you've slept and wined and dined you'll probably want to get out and see what the town looks like when the sun's out. There's much to see.

The beach will most likely be on your itinerary. Waikiki is a bustling strip of land fronting a clean, normally quite peaceful two-mile stretch of the Pacific. Surfing buffs may be disappointed as Waikiki waves only top two to three feet a few times a year. Those with wheels—rental cars and taxis are available for reasonable fees—can get up to the North Shore or check out Makaha or Makapuu Point. There's generally some good sized surf at one or more of these areas.

Your briefing officer won't be rattling his gums when he talks about riptides. Know-it-all types die every week trying to get out of Hawaiian riptides. You'll be provided a map showing all the beaches on Oahu with the unsafe ones designated in red. Take heed! One of the most peaceful looking beaches (Waimea Bay) has an under-current you'll find hard to believe—until you go for a swim and find yourself 500 yards off shore heading North. (*Editor's Note*: The beach is the other way.)

"Don't miss" things to see on Oahu include: Kodak's free hula show at the Waikiki Natatorium; the Pearl Harbor Tour (don't pay for this—the Navy runs an excellent tour daily for free. Just call the Navy PIO for reservations or information), the Sunday Concert presented at Kapiolani Park by the Royal Hawaiian Band (also free); the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific (Punchbowl); Sea Life Park, an excellent exhibit of marine life; and the Polynesian Cultural Center at Laie where you can see authentic representations of native villages and cultures of the major Polynesian peoples. There will be pamphlets and coupons available at the R and R center for other tours and points of interest.

If you want to shop on your R and R, remember that anything from the mainland is more expensive here and locally produced items are a little on the high side too. For souvenirs, the locally made wood serving dishes are nice. The exchanges at Fort DeRussy, Pearl Harbor or Fort Shafter have a good selection of souvenir items.

If you choose Hawaii, *Ambush* has just one more thing to offer: "You'll have to work hard not to have a good time there."

R & R headquarters in Hawaii has a stack of letters expressing appreciation from servicemen who had visited the island state. This extract from one is typical, "After nine months in Vietnam, those glorious days have given men the inspiration to endure the five remaining months, and will be a lifelong source of pleasant memories."

It is most appropriate that Aloha, the traditional greeting of the Island State, means hello as well as goodbye because the visitor to Hawaii never says goodbye, if only in memories.

The Armed Forces Recreotion Center ot Fort DeRussy, Howoii, con be o bose of operotions for officers ond enlisted men on R&R from Vietnom. Its focilities include o librory, theoter, chopel, post exchonge, borber shop, loundry, NCO Mess Moluhio Enlisted Service Club, tennis ond poddle tennis courts.

Excellent dining focilities ore ovoiloble ot both the Officers' Club ond the Enlisted Dining Room where you con enjoy voried good food ot reosonoble prices. Snock bors ore locoted in both the Officers ond Enlisted Beoch Houses.

Rooms ond o limited number of oportments ore ovoiloble. Aportments hove privote boths, while guests occupying individuol rooms hove community boths. However, no cooking focilities ore ovoiloble. Coin operoted woshing ond drying mochines ore locoted in the billets.

Reservotions moy be mode no eorlier thon four weeks in odvonce, ond opplicotions will be ocknowledged upon receipt. Although reservotions ore confirmed, no guorontee is mode os to the type of occommodotion. Reservotions ore mode on o first-come, first-served bosis without regord to ronk.

Guarding Europe's skies, the 32d Army Air Defense Command Nike and Hawk units are geared to

Hit 'em High and Hit 'em Low

Major Andrew J. Sullivan



LARGEST single air defense missile force ever fielded overseas by the U.S. Army, the 32d Army Air Defense Command is a division-size force of professional missile men. Commanded by Major General G. V. Underwood, Jr., it is more widely dispersed than the Seventh U.S. Army, with command elements extending from Kassel to Munich and from Luxembourg to the Iron Curtain, providing air defense for an area of over 50,000 square miles. The Command supports the German II and III Corps as well as the U.S. Army's V and VII Corps.

Its combat battalions maintain highly complex electronic equipment that allows operators of early warning radar to "see" beyond the Iron Curtain to check on air activity. Backing up the radar's unceasing surveillance, the Command's line batteries keep full teams of missilemen poised to shoot, move, and shoot again.

With surface-to-air (SAM) sites justifiably high on the target list of an aggressor's strike force, SAM must be prepared to move quickly and frequently. Command Hawk units have trained to march order —that is, pack up for moving— and emplace their missiles within minutes.

Nike batteries perform the same tasks in a matter of hours. The big missiles keep everything on wheels for fast moveouts. Unlike

MAJOR ANDREW J. SULLIVAN, Artillery, is Information Officer, 32d Army Air Defense Command



Missilemen of 32d AADC conduct final checks to insure Hawk missiles are ready for action. Above, a Nike-Hercules roars into action.

One of the command's Nike-Hercules batteries rolls through small German town on annual field training exercise.

Hit 'em High and Hit 'em Low



Missilemen are trained to guard their own tactical site, as here two battery members keep a position in machine gun nest.



Hawk missile battery of 32d AADC demonstrates mobility during exercise that involves river crossing problems.

Teams of missilemen receive targets from a sector control center, then assign them to one of the command's units in the field.



any other Nike units, Command crews perfect their mobile skills in annual week-long Army Training Tests in the field—tests that prove that Nike is mobile and not bound to concrete sites.

To complicate life for any low-level attacker, the 32d AADC has undertaken an imaginative camouflage program to hide their home and field positions. Everything from radars and missile equipment to foxholes and sign posts has been painted or covered to blend with the surroundings.

The alert status of the Command is one of constant readiness with a significant portion of the men and missiles ready to fire almost instantly.

Units also undergo regularly scheduled training and unannounced operational readiness evaluations (OREs). Once a week, the men of each firing battery practice defending their tactical areas against ground attack utilizing their extensive field fortifications. In cooperation with the various NATO Air Forces, live-flying exercises provide realistic training for the missilemen. Anywhere from ten to hundreds of planes may take part, and the missile units must acquire, track and simulate firing at any planes assigned to them or detected by them.

Operational readiness evaluations may be conducted at any time of the day or night. The men must show their speed and accuracy by preparing their weapons to fight. The test can be made electronically from the Army Air Defense Command Post located at 4th ATAF's Sector Control Center, or a special ORE team may go to a tactical site to check equipment readiness and watch crews perform.

The constant operations and intensive training in Europe are augmented for both Hawk and Nike missilemen at McGregor Range, New Mexico, where they participate in Short Notice Annual Practice (SNAP) firings with live missiles.

Operational control of the missile units is exercised by NATO's 4th Allied Tactical Air Force (ATAF) which falls under the command of Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE). With tactical fighter squadrons of various NATO air forces and the missile units of the 32d, the ATAF maintains a balanced missile-jet air defense of central Europe.

From 4th ATAF's Sector Operations Center (SOC) which serves

Hit 'em High and Hit 'em Low

as the vast underground brains of the air defense system, automatic data link communications provide fire distribution commands. SOC designates either a fighter interceptor or a 32d AADC missile unit to "engage" a particular target.

Allied assistance is another 32d AADC responsibility. Teams from Command Headquarters in Kaiserslautern visit, assist and inspect NATO Hawk and Nike systems from Turkey to Norway. Also under NATO's Operation Counterpart, 32d AADC Hawk batteries are paired with Hawk units of allied powers to promote free exchange of ideas through visits at the working level.

As one example of Counterpart, a battery of Greek Air Force Hawkmen spent three months working alongside Command soldiers at the 6th Missile Battalion 60th Artillery. More such efforts are planned for the future.

Close cooperation also is maintained between the Hawk groups and the U.S. Army's V and VII Corps and the German II and III Corps. Liaison is maintained between the Hawk battalions and divisions of the American and German corps to give effective and timely air defense support.

In the annual Allied Forces Central Europe competition this year, the Command won three trophies —Best Hawk Battalion, Best Hawk Battery and Best Nike-Hercules Battery. A Belgian unit won the Best Nike-Hercules Battalion Award.

In other areas, the Command also maintains a vigorous pace.

Last year, the 32d AADC took second place in Seventh Army reenlistment competition. The Command's comprehensive safety program, in support of President Johnson's Mission Safety-70 program, reduced privately owned vehicle accidents by 30 percent in seven months.

The 32d AADC newspaper, the NEWS, in the last two years has gathered a total of nine journalism awards. Latest award came when the NEWS was named first in the Army's Photo Offset Category in the 1966 American Heritage Foundation Contest.

But always, the 32d AADC's main mission remains—to keep its missiles ready.

Named after the mythological Greek goddess of victory, the two-stage, 2100 mile per hour (Mach 3) Nike is designed to intercept and destroy high-flying enemy aircraft at ranges in excess of 75 miles and altitudes of 100,000 feet. It can fire higher than any operational combat aircraft. In its present configuration—dubbed the Nike-Hercules—a solid fuel booster stage gives the 39-foot weapon, armed with either nuclear or high explosive warheads, an initial supersonic kick before separation.

The Nike-Hercules firing battery is divided into two separate geographical areas: the fire control area and the launching area. The fire control area contains the radars which acquire and track the incoming target, as well as the missiles. The launching area contains the missiles and the launching sections of the firing battery.

Once the battery control officer has given the command to fire, the computer takes over. Within seconds, the missile is launched and completely controlled by the computer up to and including a burst command.







Crew members are on constant alert, ready to undergo operational readiness evaluation at any time. Above, one of the command's units practices an actual shoot at McGregor Range, New Mexico.

However, the computer's authority may be challenged if it should become necessary to destroy the missile in flight. The computer has a built-in programmer which makes possible a daily check on operational efficiency through a simulated flight.

Also always alert, the Command's Hawk missile is a "Homing-All-The-Way-Killer" which complements the high-altitude Nike-Hercules system—Nike hits 'em high; Hawk hits 'em low.

The 16-foot Hawk detects and kills supersonic enemy aircraft at very low altitudes. In tests, it has destroyed other missiles traveling at supersonic speeds at anywhere from less than 100 to over 38,000 feet.

Using a specially designed acquisition radar, low-altitude targets are detected from the maze of signals reflected by hills, buildings and trees. With two of these radars at a Hawk site, each battery is capable of engaging two targets simultaneously. This double radar capability also allows a Hawk battery commander to "leapfrog" his battery to an alternate position so the battery is always capable of engaging targets while preparing new positions.

Manning the missiles of both the Nike-Hercules and Hawk systems are highly skilled technicians. Many are electronic specialists who have months of special training at the U.S. Army Air Defense School at Fort Bliss, Texas.

They're experts at protecting Europe's skies. They're always ready —to hit 'em high and hit 'em low!



Duty

Francis Cardinal Spellman

This is a very solemn occasion for me, as I receive the Sylvanus Thayer Award. It is one of the proudest moments of my life. I am moved more deeply than I can express by this honor which West Point confers on me today. I accept it with deepest gratitude and, I trust, with deep humility.

The theme of our thoughts today is the Motto of West Point: Duty - Honor - Country. Each year, for all the years this award will be conferred, the speaker will attempt to comment on that motto, but the day will never come when its meaning will be exhausted—for those three ideals are fountains of inspiration whose springs shall not run dry.

Those ideals are the birthright of every man and woman born on American soil. They constitute the treasure possessed by every person in our Nation, to be loved, and cherished, and honored in their observance.

They belong to all Americans but they are—as in a special and sacred place—enshrined here in West Point, and every man who comes here seeking his formation as an officer is the trusted custodian and the champion of those ideals.

They are a trinity of values, closely intertwined, often indistinguishable one from the other. Perhaps they are but facets of the same noble aspiration. One does not exist without the other—and failing in one, a man will fail in all. West Point has never tolerated such a failure in her sons. This, more than anything else, is her glory: that for all the years since Sylvanus Thayer she has remained a faithful teacher of these ideals, and a molder of men who have loved them.

To describe these ideals is no easy task. They are not policies to be followed, but principles to be lived. They are not garments placed over a man like a uniform, making him the same as others. They are realities of the soul which become a part of him, and make him not merely different but unique. He who truly embodies the ideals of Duty - Honor - Country becomes in the deepest sense his own man. Send him where you will and confront him with whatever situation life may devise—and his own man he remains.

He is a man of duty, who hears the clear voice of its call and has trained himself to answer its command. It matters not whether others are watching. It matters not whether he will get credit or blame for what he does. It matters only that he is a man forsworn to keep faith with his duty, and in this he will not fail.

His own convenience will never come before his duty. His own advantage will not blur the lines of its requirements. His own pleasure will not take precedence over it. Convenience, pleasure, personal advantage attract him as much as they attract any man, and—just as any other—he will seek them and enjoy them; but never when to do so means a compromise of duty. For him there is a time for all these things, but they may never call him from his appointed obligation because duty is his superior and he stands at attention for its command.

This is the man the Nation trusts. This is the man into whose hands she confides her destiny. For this is the man who reports where he is needed and stays until his task is done, and flies the flag of courage in the face of fear.

He is a man of honor, too, for duty and honor are old friends and faithful comrades.

Honor is another of those qualities which eludes description but which, when it takes root and flowers in the character of a man, is at once recognized and evokes esteem. Others need no urging to salute it, no instruction to render it acclaim.

In this Military Academy men are trained as officers in the United States Army. When they march out to begin their career, they are young in years but already old in the virtues of their calling. They possess a vast amount of knowledge and are masters of a hundred

Honor - Country

In ceremanies at the United States Military Academy an 6 May, His Eminence, Francis Cardinal Spellman, was presented the Sylvanus Thayer Award. Following is his address af acceptance:

skills, but most of all they are masters of themselves, men of tested virtue and deserving of respect. They bear the honored title of graduates of West Point Military Academy.

This school on the banks of the lordly Hudson is a legend to all Americans. Her alumni are distinguished by their bearing, by the proud and upright carriage which characterizes those who take their training here. That bearing, however, is but a symbol beneath which we look for great qualities of soul: integrity, honesty, dignity, self-respect, unflinching love of truth—honed razor-sharp on the grinding stone of discipline. We expect them to be aristocrats of virtue, noble men unflawed by the compromises which corrupt and mar the image of those unvowed to great ideals. Perhaps we ask too much, but for this no one should blame us, since West Point herself has spoiled us—we have grown accustomed to men of giant stature in the long gray line.

DUTY - HONOR - COUNTRY—Duty and honor in the service of country, of a Nation great and glorious and worthy of the finest service which duty and honor can bestow.

Before the world America stands for material wealth and for power, but she stands for so much more. The Flag in which we glory symbolizes freedom, justice, compassion toward our fellow men. It is the very contradiction of tyranny, and the message of that Flag is peace.

With rapt heart I recall the sight of our Flag at the masthead of a ship, weaving bright colors above the turbulent waters, beneath a sullen grey sky—which seemed to reflect the world of today, dark with foreboding of troubles yet to come, grey with the clouds of present evils and errors of the past.

But suddenly a gust of wind catches the listless standard and there, challenging the somber colors of the sky, our Nation's banner flies: *red* with charity for all men and all nations of good-will—red too with courage to achieve the liberties of man by personal suffering and sacrifice; *white* for the basic righteousness of our national purpose; *blue* for our trust and confidence in God.

This is what America means to me. I am sure it means the same to you. Proud sentiments of patriotism stir within your hearts or else you would never be here pledging your lives so generously to the service of our Nation. To this land of ours we owe, you and I, a litany of thanks too long to sing, of praise too full of feeling for expression. I pray that your faith in America will glow more brightly with the years, and that your love for her will never fail.

May your years at West Point deepen your dedication. May the ideals of DUTY - HONOR - COUNTRY become like ribs of steel in the character you build here, making you strong for the tests of a career that will be arduous and most demanding.

* * * *

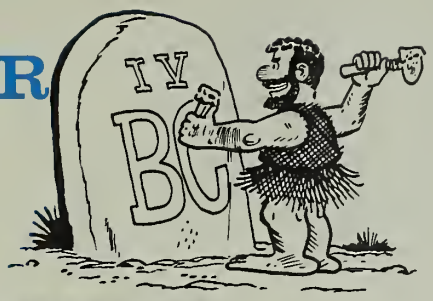
One final word of deep appreciation for the honor conferred upon me today. For more than half of my priestly life I have been privileged to be associated with the men and women of the Armed Forces. They have always been friendly and gracious to me, and on occasion during those years they have seen fit to bestow honors upon me. This Sylvanus Thayer Award is the highest honor the Military has even given me. However, the greatest privilege they have conferred upon me is the honor of close personal association—yes, and of friendship—with some of the finest people I have ever known.

God bless you, Corps of Cadets, and watch over you always.

This is my fervent prayer.

AD $AWARD

FOUR B. C.



Master Sergeant Stewart M. L. Pollard

MOST of us are familiar with the "My Fair Lady" lyrics which go "Why can't the English learn to speak the English language?" Those words could easily be paraphrased to ask why our administrative and staff "whiz kids" can't write in more understandable language. Many writers have a tendency to get carried away by involved verbiage. Long sentences, flowery expressions and fifty-cent words characterize many of our military writers.

There has been a great deal of material written for the guidance of authors of military paperwork. It's really too bad that it hasn't been more widely used by those armed with a pen and with the responsibility for writing. It has been truly said that "the pen is mightier than the sword." I'd like to suggest that some of those verbose pen-bearers lay down their quill and take up the sword.

But, to those of you who must write, let me urge—on behalf of all of us who must read—that certain basic rules be followed. Follow the principle of the Four BC's: Be CLEAR; Be CONCISE; Be CORRECT; Be CAREFUL.

Be Clear. When you write, it is supposed that you have a message to deliver. It is a method of communication. The problem or message should be stated in clear, understandable language. Don't mince words. Say what you mean.

Be Concise. Use your words sparingly. State your message in as few, ungarnished words as possible. This will help you in making clear statements, and will not "cloud the issue" with unnecessary words.

Be Correct. In keeping the message "clear" and "concise", be particularly careful not to sacrifice the correctness of your statements. Be sure that you have said exactly what you meant to say.

Be Careful. As most professional military writers are, in essence, writing for someone else's signature, it is of special importance that you be careful.

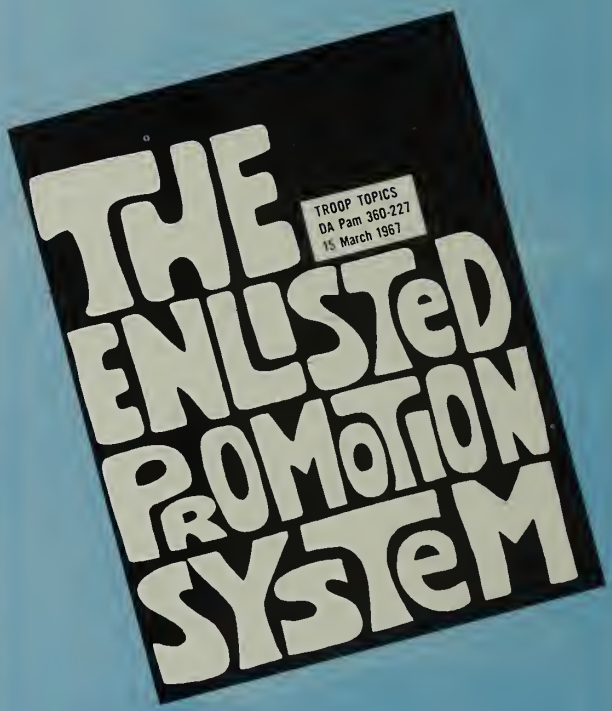
—*Careful* that you have stated the problem *clearly, concisely* and *correctly;*

MASTER SERGEANT STEWART M. L. POLLARD is assigned to headquarters, XIII U. S. Army Corps, Fort Devens, Massachusetts.



WHEN . . .

can I get promoted?



Troop Topics

(DA PAMPHLET 360-227)

Has the Answer!

It's available in your unit through "Pinpoint" Distribution

The Army helps observe

Alaska's One Hundredth

Lyman L. Woodman

MEMBERS of the Reserve 813th Engineer Battalion (Construction) and USARAL's 56th Engineer Company (Construction) Fort Richardson, Anchorage, Alaska pulled a tour of duty as gandy dancers last year. This is only one example of how the U.S. Army, Alaska is going all out to make Alaska's Centennial an event that will be long remembered. USARAL's enthusiasm is SOP, because the U.S. Army and Alaska have been partners in the development of our 49th state over the last century.

The Engineers of the 813th Battalion and the 56th Company helped build a rail spur in Anchorage for the Centennial steam train, the "Moose-Gooser," that takes sightseers between Anchorage and International Airport. Trail runs of the picturesque train were made through Fort Richardson last year.

The Army, as a partner in the growth of the 49th state, is sharing in the work and the fun of the anniversary party, too.

USARAL first got into the act in 1966 when plans were made for the Army Field Band and the Army's "Golden Knights" Parachute Team to be in Centennial shows during June and August 1967.

A young officer in USARAL's Information Office, 1LT Robert E. Cupp, painted a series of pictures showing highlights of the Army's century in Alaska. Those showing the 1867 flag-changing ceremony in Sitka will be on display in that city throughout the centennial year. Others in the series will be shown in several Alaskan cities.

Men of the 23d Infantry from Fort Richardson took part in 1967 Memorial Day ceremonies in Sitka, commemorating men of the unit who had served there from 1869 to 1871.

Soldiers of the 9th Infantry from Fort Wainwright are participating in the Alaska Day Festival on 18 October in Sitka commemorating the transfer ceremony of 1867. That unit was present at the original flag-changing 100 years ago.

Displays prepared at Fort Richardson will be exhibited in Juneau, Ketchikan, Anchorage, Sitka and Fairbanks.

An illuminated map showing the 146 locations where the Army has served in Alaska since 1867 occupies a car in the Natural Resources Train, "Alaska Unlimited," now touring the Alaskan Railroad system until September. Another car carries a display on Army contributions to wildlife conservation in Alaska.

At Fort Wainwright, near Fairbanks, the Jonathan M. Wainwright Memorial Museum is the main attraction of post tours open to local residents and visitors. At the site is an outdoor exhibit depicting military service in the far north, prepared by the USARAL's Northern Warfare Training Center at Fort Greely. The Army's famous Wildlife Museum at Fort Richardson is also conducting open house for people coming to Anchorage during the Centennial year.

Soldiers from Forts Richardson and Wainwright teamed up with members of the Alaska Communication System in the "Billy Mitchell" project, in restoring two old log cabins that had been used along the telegraph line the Signal Corps built through interior Alaska at the turn of the century. Mitchell, later Chief of the Army Air Corps, worked on the line in 1902 as a Signal Corps lieutenant. The restored cabins are now on display.

The 9th Army Band from Fort Wainwright took part in opening ceremonies at the exposition site. The 214th Army Band from Fort Richardson also made the centennial special state ferry tour, called '67 Stampede, of communities along the famous Inland Passage steamer route, giving concerts and playing in parades en route. Both units from the 171st and 172d Infantry Brigades (Mechanized) from Forts Wainwright and Richardson contributed to the success of numerous community celebrations.

Although the Alaskan Centennial has been overshadowed by the larger and more elaborate Canadian Centennial, Alaskan spirits continue to rise like the williwaw as the Army and Alaska look forward to another century of growth together.



"Moose Gooser," which will be centennial attraction in Anchorage area, passes through Fort Richardson on a trial run.

LYMAN L. WOODMAN is Public Information Officer, U.S. Army Alasko.

The Fighting FOURTH

Captain Lee F. Hardy



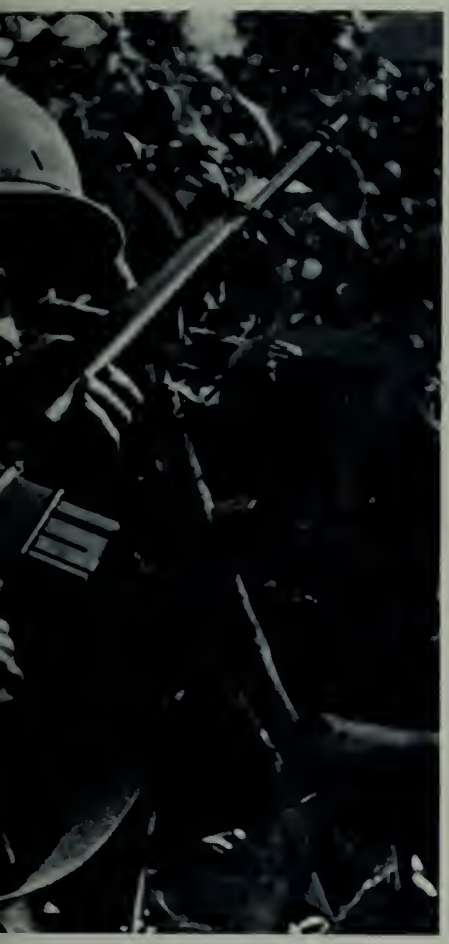
When they departed for Vietnam, the ranks were loaded with "green" draftees but the Ivymen soon proved that draftee or regular, they're all professional.

THE first combat troops sent into Vietnam during the massive buildup were largely the professionals of the Regular Army, and few observers were surprised that they fought well. The second generation of American soldiers in Vietnam today also fight like professionals but to a great extent they are draftees.

Typical of this group is the famous 4th Infantry Division, which was loaded with green troops and numerous newly-assigned officers when it departed its home base at Fort Lewis, Washington, a year ago. Since then, in the jungles of War Zone C and the plateau regions of the Central Highlands, or wherever else they have met the enemy, they have defeated him.

On 15 July 1966, the division's 2d Brigade departed from Seattle. They landed at Qui Nhon on 12 August, were airlifted into the Central Highlands near Dragon Mountain, south of Pleiku, and had hardly got their duffle bags out of the monsoon quagmire when two battalions were committed along with the veteran 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division near Tuy Hoa.

CAPTAIN LEE F. HARDY, Infantry, is Assistant Information Officer, 4th Infantry Division.





Alert member of a recon platoon, left, on watch for enemy movement in dense jungle, and advancing infantrymen above, typify professional qualities of the 4th Infantry Division. (Photos by PFC Frederick M. Schuller)

Operation Pershing was the first taste of combat for the Ivy troops since World War II. The 2d Battalion, 8th Infantry, along with the 1st Battalion, 12th Infantry, put into practical use the training received in the mountains of Washington, fighting up the rocky coastal mountain slopes, picking the Viet Cong out of his rugged hideout, acclimating quickly to the "eight-canteen-a-day" weather and completing the operation to deny the Viet Cong the rice crop of the lower Song Ba River valley.

During the late summer, action picked up in the highlands as the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) battled a North Vietnamese division in the Ia Drang valley for a second time in Operation Paul Revere. Contact was light in the initial stages of the campaign and all available time was put to good use in training. The troops were introduced to the Chinook helicopter and trained in the use of the "trooper ladder."

On 12 October, the 5,000-man 1st Brigade Task Force arrived at Qui Nhon and was immediately sent south to the Tuy Hoa coastal provinces to join the 101st Brigade in Operation Adams, originally a rice harvest protection operation that developed into a



On tour of Division activities, MG William R. Peers, commanding general, talks with SP4 David Soto. (Photo by SP4 Richard C. Obermaier)

massive "search-and-destroy" maneuver on both sides of strategic coastal Highway 1.

Meanwhile, some 200 miles away, the final combat element of the division landed at Vung Tau, near Saigon. The 3d Brigade moved inland by highway and during the next two months saw action near Rung Sat in Operation Bremerton. Operating in this marshy war zone, the Ivy troops perfected the art of ambush, a favorite tactic of the enemy, and used it against sampan traffic on the Rung Sat waterways.

The 3d Brigade established a base of operations northwest of Saigon at Dau Tieng. After the turn of the year they participated in a series of large-scale super-operations—Gadsen, Cedar Falls and Junction City—directed by II Field Force headquarters.

During Junction City, the crack 271st Viet Cong main force regiment attempted to overrun a fire support base in War Zone C manned by two companies of the 3d Battalion, 22d Infantry, and the three 105 howitzer batteries of the 2d Battalion, 77th Artillery. Outnumbered five to one, this task force repulsed wave after wave of attackers, often firing the artillery at point-blank range. The siege was broken as the enemy unit retreated toward a border sanctuary leaving more than 600 dead.

In the highlands, Operation Sam Houston got underway as the 4th Division pushed into the wild country of the Montagnard tribesmen west of the Plei Djereng Special Forces Camp near Pleiku. With the lifting of the monsoons in November, combat activity took a corresponding upsweep. In the final phases of Operation Paul Revere IV and throughout Sam Houston, extremely heavy fighting took place against well-trained and well-equipped North Vietnamese regulars. In sharp contrast to the hit-and-run guerrilla fights in coastal Tuy Hoa and Phu Yen provinces, the battlefield around the border area was dug-in with sandbag fortifications and deep foxholes.

Reporters stopped referring to troops of the fighting 4th as "green." On a small knoll overlooking a fortified position occupied by Co B, 1st Battalion, 22d Infantry appeared a sign written in white stone which read "Regulars, By God."

Major General William R. Peers, Division commander who was formerly the special assistant to the Joint Chiefs of Staff for Counterinsurgency, fully recognized both faces of the war and instituted an aggressive civic action program. Less spectacular but no less important than the battlefield exploits, his troops treated the sick and assisted the villagers in developing their economy. An important facet of the program has been the relocation of many families into secure areas where the Viet Cong can no longer prey on them for support.

No wonder enlistees and draftees alike of the 4th Infantry "Ivy" Division have earned the right to proclaim themselves "Regulars, By God."









Top left, Ivymen debark from helicopter to seek out Viet Cong; left center left, another unit returns to base after patrol action; left center right, "one more river to cross"; left bottom, over 100 Cong bodies were found after action in which this APC took part; right top of page, directly below, "my head is bloodied but unbowed"; below left center, artillerymen fire round from howitzer; right center below, Ivymen train at Replacement Training Center while bottom of page, soldier stages language class in a Montagnard village.











The Cooks and Typists Patrol

Captain David L. Stanley

WITH combat troops out on operation, the job of defending division base camps in Vietnam falls upon the shoulders of such as butchers, bakers and clerk typists.

They cut meat, bake bread, repair trucks and type reports by day, but at night they protect the camp in which they make their home.

Men of the 4th (Ivy) Infantry Division who defend their base camp near Pleiku, for example, are proud of their record. Patrols composed of mechanics, typists, or finance clerks comb the area around the base camp each night, ranging out about six miles. Their comrades man the bunkers of the defense from about 1900 to 0730.

"So far our vigilance has paid off," said First Lieutenant Homer D. Fincher, Executive Officer of Administration Company. "We have the only base camp that hasn't been mortared."

"But we're expecting Charlie to try," said Sergeant George R. Knox, of Orlando, Florida. "He's going to try and hit us when we're feeling fat, happy and complacent because he hasn't hit us before. Fat and happy we may be. Complacent, we aren't. We're going to be ready for him."

CAPTAIN DAVID L. STANLEY, Adjutant General Corps, Executive Editor, ARMY DIGEST, recently toured U.S. Army units in Vietnam.

Every man coming to the division receives "in-country" training, designed to alert soldiers to some of the more important things they learned in basic training.

The division uses some of the spectacular equipment developed by scientists—human-tracking radar, listening devices, illuminating flares and xenon lights, starlight scopes—while the traditional machine guns, mortar and artillery protect positions. But emphasis is on the individual soldier's contribution to combat.

Part of the human action contributing to perimeter defense is a concentration on civic action. Ivy Division soldiers have helped some 71 villages in a 10,000 meter radius about the perimeter. Engineers, signaleers and clerks have helped construct at least 15 spillways, bringing water to Montagnard homes.

Major General William R. Peers, commander of the 4th Division, was quick to point out the importance of these operations. One village chief, for instance, walked four kilometers to warn that the Viet Cong had mined the road to his village the previous night.

Some of the bunkers of the perimeter defense are manned by men assigned to the division's Administration Company. On a dark April night, when I accompanied the officer of the guard on his check, three men were assigned to each bunker. One was alert, watching. Two were sleeping in bags, their rifles at

hand. In 90 minutes or maybe two hours, the men would switch around.

Do the men find it difficult to stay alert? Not particularly. Constant checks by the sergeant of the guard, sector officers and the officer of the guard confirm sentinel altertness, awareness of signs and counter signs, sectors of fire, hand grenade storage, positioning of individual weapons, ammunition storage and communications—as well as a myriad other details. The sentinels must know the answers.

Some of the combat veterans, like PFC John Jackson of northern Michigan, pass the word on how quick and sneaky Charlie can be. Jackson is now an assistant postal clerk, having been reassigned after being wounded while fighting as a member of a rifle squad. Men like Jackson keep some of the "new guys" a little wider awake, passing on first-hand knowledge.

Claymore mines are placed forward of the bunkers. Lines run inside the bunkers, where they're marked with little strips of white cloth—easy to see in the night. Grab the cloth. Connect the line to the percussion unit. Squeeze. Zap!

"Any guy coming to Vietnam should pay a lot of attention to instruction on mines and weapons," said PFC Kenneth Madison, of Kansas City Missouri, whose daytime job is generator operator.

The problem of telling a moving man from a "moving" bush is easy enough to solve, according to SP4 Ferguson Klickinger, of Latrobe, Pennsylvania. Soldiers simply look over the terrain by day, getting obstacles in their sector of fire firmly in mind. Then, after dark, they use the method of looking from low down. By looking from ground level upward, the moving man can be fairly easily distinguished.

"We have sort of a 'secret' lighting device, too. We call it a 'minilight'," said Captain Donald R. Moore of Muskogee, Oklahoma. The device is simply a helicopter landing light attached to a pair of twelve volt batteries. "Connect them and we have effective lighting for a couple of hundred yards in front of the bunkers."

Although a permanent patrol has been established in the 4th Division Admin Company, it is usually necessary to ask for volunteers to augment the permanent members. According to the first sergeant, it usually takes about one hour after the posting of the need on the unit bulletin board until there are more than enough volunteers.

SGT Knox, who leads patrols out almost nightly, had this to say about "newguys":

"They come in not sure what's going on over here, a little scared of what's going to happen. They figure they'll be in action as soon as they get off the plane. As a result, it isn't hard to motivate them to be awake on patrol. They really wake up and are alert when they get out of the area where they know they can get fire support from the base camp perimeter defense.

"I try to rotate the men around—point, flanks, rear guards. That way they know what to do in all positions if we get hit."

Combat soldiers in the sense of the everyday infantryman, the men of the division base camp may not be. But they are soldiers—or become soldiers quickly in Vietnam. At least those of the 4th Division's base camp are ready for whatever Charlie might try.



Smacking somewhat of a family picnic on the tailgate of a station wagon, Army Mule brings warm food and hot coffee to men on perimeter guard in Vietnam. (Photo by SGT R. W. Anthony)

AD LETTERS

On the Spot

Q. I understand that the Army is coming out with a new summer green uniform, consisting of shirt and trousers (AG-344-type) similar to the Air Force blue shirt-trousers uniform. Is this to be worn as the official U.S. Army summer uniform?

A. Several new types of summer uniform are being tested, but none has been approved for issue.

Q. I am a cadet in Army ROTC. At a class on weapons and new developments I was struck by all the different nomenclature, such as M79 Grenade Launcher, M14 Rifle. I know M stands for "model," but who comes up with these numbers and how?

A. Army weapons numbers are assigned in numerical order from an index maintained by the Army Materiel Command.

Q. I'm stationed in Europe and would like to come back to the United States. Is it true that I can change duty stations with another person in the States who wishes to come here?

A. No. As Paragraph 24, Army Regulation 614-6 explains duty station swaps are authorized only between stations in the Continental United States.

Q. When an enlisted man is walking with a field grade officer and they meet a lieutenant, the lieutenant salutes the field grade officer. Do I salute the lieutenant?

A. Yes.

Q. I understand that I cannot wear the Vietnamese Service Medal and the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal for service in Vietnam. I first earned the AFEM in Berlin in 1962. I am now eligible to wear the VSM for service in Vietnam. Do I lose my Expeditionary Medal? I'm an E-5 with less than six years service. Some of my senior NCOs say that I can't wear both of them.

A. An individual who was awarded the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal for service other than in Vietnam and who subsequently serves in Vietnam and is awarded the Vietnamese Service Medal, is entitled to wear both. Paragraph 74.2c of Army Regulation 672-5-1 states that an individual who qualifies for the AFEM for service in Vietnam between 1 July 1958 and 3 July 1965 may, upon request, be awarded the VSM in lieu of the AFEM. The restriction is that no person is entitled to both medals for Vietnam service. Incidentally, your Unit Personnel Officer can answer most queries about awards and decorations.

Q. Can I be promoted to E-6 before my three-year enlistment expires?

A. Minimum time-in-service for promotion to Staff Sergeant or Specialist 6 is five years; however, two years time can be waived. So, the answer is no—unless you are stationed in Vietnam where some promotions up to E-7 are authorized without regard to normal quotas and requirements. DA Pamphlet 360-227 "The Enlisted Promotion System" gives a clear, concise picture of the requirements for promotion. A chart from that pamphlet is reprinted here:

FOR PROMOTION TO GRADE	USUAL REQUIRED MINIMUM	AMOUNT WHICH MAY BE WAIVED
E-9	18 years	5 years
E-8	15 years	4 years
E-7	10 years	3 years
E-6	5 years	2 years
E-5	21 months	6 months
E-4	1 year	5 months

Letters! The Pentagon staff gets lots of letters. Gripes, questions problems, requests. Most are reasonable. Some are Way Out! The ARMY DIGEST is in a good spot to find out what's going on and give you a sampling of the types of letters received by the D/A staff—with the straight answers. Sorry, the DIGEST isn't staffed to answer individual letters.

Q. In the February issue of ARMY DIGEST, you stated that there have never been any SP8 or SP9s in the Army. You were wrong. A good friend of mine was a SP9. He was a driver for the 6th Army CG.

A. According to personnel records at Department of the Army there has never been an authorization or space allocation for SP8 or SP9.

Q. I'm told the khaki uniform is to be eliminated on 1 July 1968. True?

A. False. But, the summer tan uniform of poplin shirt with tie, pants and outer blouse and the tropical worsted summer tan uniform may not be worn after 31 December 1968. They are still authorized this summer and the summer of 1968 as Army Regulation 670-5 points out.

Q. I returned to the states from Vietnam about six months ago. Problem: I'd like to go back there to my old outfit. Since I've been here, I've been promoted to Sergeant. How can I get back to my unit?

A. Assignment to Vietnam is based on command-wide vacancies in your grade and MOS. If you submit a DA 1049 to volunteer for Vietnam, your grade and MOS will be matched with the vacancies there. If your old unit has a vacancy in your grade and MOS, you might get to it—but your assignment to a specific unit cannot be guaranteed.

Q. What is it with the "baseball cap?" Sweat stains the cap and it is almost impossible to get it clean. It looks bad. Why doesn't the cap come with a sweat band?

A. Perspiration does stain the cap, but the cap is basically for wear in the field or at work. It was designed to be laundered. A leather sweat band would become hard and dry after being laundered. The washable feature of the cap is primarily for sanitation rather than appearance.

Q. I'm about to return to the U.S. from Vietnam and am getting an early-out after 22 months of service. Am I eligible for the GI Bill? If not, is there any way I can stay in for the last two months so that I am eligible?

A. Since you don't plan to take advantage of the 1966 Cold War GI Benefits Program while on active duty, you are eligible for the GI Bill. There is a two-year active duty requirement for those participating in the program while in the service; but after discharge a veteran need have only 181 days of active duty time (after 31 January 1955). The December 1966 ARMY DIGEST article, "Opportunities for Soldiers and Veterans" answers many questions concerning the GI Bill.

Q. I understand that there is an effort being made to clear the name of Major Marcus A. Reno who was dishonorably discharged for his action during the Battle of the Little Big Horn. What happened?

A. Major Reno was cleared by a board of inquiry for his actions at the Battle of the Little Big Horn. He was dishonorably discharged in 1880, four years after the battle that has been called "Custer's Last Stand" on charges not connected with the massacre. A relative, with the support of certain retired Army officers and the American Legion, made a formal request to the Army Board for the Correction of Military Records, to review the records and restore the name of the major to an honorable status. After the Board reviewed the case, a favorable recommendation was made to the Secretary of the Army and the Major's honorable record was restored.

QUIZ

How Much Do You Know About The Geneva Conventions?

As reported by Col. George F. Westerman in an article in the February 1967 Army Digest, the 1949 Geneva Conventions protect not only the military sick, wounded or prisoners, but also civilians who find themselves, one way or another, in the power of the enemy. Each of us may one day either have to invoke the benefit of one of the Conventions, or apply them to an enemy. The following quiz is designed to determine how well qualified you are, information-wise, to carry out your obligations under the Geneva Conventions:

(Check or Fill in Correct Answer)

1. Which of the answers below best describes the 1949 Geneva Conventions:

☐ a. A series of meetings where a number of countries decided to outlaw the use of certain weapons in war.

☐ b. International agreements which protect prisoners of war, sick and wounded military personnel, and civilians against inhumane treatment.

☐ c. A convention of free-world countries that adopted the principles of the "Fighting Man's Code of Conduct."

2. Soviet Russia, Red China and North Vietnam are all parties to the 1949 Geneva Conventions.
T. ☐ F. ☐

3. Since there has been no declaration of war against either North Vietnam or the Viet Cong by the U. S. Congress, the 1949 Geneva Conventions are not applicable to the Vietnamese conflict.
T. ☐ F. ☐

4. When you capture an enemy soldier in combat, you may take his metal helmet away from him and keep it as a souvenir.
T. ☐ F. ☐

5. You may threaten to beat a prisoner of war, if you believe such threats will make him disclose important information about the enemy force, provided no actual harm is inflicted on him.
T. ☐ F. ☐

6. An enemy soldier captured in combat may, with his consent, be kept in the battle area indefinitely for the purpose of inducing his fellow soldiers to surrender.
T. ☐ F. ☐

7. Compelling a prisoner of war to clear a mine field, even one which he admits having helped lay, is a war crime.
T. ☐ F. ☐

8. A corporal in the U.S. Army may order the removal of money and valuables from prisoners, provided he gives a receipt in such cases.
T. ☐ F. ☐

9. If we were to obtain definite word that the North Vietnamese were torturing the American pilots being held prisoners near Hanoi, it would be permissible under the Geneva PW Convention for us to retaliate by torturing the North Vietnamese soldiers now held in PW camps in South Vietnam.
T. ☐ F. ☐

10. The parading of our pilots before hostile crowds on the streets of Hanoi was a violation of the PW Convention.
T. ☐ F. ☐

11. Captured chaplains and medics are not considered prisoners of war.
T. ☐ F. ☐

12. The PW Convention makes provision for prisoners' complaints to be called to the attention of the detaining authorities through:
_____ (Fill in correct words)

13. A prisoner of war may not be punished in any way for an attempt to escape if his recapture occurs in territory under the control of the Detaining Power.
T. ☐ F. ☐

14. A prisoner of war who, in his attempt to escape, either wounds or kills personnel of the Detaining Power may be tried and punished by the Detaining Power for these offenses.
T. ☐ F. ☐

15. Death sentences imposed upon prisoners of war by courts of the Detaining Power may not be carried out for a period of at least six (6) months.
T. ☐ F. ☐

16. A prisoner of war may continue to wear his insignia of rank and decorations in a PW camp.
T. ☐ F. ☐

17. An officer who is a PW can be compelled to work in the event he refuses to reveal his rank.
T. ☐ F. ☐

18. Even when a PW is undergoing disciplinary punishment he must be allowed at least two hours of open air exercise each day and time to read and write if he so desires.
T. ☐ F. ☐

19. An enlisted PW can be compelled to work in the camp supply room.
T. ☐ F. ☐

20. If the North Vietnamese PT boat crew we now hold as PWs are repatriated to North Vietnam, they cannot again be employed on active military service during the present hostilities.
T. ☐ F. ☐

Answers on Page 62



This is Liz, Miss Liz Logue, who is very much in vogue as the dream girl—pardon us—theme girl for our fiftieth state: beautiful, luxuriant Hawaii. She embodies the grace and charm of our newest state, and to all she says: "Aloha." (Photo by Hawaiian Visitors Bureau.)

HUMOR IN ARMY GREEN

Cracking the Quip

One of the recruits was marching out of step. The Sergeant approached, and made the point in tones tinged with sarcasm:

"They're all out of step but you."

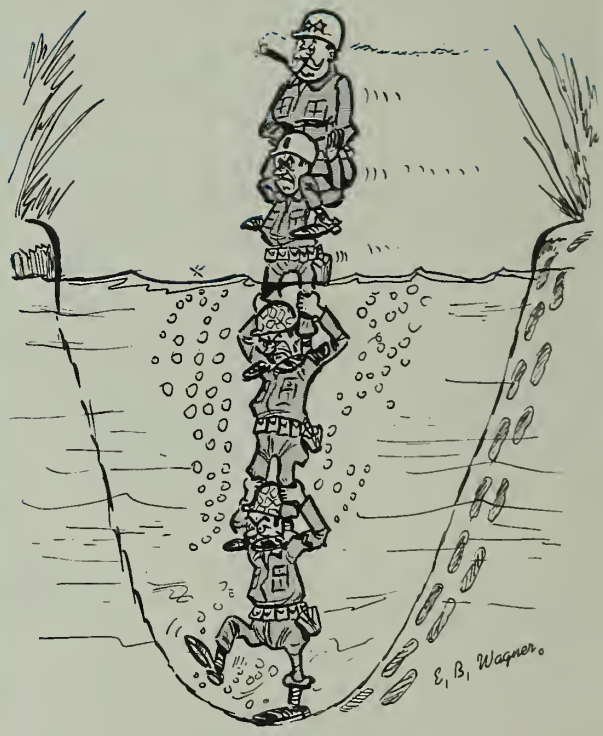
"Well, Sarge, you're in charge. You tell 'em."

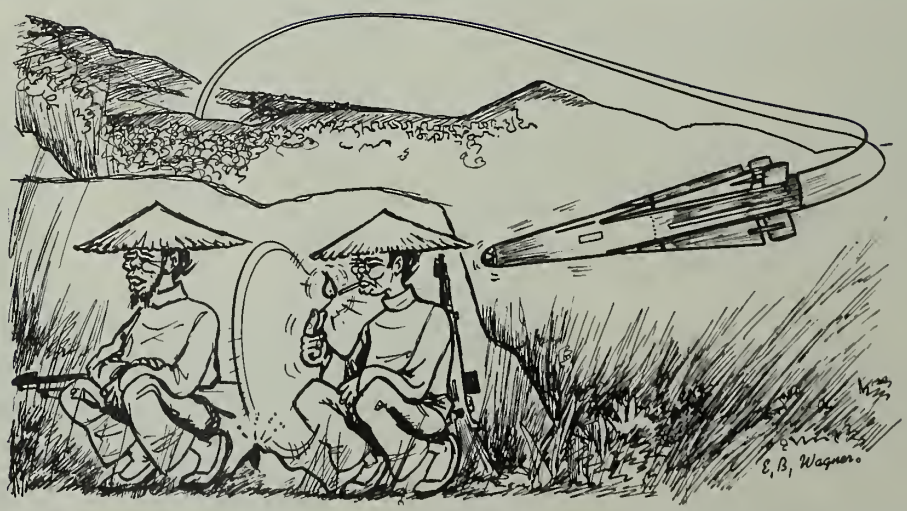
Send your humorous anecdotes, stories from Army life to "At Ease" Editor, ARMY DIGEST, Comeron Stotion, Alexandrio, Virginio 22314.



He's on Per Diem.

Reprinted from YANK





I just can't believe those American heat seeking rockets are as good as they claim.

It's a Bird, It's a Plane, It's a Dog?



Vietnamese children, who have every reason to look to the skies with apprehension, have been having a little fun lately in the region of An Khe. This is where the men of the Rigger Detachment, 15th Supply and Service Battalion, 1st Cav Division hang their hats, or should we say rig their chutes?

What the children see from time to time floating out of the skies is a fully-qualified jumper, who happens to be a forty-pound dog named Miss Bones. Miss Bones cost the men of the Rigger Detachment 50 piasters—about forty cents U.S.—but her value as a mascot is priceless.

Miss Bones has a Jumpmaster—SP5 Jesus Mendez of famed Boystown, Nebraska.

"She's a field trooper," he says. "She made a perfect first jump. She was relaxed and quiet while she floated down, and then made a fine PLF (Parachute Landing Fall), rolling over and waiting for us to come release her harness."

Miss Bones glides to earth in a 175mm artillery flare chute and a home-made harness and static line. The entire outfit was designed for her by Specialist Mendez.

More than 200 children gathered to watch her second jump from 1000 feet. They cheered as the plucky dog descended in company with five Skytroopers who are carried on the morning report. Miss Bones has not yet gotten on the morning report, but she has a place in the hearts of the Riggers and neighboring children.

WAC Major In The Swim



WAC Major Jacquelin J. Kelly is very much in the swim. Her volunteer activity as swimming coach at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, is the reason why. For this work she has been honored by Sport Magazine as the first woman member of the Armed Forces to receive its Service Award.

Major Kelly coaches the Fort Monmouth Amateur Athletic Union's men's swimming teams, made up of soldiers stationed at the post as well as dependent children.

"I only hope they have as much fun and pleasure in competing as I have in coaching," she says.

The award is presented regularly for outstanding contributions to the advancement of community sports programs and activities.

Topkick Is A Champ

The tradition of the two-fisted hard-driving First Sergeant has undergone some revision during the past years. However from time to time individuals surface who suggest the brawny days of old. Such a one is First Sergeant Edward Crook, Jr. of Company C, 4th Battalion, 503d Infantry, 173d Airborne Brigade, now in Vietnam.

During his sixteen years of service, 1st Sergeant Crook has been, among other things, light-middleweight All-Army Champion in 1954, light-middleweight USAREUR Champion in 1957, quarterback of the 1958 All-Army team, and light-middleweight champion of the 1959 CISM Tournament.

In 1961 he was sent on a State Department-sponsored goodwill tour to conduct a boxing clinic in the Belgian Congo, Ghana, Nigeria, and other African nations.

His outstanding achievement—winning a gold medal for boxing in the 1960 Olympic Games.

Topkick Crook is well-qualified to dispense advice, guidance, and any other form of instruction which the situation would seem to warrant.

Answers To Quiz On Geneva Conventions

1. The correct answer is b. The 1949 Geneva Conventions for the Protection of War Victims are four international agreements designed to provide more humane standards of treatment for sick and wounded soldiers on land, the sick, wounded and shipwrecked at sea, prisoners of war and civilian persons in time of war.

2. TRUE. Soviet Russia, Red China and North Vietnam all are parties to the 1949 Geneva Conventions.

3. FALSE. Article 2, which is one of the Articles common to all four of the Conventions, specifically provides that "the present Convention shall apply to all cases of declared war or any other armed conflict which may arise between two or more of the High Contracting Parties, even if the state of war is not recognized by one of them."

4. FALSE. Article 18 of the Geneva PW Convention (hereinafter referred to as the GPW) says that "all effects and articles of personal use, except arms, horses, military equipment and military documents, shall remain in the possession of prisoners of war, likewise their metal helmets and gas masks and like articles issued for personal protection."

5. FALSE. The GPW, in Article 17, provides that "Prisoners of war who refuse to answer may not be threatened, insulted, or exposed to unpleasant or disadvantageous treatment of any kind."

6. FALSE. Article 19 of the GPW provides that "Prisoners of war shall be evacuated, as soon as possible after their capture, to camps situated in an area far enough from the combat zone for them to be out of danger. "Only those prisoners of war who, owing to wounds or sickness, would run greater risks by being evacuated than by remaining where they are, may be temporarily kept back in a danger zone."

7. TRUE. The GPW, Article 52, provides, in pertinent part, "unless he be a volunteer, no prisoner of war may be employed on labor which is of an unhealthy or dangerous nature. . . . The removal of mines or similar devices shall be considered dangerous labor."

FM 37-10, The Law of Land Warfare, in paragraph 504k, states that the act of compelling prisoners of war to perform prohibited labor is a war crime. Under Article 18 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, general courts-martial have jurisdiction over war crimes.

8. FALSE. Sums of money and articles of value carried by prisoners of war may not be taken away from them except by order of an officer. (See Article 18, GPW)

9. FALSE. Measures of reprisal against prisoners of war are prohibited by Article 13 of the GPW.

10. TRUE. Article 13 also requires that PWs must at all times be protected against insults and public curiosity.

11. TRUE. Chaplains and medics are not considered as PWs under the Convention but rather as personnel retained by the Detaining Power to assist PWs in their medical and spiritual needs. They are entitled to treatment at least as favorable as PWs. (Article 33, GPW)

12. The prisoners' representative. (See Articles 79 and 80 GPW)

13. FALSE. A prisoner of war is not deemed to have made good his escape until "he has left the territory under the control of the Detaining Power or of an ally of the said Power." (Article 91 GPW) Under Article 92, a prisoner of war who attempts to escape and is recaptured before having made good his escape is liable only to a disciplinary punishment in respect to this act.

14. TRUE. Any offense involving violence against life or limb committed by a prisoner of war in an attempt to escape renders the offender subject to trial and punishment. (Article 93, GPW)

15. TRUE. If the death penalty is pronounced on a prisoner of war, the sentence shall not be executed for at least six months from the date the Protecting Power receives official notice of this sentence. (Article 101, GPW)

16. TRUE. Article 40 of the GPW provides that "the wearing of badges of rank and nationality, as well as of decorations, shall be permitted." Article 18 of the GPW forbids the seizure of these items upon capture.

17. TRUE. Every PW is required to give only his name, rank, date of birth, and service number. (Article 17, GPW) If an officer refuses to state his rank, he is placed on the same footing as a private and thus can be compelled to do the work specified in Article 50, GPW.

18. TRUE. Prisoners of war awarded disciplinary punishment shall be allowed to exercise and to stay in the open air at least two hours daily. They shall have permission to read and write, likewise to send and receive letters. (Article 98, GPW)

19. TRUE. Enlisted prisoners of war may be compelled to do any work connected with camp administration. (Article 50, GPW)

20. TRUE. The GPW, in Article 117, specifically provides that "no repatriated person may be employed on active military service."

YOUR SCORE: 20-19 correct, Excellent. 18-17 correct, Good. 16-14 correct, Fair. Less than 14 correct—Read "International Law Protects PWs" in the February 1967 ARMY DIGEST.

BASEBALL CAP TO BE REPLACED FOR CERTAIN TROOPS

Soldiers in Southeast Asia will be issued new type combat hat to replace the O-G 106 field cap commonly called baseball cap. The new hat, designed for use in tropical areas, provides protection from the sun, rain and insects. Full-brim hat can be outfitted with mosquito netting. Estimated availability is next month.

NEW ENTRENCHING TOOL TESTED

The Army is looking at possible acceptance of new type entrenching tool which weighs only half as much as present tool. New implement features axe edge on one side of blade and saw-tooth on other. Unit folds into compact nine and one-half-inch carrying case.

AIR CLEANER FOR FLYING CRANE CUTS REPAIR COSTS

Army CH-54A Flying Cranes in Vietnam have been outfitted with air cleaner device since last year. Box-like structure separates dust, sand, and other impurities from air before they enter engine and cause damage. Longer engine life and reduction in repairs support estimate of a two-year savings of $17 million.

"SMOKEY BEARS" BRING SMOKE IN VIETNAM

Some UH-1 choppers in Vietnam are equipped with smoke screening devices capable of laying protective screen 4,000 meters long. Smoke agent is sprayed into hot exhaust gases. Screen lasts about two minutes in moderate winds. Choppers equipped with the system, called Smokey Bears, are used to lay protective screen during assault or recovery operations.

20-YEAR-OLD MAPPING PROBLEM SOLVED

Using radar, the Army Corps of Engineers has come up with the first suitable aerial photos for mapping continuous cloud-covered areas. New method solved problems which defied conventional aerial mapping since 1947. Area photographed was at the Panama-Colombia border.

SILENT GENERATOR BEING TESTED

A silent thermoelectric generator which converts heat directly into electricity is being tested for use as a vehicle-mounted battery charger. Generator uses gasoline or other similar fuels. Could be used to recharge vehicle batteries which supply power to operate radios or other electronic equipment. Ideal for use in tactical situation since charging done without operating vehicle engine.

DEVELOPMENT OF SAM-D PROGRESSES

The Raytheon Company has been picked to conduct the advanced development phase of SAM-D (Surface-to-Air Missile--Development). SAM-D is designed for battle-field and continental air defense role in the 1970s, against low, medium and high flying aircraft and short range missiles.

MACHINE READS 4200 WORDS PER MINUTE

Being evaluated by Army Materiel Command is new machine which scans typewritten messages and converts them into punched tape for relay. Copy is read at 4200 words a minute.

WWII GI LOANS DEADLINE PASSED; KOREAN DEADLINE LOOMS

Eligibility deadline for WWII veterans to take advantage of GI guaranteed or insured loans was 25 July 1967. Deadline for Korean War veterans is 31 January 1975. Contact VA Office for details.

TEXAS NATIONAL GUARD TO COMPENSATE FOR STATE DUTY

Texas National Guardsmen injured or killed while on State duty will henceforth be eligible for compensation both for themselves and for their dependents under a new law passed by the Texas Legislature and signed by Governor John B. Connally. Previous protection only covered service performed on Federal status.

POV SHIPMENTS TO TAIWAN

DA Transportation authorities indicate that a contemplated change will limit duty free import motor vehicles older than six years or which will become older than six years during tour of duty in Taiwan. Only one vehicle will be permitted registration by any single U.S. Armed Forces family or unmarried person. All personnel will be advised not to purchase more than one vehicle, and incoming personnel directed not to ship a vehicle that will be older than six years during their tour of duty in Taiwan.

NORWICH AWARDS LLD DEGREES

Generals Maxwell D. Taylor, Ret., and Paul L. Freeman, Ret. received Doctor of Laws degrees from Norwich University. The nation's oldest private military college awarded the degrees in recognition of the generals' outstanding leadership and contributions to national security.

NEW HOUSING REGS FOR MILITARY IN WASHINGTON D.C. AND MARYLAND

DOD has taken steps to end off-post housing discrimination against military personnel in Maryland and the Metropolitan Washington D.C. area. If you are coming into these areas on PCS or TDY orders, and plan to live off-post, you must comply with new directives (DA message 822733). Before entering rental or lease agreements, you must first contact the housing office which serves the installation or agency to which you are assigned. The housing referral officer, or other individual designated by the commander of the installation or agency to which you are assigned, will provide current information concerning apartments or trailer courts which you may not lease or rent because of racial segregation practices. The Washington Metropolitan Area, as defined for the military housing referral service, is: the District of Columbia, the cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, and Falls Church, Va; the counties of Fairfax and Arlington, Va, and the counties of Montgomery and Prince George's, Md. Also, the area surrounding Fort Meade, Md, and Fort Belvoir, Va.

The Soldier's Watchword



Photo by SP5 Thomas Richardson and SP4 Alan E. Porter

Those eleven general orders familiar to soldiers on post guard duty have been streamlined into three new ones effective 1 August. The new orders state:

1. I will guard everything within the limits af my post and quit my post only when properly relieved.

2. I will obey my special arders and perform all my duties in a militory monner.

3. I will report violations af my speciol orders, emergencies, and anything not covered in my instructions, to the commander of the relief.

The above three orders will be supplemented on each post by realistic, detailed, mission-oriented special orders established by the commanding officer.



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R & R Comes to the Fiftieth State

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ARMY DIGEST

SEPTEMBER 1967



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U.S. Army Weopons Commond
(WECOM) Rock Islond Arsenol,
Illinois



U.S. Army Missile Commond
(MICOM) Redstone Arsenol,
Alobomo

MILITARY HARDWARE FOR THE MODERN ARMY

Getting military hardware to the Army on time and in the quantities needed, demands an economical, effective, responsive system. The U.S. Army Materiel Command was created in 1962 to do this job. Its five year record is a creditable one. Man for man and weapon for weapon, the U.S. Army today is the most effective, versatile, and best supplied in its history. It is a modern, efficient, professional fighting force. The dedicated military and civilian workforce of the U.S. Army Materiel Command—with the help of American industry—is determined to keep it that way.



GENERAL F. S. BESSON, JR.
Commanding General
U.S. Army Materiel Command

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ARMY DIGEST AD

THE OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

SEPTEMBER 1967 VOLUME 22, NO. 9

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COVER: U.S. land and air power join forces in Vietnam's War Zone C, as an Air Force C130 airdrops supplies in support of the 4th Battalion, 31st Infantry, 196th Infantry Brigade during Operation Junction City. Cover photo by SSG Howard C. Breedlove; bottom p. 25, Martin-Marietta; bottom, p. 39, Pan American Airways.















RECORDED MESSAGE SENT FREE IN RVN

Soldiers in Vietnam now can send home taped messages free of charge. This new franking privilege will allow the troops to send personal recordings, as well as letters, to the States without having to pay the postage.

E-9 MANAGEMENT PROGRAM CHANGES

Plans have been approved to identify and manage the careers of Command Sergeants Major (CSGM). Letters to implement first stages of new program have been sent to Army commands. New system will distinguish between CSGMs and other E-9 positions. Plan calls for special section to be established at DA to control CSGMs.

REMINDER BACK HOME AIDS MAIL DELIVERY

Of some nine million pieces of incorrectly addressed mail to the military overseas last year, more than a third lacked correct APO numbers in the address. To insure that you get your mail, and get it as soon as possible, see that friends and relatives include your 5-digit APO number as well as your identity, military unit and Gateway post office.

WHAT'S IN A NAME? NEW ROLE, NEW GAME

Army's Intelligence and Security Branch has a new name and a new role. Now called Military Intelligence, the branch was changed from combat service support to combat support status. Intelligence officers will be cross-trained in all positions of tactical and strategic intelligence. This is expected to give them greater assignment flexibility, schooling and promotion potential.

TOP NCOs CAN BOOST POTENTIAL BY MAIL

Senior NCOs can boost their careers by mail. The Army Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, now offers an extension course of 224 credit hours of study. To qualify, the Senior NCO must have completed the Basic Senior NCO Career Development Course and show potential for assignment as sergeant major or operations sergeant on the headquarters staff of a general officer. NCOs in the National Guard, Army Reserve or active Army are eligible.

USAREUR SPEEDS CONCURRENT TRAVEL PROCESSING

Eligible soldiers bound for Europe who apply for concurrent travel with their dependents will get a yea-or-nay response within four or five days of their requests reaching Heidelberg. Hq USAREUR and Seventh Army announced that now all applications must go direct to them for processing and final reply. Eliminated is former system whereby individual applied to gaining unit which in turn forwarded paper to one of 59 existing approving authorities for final action and reply.

OFFICIAL ADDRESS FOR SHAPE

SHAPE, Belgium has been established as the official address for international mail destined for Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers Europe. If using APO channels, add APO 09055 N.Y.

SPECIAL LEAVE POLICY CHANGED	RVN special leave policy has been changed by DOD to allow men to take leave up to 60 days after normal rotation date. Modification applies to individuals who were unable to take leave because of operational commitments. Old policy stated leave had to be taken within 30 days after normal rotation date.
NEW EDUCATION COMMISSION PROGRAM	Army announced in AR 350-201, 27 Jun 67, new program to further education of selected enlisted men which will pave the way to a commission. Program, "Baccalaureate Degree--OCS Commissioning," calls for selection of 50 qualified enlisted personnel annually to attend college on a full-time basis for 24 months. After college?--OCS.
ARMY WAR COLLEGE ALUMNI	U.S. Army War College Alumni Association will begin operation this fall. Former students and faculty members are eligible for membership.
HOT MEALS FOR RVN TROOPS	Estimates indicate that more than 90 percent of Army troops in Vietnam are being served hot chow. Primarily, meals are prepared from frozen meats, vegetables and fruit and are delivered from the unit kitchen to troops in the field.
SHORT SLEEVE POPLIN SHIRT AUTHORIZED	Short sleeve version of poplin shirt (shade 446) is authorized for optional wear by officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men in the Army. Shirt is to be worn same as long sleeve poplin garment has been worn in the past. Revision of AR 670-5 will include the new authorization.
SERVICEMEN'S SAVINGS SOAR	Dollar-minded servicemen overseas have made the Uniformed Services Savings Deposits Program highly successful in its first nine months of operation. In September of last year, when the program began, less than $5 million was on deposit--accounts topped $113 million in May 1967. Deposits earn 10 percent per year, compounded quarterly.
NEW ENLISTMENT PROGRAM	DOD has new program to help men meet medical standards for enlistment in the Armed Services. Trial period for Medically Remedial Enlistment Program began in February 1967. Now acceptable under new plan are a number of conditions requiring minor surgery, and some degrees of overweight and underweight which are correctable through PT and diet. Volunteers must agree to submit to appropriate treatment.
CGSC COURSE EXPANDING	Active Army officers now have blanket authorization to begin enrolling this month in the Command and General Staff Course Department of the nearest USAR School. Action stems from cancellation of the Associate CGSC Course, and limits placed on number who can attend Regular Course in person.

WHO'S NEWS

Personnel and Personalities Around the Army

MAJOR DONLON IN NEW ROLE

Major Roger H.C. Donlon, the first man to be awarded the Medal of Honor in Vietnam, is now Commandant at the 2d Inf Div's Advanced Combat Training Academy (ACTA). He stresses "the three-T system," which is defined as Teamwork Through Training. Grads man the Korean DMZ.

GENERAL NORTON HEADS AVCOM

MG John Norton, upon return from action in Vietnam where he commanded the 1st Air Cav Div, took over the U.S. Army Aviation Command, headquartered in St. Louis, Mo.

ACADEMY LIBRARY WINS AWARD

Special Services Library at West Point won the 22d Annual John Cotton Dana Publicity Awards Contest. The award was for a well-conceived program extending library services to meet the educational and cultural needs of a military community. It was the only Army library to be so honored.

EMPLOY HANDICAPPED WEEK SET IN OCT

October 1-7 has been set as "National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week." Army agencies, as one of the Nation's largest employers, are asked to continue efforts supporting the program.

BRIEF BURSTS:

Postal officials recommend a copy of orders be placed by sender in duffle bag to speed shipment in event mailing tag is lost or torn through handling.

FORT LEE REWARDS SAFETY BELT USERS

To emphasize the importance of using safety belts, Fort Lee, Va. officers and NCO wives contributed $240 to 24 lucky and conscientious drivers during month of August. Rewarded with $10 prizes were those found using their seat belts. National Safety Council estimates that 8-10,000 lives saved annually if drivers and occupants buckled-up for safety.

CHAPLAIN LAUNCHES OPERATION PORK CHOP

Chaplain (CPT) Richard A. Johnson, 71st Trans Bn, is prime mover in local civic action program designed to stabilize diet of Vietnamese villagers in An Hoa Hung. Each farmer given a sow by contract will give two female piglets back to the village cooperative when litter is born. Farmer supplies land, feed, and sty.

ARMY OPENS CENTER FOR METROLOGY

Redstone Arsenal, Ala, is site of new metrology and calibration center, managing calibration work done at 13 locations around the world. Metrology is the science of weights and measures; center will be manned by 184 military and civilian personnel.

ISSUE AND USE DD FORM 1580

DA reports widespread failure to use DD Form 1580---Military Standby Authorization for Commercial Air Travel ---on the part of many military members trying for space on flights. All commanders have been asked to take action insuring understanding and use of the form by troops seeking cut-rates on flights.

A MEMORANDUM FROM THE SERGEANT MAJOR OF THE ARMY

SUBJECT: AWOL is Not For Soldiers

AWOL means Absence Without Leave. It is not a status in which any self-respecting soldier will want to find himself. The problem of AWOL in the Army exists, not to any grave degree, but it does exist, and one soldier AWOL is one too many.

I want to establish two main points: no soldier solves any problem by going AWOL. Also, every NCO has a responsibility to exercise his leadership in encouraging his men to deal with him frankly when they have problems which could affect their job performance. In regard to the first point, let every soldier--especially those who are young and new to the service--realize that when he goes AWOL he is not merely escaping from the wrath of some particular sergeant whom he may not like; he is in effect violating military law. In addition, he is running out on his family and his community. When apprehended--and he will be apprehended no matter how long or costly the search--he is liable to endure the stigma and disgrace of conviction by Courts-martial and possible confinement. Whatever his original problem was, he has now injured himself seriously. Why did he go AWOL? he wonders.

Probably because he didn't think his problem out. I hope that no soldier in our Army goes AWOL because his NCOs are indifferent to his problems. There is a moment in almost all such situations when the right word persuades the young soldier from making a critical mistake. You can be the NCO who says that word if you know your men, give them an opportunity to approach you with their problems, and offer them intelligent guidance. That guidance may only be a referral of the man to the orderly room. In many cases that may be all you should do. But at least you are aware that a problem exists, and you should keep tabs on its solution. If it takes time beyond normal duty hours, that is our privilege and our responsibility.

Together we can do a great deal to help eliminate AWOL. Tell your men, so that it becomes a matter of common understanding: AWOL is not for soldiers.

William O. Wooldridge

WILLIAM O. WOOLDRIDGE
Sergeant Major of the Army



CHEYENNE!



Like its plains Indian namesake, this airborne weapon system enables airmobile forces to move with speed and stealth to the kill.

Lieutenant Colonel Emil E. Kluever

With the rollout of the AH-56A Cheyenne in May, Army airmobile firepower took a significant leap forward and upward. The world's most advanced rotorcraft, the Army's high performance Cheyenne is named after the hardhitting western warriors of the plains who were among the last American Indians to be subdued.

The Cheyenne has the rotor blades of a helicopter, the fixed wings of a conventional airplane, a pusher propeller on its tail, and—beneath its tough skin—the electronic heart of an advanced weapons system that will protect U.S. fighting men in the sky and on the ground.

This swift "compound" rotorcraft, nearly twice as fast as helicopters now in Vietnam, is designed to ride shotgun for troop-carrying helicopters in airmobile operations and to lay down suppressive fire in the combat landing zones.

It will take off and land vertically like a helicopter but fly forward with the speed, ease, and maneuverability of a fixed-wing plane, combining the best features of both aircraft.

In short, the Cheyenne, or AH-56A, is the most advanced combat helicopter ever conceived for close-in fire support and helicopter escort. In many ways, it represents a technological breakthrough.

Lieutenant General Austin W. Betts, Army Chief of Research and Development, says of the Cheyenne's firepower: "With its day and night target detection and weapons employment capability, it will be the

LIEUTENANT COLONEL EMIL E. KLUEVER, General Staff, is Project Manager, Cheyenne (AH-56A) in the U.S. Army Materiel Command.

most versatile and potent aerial weapons system the Army has ever developed . . . An integrated day and night navigation and fire control system makes this helicopter a valued extension of the ground commander's firepower."

Adds General Betts: "Its rigid rotor, coupled with short wings for unloading the rotor system at high speeds and a thrusting propeller at the tail, gives this compound helicopter much greater stability and weapon accuracy than has ever been possible in previous helicopters. It has built-in weapons flexibility, increased ammunition storage, increased endurance and a fully-computerized fire-control system to insure a high probability of a first-round hit."

Cheyenne packs a real punch. It was conceived and designed exclusively as a weapons ship—virtually a flying arsenal. It is capable of carrying wire-guided anti-tank missiles, rockets, a grenade launcher, and a belly machine gun with a complete circle field of fire. The rigid-rotor system makes possible a gun firing platform that adjusts to turns and pitches, and is extremely stable.

The U.S. Army Materiel Command, which developed the prototype Cheyenne, chose the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. as contractor. Lockheed perfected the rigid-rotor system under a joint Army-Navy program that led to the building of the XH-51A research helicopters. Later, under an Army program, one of the XH-51A helicopters was converted into a compound aircraft with the addition of wings and an auxiliary jet engine. The AH-56A stems from the XH-51A, the world's fastest rotorcraft which is capable of speeds up to 272 miles per hour.



Cheyenne's flight capability is unmatched. Its speed and agility increase its likelihood of surviving combat, as does its quick reaction to enemy fire.

Its two-man crew—pilot and co-pilot gunner—are protected from groundfire by armorplate. In action, the crew operates this way. The gunner, aided by a computer and other instruments, sits on a full-circle swiveling seat that enables him to search and track targets and quickly fire upon them—all without requiring the pilot to veer from his course. A periscopic sight that is part of the swiveling seat allows the co-pilot gunner to sight the target by any of three available magnification powers. It all sounds much like Buck Rogers-type plans actually realized.

A sophisticated computer central system now under development would provide for fire control, as well as for navigation and communication. When fully developed, the digital computer would interpret all inputs from sensors, furnishing information to the navigation and fire control systems. The computer would assist the ground forces to zero-in on enemy positions with extremely accurate fire by establishing range, azimuth and elevation on enemy positions.

By fixing a laser range finder on an enemy, the pilot and co-pilot could read the enemy's position on map coordinates. Plotting this position, the pilot then fixes the laser on the friendly firing battery. Instantaneously, the crew learns the azimuth to the enemy's position, distance in meters, and the difference in elevation between the two positions. This data, passed on to the artillerymen, makes possible extremely accurate sightings. Thus the Advance Aerial Fire Support System (AAFSS) is regarded by the Army as a significant step ahead in the coordination of helicopter support with troops on the ground.

In its sky performance, the Cheyenne has many remarkable capabilities. Acceleration from zero to 230 mph (200 knots) in level flight will take only 38 seconds. Additionally, it can literally stop in its air tracks from that speed in less than half that time.

The AH-56A will be capable of nap-of-the-earth flying—operating close to the ground, hugging gullies and canyons to avoid visual or radar detection. It will be equipped with automatic terrain-following radar.

On the higher part of the flight spectrum, the Cheyenne will have a service ceiling of 26,000 feet—about five miles up. Hover ceiling (out of ground effect) will be 10,600 feet. Maximum range (sea level, design gross weight) will be 875 statute miles and maximum endurance will be about five and a half hours.

On a ferry (minus payload) mission, the AH-56A is designed for a 2900-mile (statute) range. It can cross the United States non-stop, fly the Pacific with refueling stops at Hawaii, Wake Island, and Guam. It can also be transported aboard cargo airplanes.

The Cheyenne will be able to land in and take off from small and unimproved sites in the forward battle areas. And it will have quick "turnabout" capability. Returning from a combat flight, the Cheyenne could be serviced and rearmed for a new mission within 10 minutes after landing.

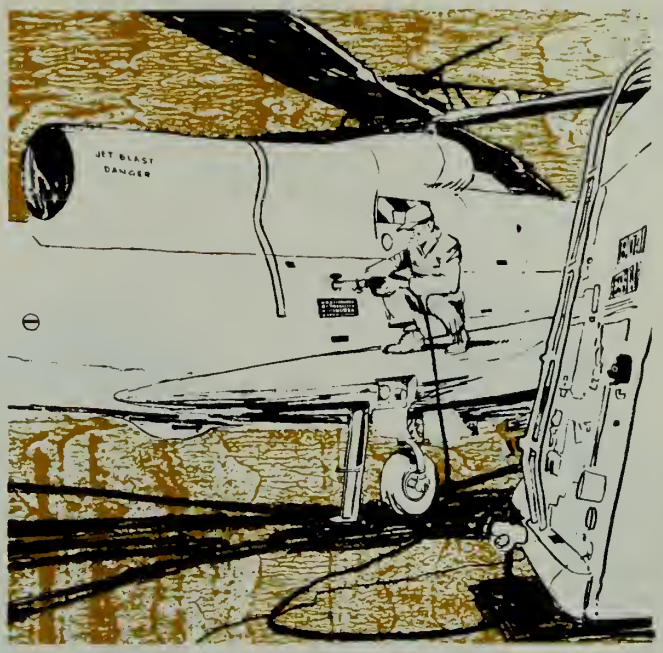
Cheyenne is a compound helicopter. This means that its rigid rotor and conventional tail rotor give it all the capabilities of a conventional helicopter—but at higher speeds (above 100 knots) it takes on the handling characteristics of a fixed-wing aircraft. The rigid rotor enhances maneuverability, providing an added margin of safety.

Powered by a 3400-shaft horsepower T-64-16 engine developed by General Electric, the Cheyenne is approximately 55 feet long with a gross weight of some 17,000 pounds. Its fixed wing has a 27-foot span. The main rotor blades have a diameter of 50 feet. Landing gear is retractable.

The AH-56A is equipped with the Lockheed-developed rigid-rotor system that makes the usually hard-to-handle rotorcraft think it's a conventional fixed-wing airplane. The pilot controls the rigid-rotor aircraft as if a gyroscope were atop the rotor mast. Response to the stick movement is far faster than conventional rotor systems.

When its General Electric gas-turbine engine needs changing, only 30 minutes are needed. The combat turnaround time—only 10 minutes—allows rearming or replacement of a turret at the same time refueling takes place. The Army goal is an availability rate of 85 percent—that is, 85 of 100 aircraft normally available for missions over a period of time.

Cheyenne Is Born. In February 1964, General Earle G. Wheeler, then Army Chief of Staff, told a subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee: "We are ready for the big jump." General Wheeler went on to explain: "We want a true weapons helicopter, one that is built for the purpose and is not merely a conversion from other type helicopters."



The result of this "big jump", Cheyenne is the first Army aircraft to be designed with all-out concentration on its role as a weapons system. The Army gave the AAFSS system a high priority. The U.S. Army Materiel Command, calling on the expertise of its technical personnel in its commodity commands, solved many complex technical, management, cost problems.

A development contract was awarded to Lockheed in March 1966. The company produced the first of 10 prototype planes ahead of schedule, and Cheyenne was officially introduced to the public at the Van Nuys plant of Lockheed on 3 May 1967—a little more than three years after General Wheeler's forecast of a "big jump".

Official reports describe the Cheyenne as being "the fastest, most accurate in navigation, most lethal and least vulnerable of any rotary wing aircraft in the 1970-80 time frame." At the roll-out of the AH-56A, General Betts noted:

"The Cheyenne Indian was a superior warrior who capitalized on speed and aggressiveness. We expect the AH-56A to do just that on a far grander scale. The AH-56A represents the best today's level of technology can do in a weapons system."

In this search operation,
Army disease fighters aim to destroy

Whatever Ails You

Sergeant First Class Florence I. Dunn



DID you have Recruit's Disease when you first reported into an Army Training Center? If you did, chances are you were pretty miserable, with fever, headache, runny nose, sore throat, aching muscles, a cough.

You may have thought it was a severe cold or a touch of the flu, and it may not have appeared very serious to you. But to the Army this upper respiratory "adenovirus" has been a cause of serious concern because it has resulted in crowded hospitals, thousands of lost training hours, delayed training schedules. In fact, it has been ranked with those other perennial military medical problems—malaria, hepatitis, plague, meningococcal diseases—which have beset armies throughout history.

While considerable effort has been spent in the past in conquering—or at least controlling—these older scourges, little had been achieved until recently in controlling the adenovirus disease. Now Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (WRAIR) has made swift strides. Today it is estimated that hospital admissions for the acute upper respiratory diseases have been reduced by 44 percent Armywide. For pneumonia, the decrease is even greater—66 percent. Thanks to this advance, the equivalent of three companies is training today, whereas a year or so ago these men would have been in Army hospitals.

Investigation of Recruit's Disease showed that there are three types—all with about the same symptoms—which can be identified only through elaborate laboratory analysis. One out of every ten cases had developed into pneumonia. In May 1965, WRAIR began a thorough investigation that involved trainees at six Army posts. It was found that 75 percent were immune to one of the types because their bodies had built up antibodies to fight the virus. Half of those treated were immune to another type, while only a fourth were immune to the third type.

Then followed a field trial at Fort Dix, New Jersey, to determine effectiveness of a newly developed oral adenovirus vaccine capsule. One brigade took the capsule; a second "control" unit did not. Admission rate of those who had taken the medication began to taper off significantly as new companies were administered the pill during initial week of training—but the number of admissions remained about the same for the unit that did not take the pill.

After further refinement of the drug, it was administered on a mass scale to basic trainees from November 1966 through May 1967, with more than 200,000 men participating. Today the new capsule is credited for the enormous reduction in admissions throughout stateside Army hospitals. It now is planned to administer the capsule to all basic and advanced individual trainees.

SERGEANT FIRST CLASS FLORENCE I. DUNN, WAC, is assigned to Command Information duties, Headquarters, U.S. Continental Army Command.



The threat of malaria in Vietnam has spurred a far reaching research program by WRAIR for prevention and treatment. Previously, standard treatment was chloroquin and quinine. Patients were hospitalized up to 30 days, and relapses were frequent. Now Dapsone (DDS), a drug long used in the treatment of leprosy, has been successfully field tested, with a 40 to 50 percent reduction in the incidence of malaria when tablets were given daily. Combined with standard treatment of malaria patients, it has lowered occurrence of relapses to about four per cent and substantially reduced the length of hospital stay.

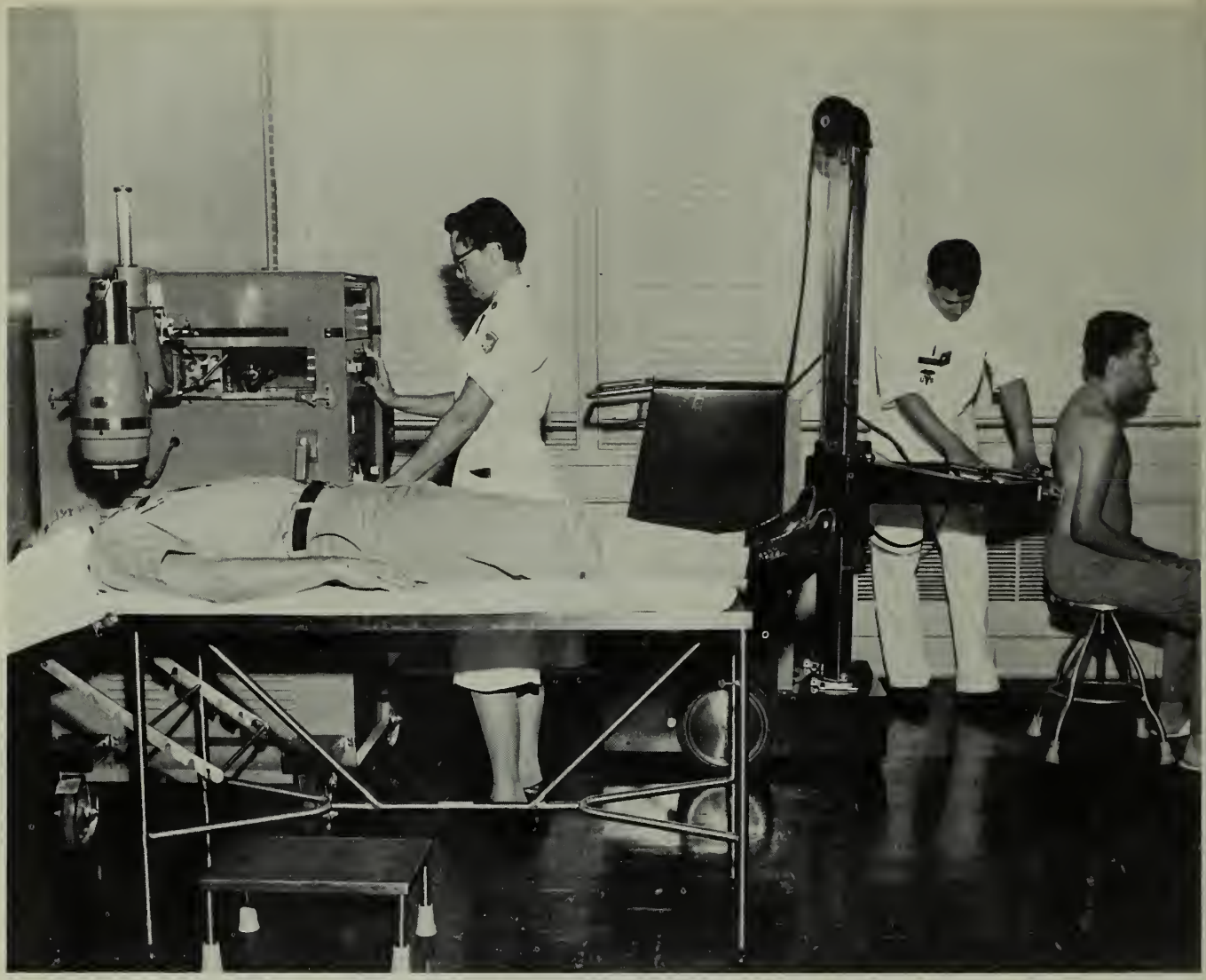
Infectious hepatitis is another disease reported among servicemen in Vietnam. It is characterized by pain over the liver area, yellow discoloration of the skin, dark urine, vomiting, nausea, and distaste for cigarettes. Treatment consists of bed rest and a controlled diet. Stateside, the incident rate is .7 cases per thousand. Research teams in Korea and Thailand have been conducting tests with gamma globulin inoculations in prevention and treatment of hepatitis. The program has been extended to several localities in South America and the Mediterranean area.

The Army has a very good record in minimizing plague—only one case has been recorded since our troops became involved in the conflict in Vietnam. Transmitted usually by fleas from rats, bubonic plague is accompanied by high fever, swelling of the lymph glands and prostration. Untreated, the mortality rate from bubonic plague can reach 25 to 50 percent. The pneumonic form of the disease (known as the Black Death), however, has a mortality rate of 100 percent if untreated. Antibiotics can cure both types, but the pneumonic form is invariably fatal unless antibiotics are given very early in the course of the disease.

Plague prevention is the result of a thorough immunization program. Soldiers receive one shot in basic training, another three months later, and one shot twice a year if they are assigned to an area where plague has been reported.

Our soldiers have learned in Vietnam that they must avoid dead rats because plague-carrying fleas will leave the dead rat and seek the warmth of the human body.

An outbreak of meningitis in June-August 1964 at Fort Ord, California, caused suspension of basic train-



Medical technicians at Martin Army Hospital, Fort Benning, Georgia, operate specialized equipment to detect diseases of thyroid, kidney and brain. (Photo by Joseph P. Wolfe.)

ing there for several months. After resumption of training in April 1965, no military cases and only two military dependent cases were reported. The disease may be accompanied by headaches, stiff neck, vomiting, prostration and fever, extreme weakness, and stiff back. Sulfadiazine was used prophylactically until last year when research proved that the organisms were becoming resistant to it. Presently, treatment consists of penicillin in large doses.

The Army's fight to defeat disease is a never-ending one. Thanks to the Army Medical Service laboratory system, the Army keeps abreast of research in disease, control of infectious agents, patient care and treatment, and the nature of diseases in areas where soldiers are or may be deployed. Laboratories are located overseas in South Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia, Japan, the Canal Zone, and Germany. Stateside laboratories are located at Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Forts Knox, Rucker, Sam Houston, Totten, and Detrick; Natick, Massachusetts; Fitzsimons General Hospital, and the Presidio of San Francisco. (See "Battling the Hidden Invaders," May 1966 ARMY DIGEST.)

Specialized hospitals at Forts Devens, Ord, and Gordon operate under the supervision of the United States Continental Army Command Surgeon, with specialty roles under the direction of the Army Surgeon General. These specialties include dermatology, orthopedic surgery, and neuropsychiatry.

The Army's far-reaching facilities offer the best professionalism and techniques for modern medical and surgical care. Maintaining and restoring the health of the American soldier—whether basic trainee or combat-hardened veteran in Vietnam—is the first and foremost objective. As stated by the Army Surgeon General, Lieutenant General Leonard D. Heaton, "We are and we will continue to dedicate ourselves to our time-honored mission—the conservation of fighting strength."

The 2.75 Rocket

From Mighty Mouse To Terrible Tiger

An old weapon with new punch provides aerial artillery for mobile operations.

Major Warren T. Palmer



A Navy commander's cap hangs alongside those of his Army and Air Force associates at the quarterly tri-service meeting at the Project Manager's Office for the 2.75-inch Rocket System. It signifies his team role in a conference of 80 key representatives of Department of Defense, Army, Navy, and Air Force concerned with this unique weapon.

The 2.75-inch Rocket is an old weapon by modern standards. It was developed by the Navy during the Korean War as the Mighty Mouse air-to-air rocket. After the war, existing stocks were placed on the shelf. The weapon was viewed as obsolete until an urgent demand for aerial artillery arose in Southeast Asia.

The 2.75-inch Rocket was readily adaptable to the aerial artillery role and was immediately available in limited quantities. Its size and weight made it attractive for use from helicopters and light aircraft with limited payload lift capacity.

As a priority development effort, to ensure safety of the helicopter and its crew during combat operations, the Navy air-to-air fuze was converted to arm the missile in flight some distance from the aircraft.

The resulting rocket warhead detonates instantaneously on striking water, soft mud (such as rice paddies), or harder terrain objects. It is effective at angles of attack from 3° to 90° from the horizontal.

The high explosive warhead, which exceeds the power of a 75mm artillery shell, breaks up into more than a thousand fragments propelled at hypervelocities over a wide radius to inflict maximum disabling effects on the enemy.

Continuous production engineering is underway to improve all components of the rocket—changes designed to improve safety, reduce costs, and broaden the production base. In the interests of maximum safety and maximum performance reliability, every rocket motor is fluoroscoped during assembly and every fuze is x-rayed before final loading and packaging.

A new elongated warhead, now in final stages of testing, will provide the aerial artilleryman with a potent capability which exceeds that of his 105mm ground artilleryman counterpart.

Like most munitions today, production of the 2.75-inch Rocket rests upon civilian industry. Its production base consists of 67 prime contractors and several hundred sub-contractors.

To direct this extensive base which produces millions of rockets per year at a cost of several hundred million dollars, the Department of Defense has assigned executive authority for 2.75-inch Rocket production to the Army. The Army in turn has established the Army Materiel Command Project Manager's Office—2.75-inch Rocket System in the U. S. Army Munitions Command, Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, New Jersey, for execution of this mission. Staffed by four Army, Navy, and Air Force officers and 19 Government civilian employees, the office manages the production and distribution to all three services.

The Project Manager's Office seeks to fulfill the various demands of each service as to type of rocket and type of packaging desired. The Navy uses primarily prepackaged rockets assembled as complete rounds in Navy launchers for high speed aircraft. The Army and Marine Corps receive rockets for helicopters packed out as four motors and four fuzed warheads in a box. The Air Force receives most of their rockets for high

MAJOR WARREN T. PALMER, Ordnance Corps, is assigned to the Project Manager's Office—2.75-inch Rocket System.

speed aircraft packed out as four motors and four warheads in a box. In addition, it receives some rocket motors for use against armored vehicles and other hard targets.

A multitude of launchers exist for firing the rocket. Changes in rocket design, such as the use of the larger and heavier Army warheads, have necessitated lengthening of launcher tubes.

The 2.75-inch Rocket will provide some of the venom for the Army's Huey Cobra planned for early use in Vietnam. For aerial artillery use, four launchers mounted as wing stores will carry 76 rockets. In medium fire missions, only two launchers with a total of 38 rockets will be carried as wing stores. (See "Poised to Strike," April 1967 ARMY DIGEST.)

Light observation aircraft (0-1 Bird Dog) in Vietnam are also equipped with four rocket tubes. These aircraft primarily use the white phosphorous warhead for target identification. The 2.75-inch Rocket also is an important weapon for both Air Force and Navy high speed aircraft.

Long-range research and development is oriented toward a rocket motor which would provide substantially higher velocities and a simpler fuze. Meanwhile, thanks are due to the farsighted Navy engineers who designed the sophisticated rocket motor which has proved its ready adaptability over a wide spectrum, far exceeding its original intended use.

The "Mighty Mouse" of the early Fifties, resurrected from the graveyard of obsolescent weapons, has truly grown into a "Terrible Tiger" in its newly adopted role as sky artillery.

PUNCH PRECISION POW!

George Fleming



Mortar section of 173d Airborne Brigade fires in War Zone D during Operation Big Springs. (Photo by Don Hall.)

SOLDIERS in the field sometimes call it the infantry company mortar.

It rates that affectionate rank, the troops say, because it does a close support job with Punch, Precision, Pow!

It's the 81mm mortar, firing a high explosive, antipersonnel cartridge.

In GI talk, it's a big bad bruiser, a Viet screamer, an earth quaker.

For all that, it's an ordinary looking shell. Fuze, body, and fin, it's about 21 inches long, 9 inches around the belly, and it weighs 9.2 lbs.

But inch for inch and pound for pound, it combines considerable lethality with ease of handling.

The family came into being at Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, New Jersey.

Six of its members are in use right now in Vietnam: the M43A1, the M362, M362A1, the M374, the M375, and the M301A2.

GEORGE FLEMING is assigned to Headquarters, Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, New Jersey.

The six rounds read respectively like this: four high explosive rounds, a smoke and an illuminating round.

Field commanders often call on the M374—not just because of its high frag and accuracy—but because of its wide "in-between" capability, meaning, in this case, in between the top range of the 60mm mortar and the bottom range of the 105mm howitzer.

Men on the move in Vietnam have quickly changing firepower needs, and that's why the 81's "in-between" ranges have won it a top spot in the roster of "working" ammo.

Troop commanders in Vietnam will tell you that it can be dropped with high accuracy, with virtually assured lethality.

The fin assembly on the M374 and M375 is a development contributing to the 81's accuracy. Each of the fin's six aluminum blades is set at a 5-degree angle to give the round a controlled spin which aids

measurably in its ballistic stability.

Firepower is actually what makes the 81mm M374 a standout.

Its high lethality comes from a shell body which holds around two pounds of composition B explosive and is made either of pearlitic malleable iron casting (PMI) or of high fragmenting steel forging.

Troop commanders often praise M374's superior firepower. Its range runs from 70 meters to 4,500 meters, giving it the widest call in all close support actions, a traditionally significant part of jungle fighting. When used at low sustained rate of fire, such as 5 rounds a minute, it makes little temperature trouble in the tube. But like all rounds, a significant step-up of rate will alter that.

Three main assemblies go into the 81mm projectile—fuze, shell body, fin assembly.

The fuze is mechanical, an aluminum body with an arming mechanism assembly. Two independent safety systems are built into it, and it is selectable for superquick or delay functioning.

Along with the bags of propellants which hang on the outside, the shell body contains a pressure plate made of aluminum—about the size of a 25-cent piece—which fits into the ignition cartridge housing, over the cartridge itself, thereby confining the cartridge gases.

The fin assembly houses the primer and an ignition cartridge.

In recent 81mm family history, the M43 came first. This high explosive round, which is still stockpiled, has a steel body of somewhat narrower design than the later ones, and carries its cellophane wrapped propellant charge inserted between the fin blades.

Its range is shorter than the M374 and its lethality is of a lower order.

The M362 came next, a powerful, stockier round than the M43, with improved range and lethality.

Following these came the M362-A1, the M374 and M375. Improvement in lethality came with the M362A1 and M374. The M374 and the M375 (a smoke round) also have improved range and accuracy, and make use of cloth bags to hold the propellant.

The three types of 81mm shells are—high explosive (anti-personnel), smoke and illuminating.

In the latter, a parachute suspends the "candle"—an illuminate charge with 500,000 candlepower. This round has a range of 2,300 yards and a burning time of 60 seconds.

The M374—developed during the Korean War— embodies many advances.

The working components of the M374 are: 1) the fin, inside which are the ignition cartridge and primer; the propellant bags are on its outside; 2) pressure plate, between the fin assembly and the shell body; 3) the shell body; 4) the obturating band, outside it; 5) the explosive; 6) the fuze.

The obturator band is designed to expand under pressure from the propellant gas and, in expanding, pushes against the inside diameter of the mortar so that the gas is prevented from escaping past the shell. This offers stability to the projectile within the mortar tube. On leaving the tube, the band is discarded.

Only the M374 and M375 make use of the obturator and, it is believed, this 81mm projectile is the first round to have it.

Picatinny's engineers work to standards of lethal effectiveness, range, accuracy, and reliability. Their success is being recorded daily in combat reports from Vietnam.



"Let's you and me have a little talk."

SSG Michael B. Dooley in Stars and Stripes (Pacific)



The fine art of miniaturization makes electronic items

Smaller and Better

Eduard A. Gerber

MODERN Army radios pack as much as ten times the circuitry that could be put in the same space in 1946—but the voice of the combat user continues to be heard at the U.S. Army Electronics Command: "Make it *still* smaller; make it *still* better."

The success realized since these demands were first voiced after World War II did not come about in one great forward surge. However, by simplifying overall trends somewhat, the advances in miniaturization can be grouped in three main phases.

First came the hand-wired, conventional tube-type construction typified by the first Handy-Talkie—the SCR-536 of World War II.

The second phase was marked by the hand-wired "subminiature" tube type construction typified by the second generation Handy-Talkie, the AN/PRC-6, which saw service in Korea.

The third phase is typified by the printed wiring-transistor construction of the Squad Radio, AN/PRT-4 (transmitter) and AN/PRR-9 (receiver), now in production.

A comparison of the weight, volume, and parts statistics of these sets show the tremendous strides that have been made possible by 20 years of miniaturization study.

- The SCR-536 electronics chassis had a volume of about 150 cubic inches and contained 73 hand-wired parts, whereas the Squad Radio complement has a total electronics volume of only 62 cubic inches—a reduction of over 50 percent in volume, despite a more than three-fold increase in the total number of parts.
- Reduction in the volume of the battery power supply from 31 cubic inches to 9 cubic inches demonstrates progress in the batteries themselves and also in reduced power demands of transistor over vacuum tube circuitry.

A major fact of military electronics history is that the greater the satisfaction with a piece of equipment in the field, the more functions we want this electronic equipment to perform. As evidence, compare the statistics for the two generations of Walkie-Talkie sets.

The SCR-300—the first Walkie-Talkie of 1942 using hand-wired conventional parts—weighed 38 pounds, compared to 22 pounds for the modern PRC-25 with its printed wiring and miniature components.

The weight difference is especially impressive when it is considered that the SCR-300 was a 40-channel set with an operating range of three miles, while the modern unit has 820 channels and three- to five-mile range. Where the SCR-300 was required to withstand a moderate shock and vibration test and humidity exposure, the PRC-25 also has to withstand a four foot drop test on concrete, 100 percent immersion in water, fungus, corrosion, and high temperature tests, extremely low temperature storage, 10,000 foot altitude exposure, and high temperature operation with no loss in operating effectiveness.

Also, the battery complement for the old SCR-300 was 16 pounds but is only 3½ pounds for the PRC-25. The 1200 cubic inches of the SCR-300 has been cut nearly in half by the 615 cubic inches of the PRC-25—although the "25" has twice as many parts.

What has this miniaturization meant to the soldier?

It has lightened the soldier's load while providing a means of tactical short-range communication at least 50 times more dependable than in World War II.

It has tremendously reduced logistic problems in terms of weight and bulk to be shipped and distributed.

It has meant a far superior netting capability (100 percent crystal control), better sensitivity, easier maintenance, and vastly greater ruggedness in the field.

But this is far from the end of the road for the "Make it smaller; make it better" philosophy. A still newer generation of "microelectronic" radios is now under development. The latest experimental helmet radio receiver uses a number of tiny integrated circuits, formed on small chips of silicon material, and has a standby power drain only one-fifth that of the transistor model now in production.

With the tremendous advances being made almost daily with semiconductor integrated circuits, it is conceivable that within ten years a military quality radio receiver can be made the size of a pack of cigarettes—chassis, earpiece, battery and all. In fact, this could be done today if the military requirements for all-temperature performance and ruggedness and high immunity to immersion and shock were not mandatory. Receivers of surprising quality and sensitivity using integrated circuits are now available in matchbox size on the commercial market—but without the military features required for the combat environment.

The science and the art of miniaturization is by no means limited to the combat radio cited here. Every new piece of military electronic gear going into development today gets a critical examination by the Army's microelectronic specialists to ensure that maximum use is made of the latest techniques.

Avionics, surveillance, weathersondes, countermeasures, fire control, ranging, and dozens of other categories of electronic equipments in the field today, and in development for tomorrow, are sharing the gains of the research and development originally expended in making the Army's combat radios "Smaller and Better."

DR. EDUARD A. GERBER is Director, Electronic Components Laboratory, U.S. Army Electronics Command, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey.

BATTLE LORE



Combat Tips From Vietnam Returnees, Compiled by U. S. Continental Army Command.

It's Different

Be prepared for what I call "culture shock" when you get to Vietnam. By that term I mean the impact of a way of life, an environment, a people, utterly different from any you've ever known. They are a proud people living in deepest poverty in most places. The tempo of activity, even of thinking and planning, is not like ours; so be prepared to be patient.

This matter of "culture shock" works in reverse, too. You may find, after a year over there, that you'll take a different view of some of the ways we do things back home. I know, for example, that it took me time to get used to seeing so much waste. Things we throw away as rubbish might keep a Vietnamese family alive. After a while I grew more accustomed to our lavish ways, and I don't think about it any more. Be ready to see startling differences between our life and theirs; in that way, it won't strike you so hard.

CPT Bennet S. Jones, Assistant S3, 3d Training Brigade, USATC, Fort Gordon, Georgia, in Vietnam 1966-67.

Take a Wire

If you're an aviator or gunner aboard an Army helicopter, one of the things you keep in mind is how to get away from the craft if it should be forced down. One hazard is getting your feet caught in a damaged superstructure. Clever Army fliers in Vietnam have worked out a way to lick this danger. They take a 10 gauge wire about the height of a combat boot, hook each end of it and insert the lower end of the wire into the bottom left eyelet of the boot. Then they take the upper end of the wire and hook it into the top eyelet on the same side. When they lace the boot, they run the lace through the eyelets on the right, but over and under the wire on the left set of eyelets. Then, if they crash and their feet are caught in the debris of the ship, all they have to do is to pull the wire out of the boot. The lace comes away; the boot is opened, and the foot can break loose. This simple device could save a pilot or a gunner's life. It enables him to get away quickly from a burning craft, or one that is a target for snipers after it has been downed; and further, it may enable the man to escape captivity if the chopper comes down in enemy country.

2LT Stephen Bell, S3 Section, Officer Candidate Branch, U.S. Army Southeastern Signal School, Fort Gordon, Georgia.



Seeing Is Believing

When you're in an area where every other local may be a Viet Cong at night, but acts like a buddy during the day, how do you tell who you can trust?

The big story's in the eyeball. Don't just listen to what people say. Look at their eyes.

SGT Neil Edgar, Headquarters, Fifth U.S. Army, in Vietnam November 1965-August 1966.

Fill a Crushing Need

The consumption of soft drinks in the hot climate over there is enormous. It created a sizable problem of disposing of the empty cans. They were a nuisance as well as a danger, first because they attracted flies and insects, and because the Viet Cong like to make grenades and booby traps out of them. There was such a pile of the cans that burying them became a major operation. We had to get rid of them, but how? Finally, one bright soldier came up with a solution. He took a big hinge, screwed a two-by-four beam on each wing of the hinge, and there it was: a first-class can crusher. Flattened out, the cans made a much easier load to dispose of and were easily plowed into the soil.

SP4 Alex A. Bogdanovich, Information Section, Headquarters, Fifth U.S. Army, Fort Sheridan, Illinois.

Sweet Waters

If there's one thing a man appreciates getting from home, it's those little packets of powdered flavoring that you add to water to make sweet drinks. The reason is, those purification tablets you put into water to make it safe to drink give the water a definite taste that lots would like to cover up, and those drink mixes do just that. A little thing like this can get to be pretty important. The men valued their stocks of powdered flavors very highly. If they suspected a raid on the supply, action was swift and might be drastic. I remember one soldier grabbing another by the arm and growling belligerently; "You been gettin' into my Fizzies?"

Tell people back home, if they want to send the soldier something that will surely be appreciated, to send some of these flavored drink powders. There are many different brand names. All will be welcome.

CPT James S. Tarpley, CO, Leadership Training Course, 3d Training Brigade, USATC, Fort Gordon, Georgia in Vietnam 1966.



Capturing Charlie's Chow

It is rather a simple matter to harass the Viet Cong if you can find their main supply route—especially if that route happens to be the road that runs just outside your base camp.

This was the case with the 4th Infantry Division's 3d Brigade base at Dau Tieng. The Ivymen have been very successful in disrupting "Charlie's" messing schedule. They pass on these tips to other units that might find themselves in similar situations. Watch for the following:

- A man bringing 45 pounds of rice to his family every hour.
- A woman carrying 25 pounds of tomatoes to her family when she lives in the village she just left.
- "Pregnant" boys.
- A man carrying a 20 pound sack of rice wrapped in a baby blanket—or
- Five gallons of fish sauce when no fish lives five miles in the other direction—or
- Enough fish to require five gallons of fish sauce.
- A man with binoculars tending water buffalo.
- Old women who profess to smoke 33 packs of cigarettes a night.
- People who say, "This is not for VC. We eat a lot." Some do, but not eight times a day!

From "Tropic Lightning News"

On Kids—Three Points of View:



Caution About Kids

Some people tell you to be friendly to kids. I say, be good to them; but you have to realize that some VC are very young—teen-agers who look even younger than they are. The people there are of slender and small physique anyway, and some of the VC really look like kids; but they're just as dangerous as a full-grown enemy. That goes for teen-age girls as well as boys. There have been cases of fourteen-year-old VC who were gunning for Americans. So, be good to kids, but be careful who you treat as kids!

Anonymous, Vietnam 1966-67.

Kid Insurance

Be friendly with the kids the way I was. I really enjoyed giving them chewing gum and candy and playing simple games. One soldier was a little cynical about this: he said that the more kids you had around you, the safer you were from the VC; because any large group of kids could contain some who were related to VC, and the VC wouldn't hurt their own kids. I don't know about that . . . I like kids. If it made me safer, that was O.K. too.

SP 4 Victor A. Gamen, Fort Dix, New Jersey, in Vietnam November 1965 to September 1966.

Kids—the Best Barometer

If you're on patrol and you're in front of a village and you want to know if there might be trouble ahead, just watch the kids. If the children aren't friendly, that means you'd better look out: Charlie might be around the corner. If there were some kids crying, that too could be a sign of trouble. If little kids and young girls were gone, that was another sign that meant watch out!

Sometimes there might be lots of kids around, but maybe they'd ignore you. That is unnatural behavior for kids who usually try to get something from a stranger. If they keep their distance, that's cause for alarm; or if the children aren't playing. It adds up to one thing: watch the kids. Read their actions and reactions. A correct reading may spell the difference between safety and danger.

SFC William Hernandez-Morales; SGT John S. Glenn; SGT Samuel J. Bagozzi; of Fort Dix, New Jersey and Fort Knox, Kentucky, in Vietnam 1996-67.



Check Your Vehicle

Never leave your vehicle unattended if you can help it; but if you have to leave it unattended, always be sure to check it before you drive off again. Look under the hood and under the seat. Give the vehicle a general going-over, to detect possible booby-traps. Check for any foreign substances in the gas tank. The VC have been known to drop a grenade into a gas tank, with the detonator tied down by a rubber band. When the rubber band is loosened or dissolved in the gas, the grenade goes off. This could happen hours, even days, after leaving the place where the vehicle was parked, without someone on guard against an enemy act of just such a type.

Care of Ammo

Ammunition magazines rust quickly in damp climates. My advice is: do not fill the magazines to full capacity—i.e., put 28 rounds in a 30 round magazine, or about 18 rounds in a 20 round magazine and relieve the tension on the magazine spring. They'll operate better wherever danger of rust exists.

Never Go Alone

Wherever you go off-duty, take a buddy. Two are less likely to be a target than one.

Local Food

Keep away from it as much as possible. There is a high incidence of bacteria in native food, partly because of the lack of refrigeration, lack of insect and rodent control, and the fact that they do not have civilian meat supervision or methods of controlling animal disease. There are cases where a water buffalo or other work animal stricken with disease will be butchered for food in order to get some value out of it. Keeping such things in mind, it is best to leave native food untouched.



Above items from:

CPT Larry F. Spargo, Instructor, Tactics Team, Officer Candidate School, Southeastern Signal School, Fort Gordon, Georgia, in Vietnam 1966-67.

AD $ WINNER

"They're Damn Good"

Our Fighting Men Are Doing A Man's Job in Combat



Lieutenant Colonel David H. Hackworth

MUCH has been said and written about how American youth have gone to pot since the end of World War II.

"They're badly out of shape" says the physical fitness expert.

"A nationwide physical fitness program is urgently needed to correct this staggering dilemma" intones the planner type.

"They're a bunch of weak-kneed, indifferent punks. Nothing like the guys that were with us at Normandy," mourn the old-timers.

The United States Army's performance in Vietnam demonstrates that all such talk is hogwash. Our soldiers have never performed better in combat than in Vietnam. Commander after commander, from General William C. Westmoreland to the youngest infantry fire team leader, sing their praise loud and clear.

A salty Marine gunnery sergeant, a veteran of the Solomons and Korea, said: "My helicopter squadron was supporting an Army Infantry Battalion and I tagged along with one of the Infantry Rifle Companies. I did not know what to expect—you know, Army and all that. One morning several Viet Cong machine guns had us in a bad spot in an open rice paddy. These kids rushed those guns as if they were playing touch football on Sunday afternoon at the beach. They made the most professional attack I have ever seen. After the position was knocked out, they moved on almost nonchalantly like nothing had happened. I have never seen better fighters. These Army kids aren't afraid of a thing. Yes sir, I got a chance to take a hard look at the U.S. Army, right on the battlefield, where it counts,

LIEUTENANT COLONEL DAVID H. HACKWORTH, Infantry, formerly with 101st Airborne Division, is assigned to Directorate of Individual Training, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, Department of the Army.





They come in by helicopter—down ladders if no pad is available in jungle—and soon are in thick of action, with howitzers . . .

and these kids are damn good."

For the infantry soldier, the war in Vietnam is as hard as any war we have ever fought. Daily he relentlessly stalks the enemy in his home ground, pitting his skill against a cunning, determined, and courageous opponent who is expert in jungle warfare. It is strictly a man against man fight—a struggle between two determined adversaries, one tracking and hunting, the other running like a fox being pursued. When they meet it is always a bitter struggle, a fight at ranges from five to not more than fifty meters. No quarter is asked or given.

A platoon leader with the 101st Airborne Brigade gives this account of a typical engagement: "My platoon had made contact with an enemy force and one of my young privates came upon three North Vietnamese soldiers frantically trying to set up a machine gun. He whipped out his pistol like a western motion picture actor and made the wildest charge I have ever seen. The enemy looked up, saw him coming, weapon blazing, and completely panicked. They left machine gun and equipment and started running back into the jungle. He captured the gun and then calmly turned it around and picked off the escaping soldiers.

"About this time another soldier, right out of basic training, ran into ten Viet Cong in a dug-in trench. The enemy started throwing hand grenades and firing. This kid ran to the blind side of the trench and either routed or killed all of them single-handedly.

"Another machine gun opened up and stopped our attack. The gun was well-concealed and we couldn't locate it. Another private who had just joined our platoon volunteered to expose himself to draw fire. For the next ten minutes he played the dangerous game of being a human target. He would pop up, the machine



gun would fire, he would duck and we would look for the flash and smoke. At last we found the location and knocked it out with artillery fire.

"This same soldier was later painfully wounded. He refused evacuation and stayed with the platoon until the enemy had been beaten. All of my men are like this. I don't know how soldiers did in other wars, as this is my first one, but I'll tell you this—these men are unbeatable. My main problem is just holding them back. They are courageous, disciplined, well trained and highly motivated. They are ready to fight at the drop of a hat."

Our soldiers take grim but reassuring comfort in the knowledge that as they are hacking their way through the jungle artillery pieces are laid on their trail and jet aircraft fly in a tight orbit above—both ready to support. Once the enemy is found in strength, this awesome striking power is unleashed.

This supporting fire becomes the equalizer and heavy casualty producer. The fighter aircraft deliver their deadly loads of bombs with pin point accuracy. Simultaneously artillery fire makes it difficult for the enemy to break off and run or to reinforce. Then the infantry moves forward to dig the enemy out with the point of a bayonet.

He has met the enemy in numerous hard fought engagements from the hot, mucky Delta to the rugged mountains of the Central Highlands and has always walked away the winner. He knows he is better than "Charley" or the "Cong." Our young soldier, not long ago a civilian, has a compelling urge to "go where the action is." He wants to mix it up. If an operation becomes a "walk in the sun" and no contact is made with "Charley" he is disappointed. Seasoned combat commanders report that their soldiers' morale skyrockets after a good action. Just the reverse is true if contact can not be made.

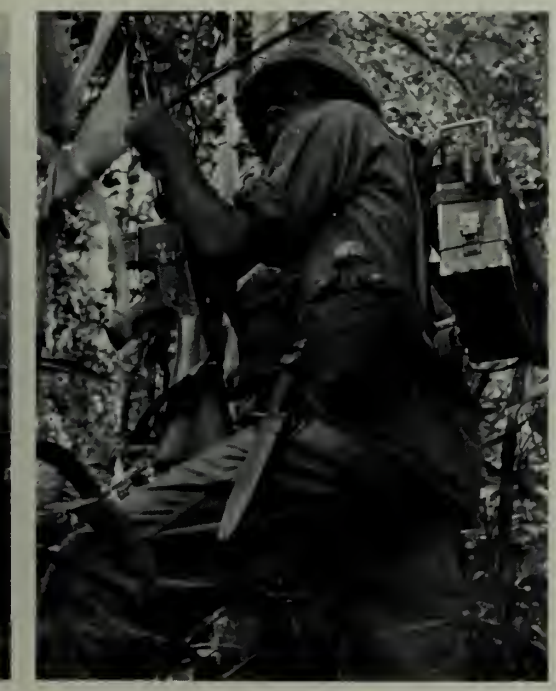
"The men's biggest complaint is not mail, rotation or nonavailability of cold drinks. It is when they find a 'dry hole' and don't have a good contact," reports an infantry leader in Vietnam.

Young combat veterans are rightfully proud of their battlefield accomplishments and wear their blue Combat Infantryman Badge with pride. They walk with the easy gait of the confident. They're cocky and know that they are skilled at the bloody business of war.

Young privates have assumed command of platoons and companies when all leaders have fallen. They have charged deadly enemy machine gun positions without hesitation and thrown themselves on enemy hand grenades to save a fallen comrade. These deeds of gallantry and acts of heroism are writing a new and magnificent chapter in this history of the U.S. fighting man.

The young American soldier's performance in Vietnam has exploded the myth that he is soft, undisciplined, irresponsible. He is the toughest, most resourceful and dedicated soldier the U.S. Army has ever put in the field. He has been expertly trained in the United States and receives even more training in Vietnam. When he joins his unit, his fighting edge has been honed to deadly sharpness. He knows that he is ready and wants to demonstrate his ability.

He has found a purpose in Vietnam. He can prove himself. He has a challenge—a challenge he wrestles with daily. He has a job, a man's job, and he is accomplishing it, despite the many hardships, in the best traditions of our mighty country.





. . . and communications in support, then push across rice paddies to rout Viet Cong.





SGT James W. Robinson, Jr.

"The price we pay for freedom is never cheap."

Medal of Honor Awarded to SGT James W. Robinson, Jr.

The 16th American fighting man to receive the Medal of Honor during the war in the Republic of Vietnam lived and died by the philosophy expressed in one of his last letters home to his father: "The price we pay for freedom is never cheap."

SGT James W. Robinson, Jr. received the Nation's highest award for valor, posthumously, for his actions on 11 April 1966 when his unit, Company C, 2d Battalion, 16th Infantry, was engaged in combat with a Viet Cong battalion.

The citation accompanying the award to SGT Robinson read in part, "Despite heavy fire, Sergeant Robinson moved among the men of his fire team, instructing and inspiring them. . . Enemy snipers located in nearby trees were inflicting heavy casualties on forward elements of Sergeant Robinson's unit. Upon locating the enemy sniper whose fire was taking the heaviest toll, he took a grenade launcher and eliminated the sniper. Seeing a medic hit while administering aid to a wounded sergeant in front of his position, he charged through a withering hail of fire and dragged his comrades to safety. . . Seeing another wounded comrade in front of his position, Sergeant Robinson again defied the enemy's fire to effect a rescue. In so doing he was himself wounded in the shoulder and leg . . . While patching his own wounds, he spotted an enemy machine gun which inflicted a number of casualties on the American force. His rifle ammunition expended, he seized two grenades and, in an act of unsurpassed heroism, charged toward the entrenched enemy weapon. Sustaining two additional chest wounds, he marshalled his fleeting physical strength and hurled the two grenades, thus destroying the enemy gun position as he fell dead upon the battlefield. . ."



Mr. James W. Robinson, Sr., right, receives the Medal of Honor for his son from Army Secretary Stanley R. Resor.



Streamlined from treads to tires—

Pershing On The Move

New eight-wheel-drive transporters or M656 prime movers are replacing the M477 tracked vehicles deployed with Army Pershing battalions in Europe. The new equipment will be called Pershing 1-A.

The existing Pershing system uses separate tracked vehicles. The erector-launcher is engineered for movement over roads or cross country, and it also can be transported in C-130 aircraft. Built-in hydraulic lifts raise the missile rapidly from its horizonal traveling cradle to vertical firing position, and the system also serves as its own launching platform.

An improved programmer-test station, mounted on the new five-ton cargo truck, provides means for rapid missile check-out and countdown. Mounted on the same vehicle is the power station that provides energy for the entire system, thus making the vehicle in effect a portable blockhouse. Another vehicle carries the battery control center which will be linked to higher headquarters for positive command and control. The fourth M656 will carry the radio terminal set, providing voice



The improved erector-launcher, left, now under development for the Pershing missile system, is designed for high reliability, reduced maintenance costs. It is shown here in contrast with present system deployed in Europe.











Pershing units in Germany are now equipped with tracks. Top left, Pershing moves through German village and on into a wooded area, above center, then is set up with programmer test station, top right. New versions pulled by wheeled prime mover, bottom left, can be quickly readied for launch, bottom right. On opposite page, two Pershing missiles are fired simultaneously at Black Mesa firing point near Blanding, Utah.





and teletype networks for the battery. An inflatable parabolic antenna can be stored in a recessed space when the entire battery is on the road. There is no change in the basic 400-nautical-mile-range, 34-foot inertial guided missile.

Martin Company of Orlando, Florida, prime contractor, produces the system under contract to U.S. Army Missile Command, Redstone Arsenal, Alabama.



Mission: Search and Secure

IN what is perhaps the best photographed war in history—in color, too—Army photographers are recording the ever-changing face of combat in Vietnam. Staff Sergeant Howard C. Breedlove of the U.S. Army Special Photo Detachment, Pacific recorded these scenes during Operation Fairfax in which elements of the 199th Light Infantry Brigade (Separate), assisted by Vietnamese National Police, conducted a search of the village of Long Truong approximately 8 kilometers northeast of Saigon. The action was designed to reduce the growing Viet Cong threat in the area and provide security for future Revolutionary Development operations.





Infantryman directs landing, above, of helicopter bringing in elements of Vietnamese National Police Force who swiftly disembark, right, to move on the village.

Typical of the entire operation, soldiers and Vietnamese Police search a farmyard.





Dry crossing, wet crossing—on way back to camp, one member of Company A, 4th battalion, 12th Infantry, finds a log for a bridge while another wades stream, has to scramble up muddy bank.

Army Aviation Insignia

Distinctive Insignia of Aviation units of the U.S. Army exemplify the growing role of Aviation in today's mobile Army. The following insignia were developed within the last decade by The Institute of Heraldry, U.S. Army.



Base Camp at An Khe by 1LT John Wehrle



1st Aviation Battalion



2d Aviation Battalion



4th Aviation Battalion



5th Aviation Battalion



7th Aviation Battalion



9th Aviation Battalion



10th Aviation Battalion



14th Aviation Battalion



16th Aviation Battalion



18th Aviation Battalion



19th Aviation Battalion



25th Aviation Battalion



52d Aviation Battalion



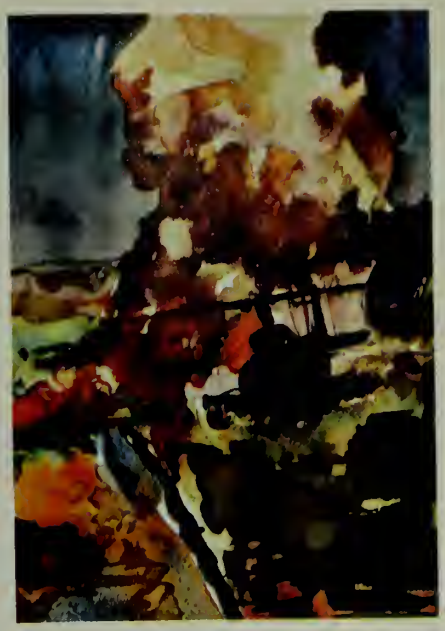
55th Aviation Battalion



82d Aviation Battalion



Vung Tau Airbase, 22-24 September 1966 by SP4 Robert Knight



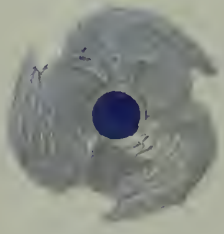
Attack by HU-1,
August-September 1966
by 1LT John Wehrle



101st Aviation Battalion



145th Aviation Battalion



222d Aviation Battalian



227th Aviation Battalian



228th Aviation Battalion



229th Aviation Battalion



269th Aviation Battalion



501st Aviation Battalian



502d Aviation Battalion



10th Aviation Group



1st Aviation Brigade

Colorful Color Guards

As the Army and the Nation approach their two hundredth anniversaries, they are beginning to cast glances into the past. Numerous Army units, stateside and overseas, are taking historic uniforms out of their museums and displaying them on the parade ground. ARMY DIGEST here presents a sampling of these colorful units with uniforms that span the history of the Army.



3d Infantry, Old Guard, Fort Myer, Virginia.



1st Battalion, 8th Infantry, 4th Infantry Division, Republic of Vietnam.



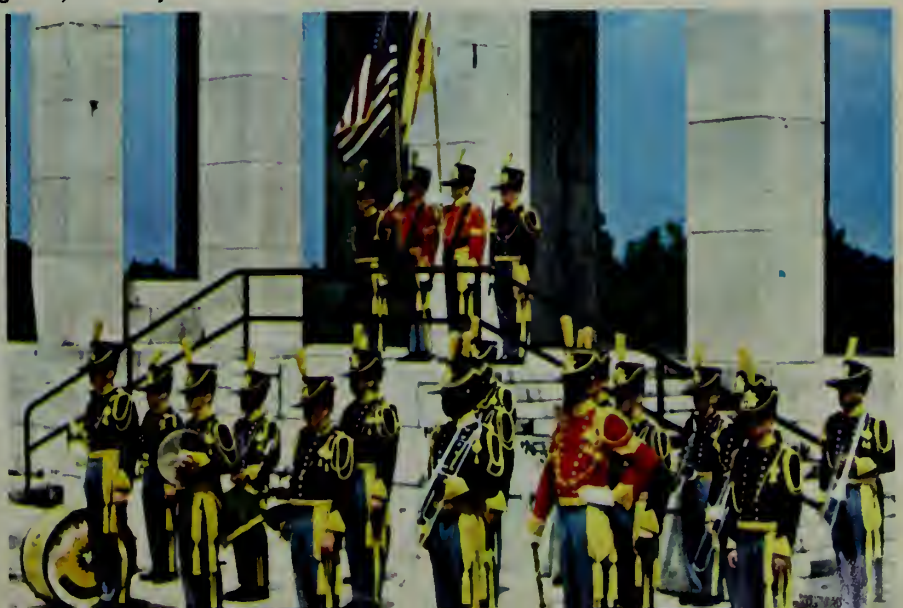
1st Battalion, 198th Artillery, Delaware National Guard.



2d Battalion, 137th Infantry, Kansas Army National Guard.

2d Armored Cavalry Dragoons, Germany.





4th Missile Battalion (Nike-Hercules) 1st Artillery, Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland.



4th Squadron, 12th Cavalry, 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized) Fort Carson, Colorado.





Company A, 1st Battalion 102d Infantry, Connecticut Army National Guard.



107th Infantry, New York Army National Guard.

2d Battalion, 13th Armor, 1st Armored Division, Fort Hood, Texas.





9th Cavalry, 5th Squadron, Combat Developments Command, Fort Ord, California.



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Many of Thailand's people live near rivers or canals such as this, looking across the "klong" or canal toward an ancient temple.

Thailand:

Muang Thai— Land of the Free

Captain David L. Stanley

The Thai farmer's hands reached for rocks as he stooped in his field. He looked up at rumbling earth moving equipment bearing the white star of the United States. He stood, dropped the rocks and waved a hearty and friendly greeting.

In a land harsh with an energy-sapping tropical climate, the intelligent, lively Thai—particularly the farmers—have made an Asian success story possible. Now, working hand in hand with U.S. Armed Forces, the Royal Thai Army, Navy and Air Force are contributing to the continued heritage of "Muang Thai," the land of the free.

During the 19th Century period of European imperialism, Thailand was the only Southeast Asian nation to retain its independence. Occupied by Japan in 1941, Thailand regained its independence in 1945.

CAPTAIN DAVID L. STANLEY, Adjutant General's Corps, Editor of ARMY DIGEST, recently visited Army units in Thailand.





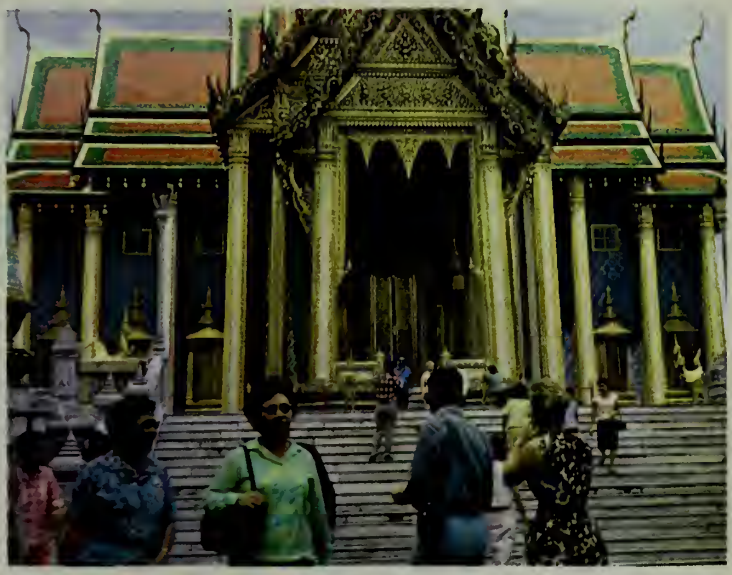
Kids is kids—give them a dock and water and they'll soon be jumping in. Right above, people live or have shops right on the klongs. Right below, the markets are colorful, teem with bargainers.

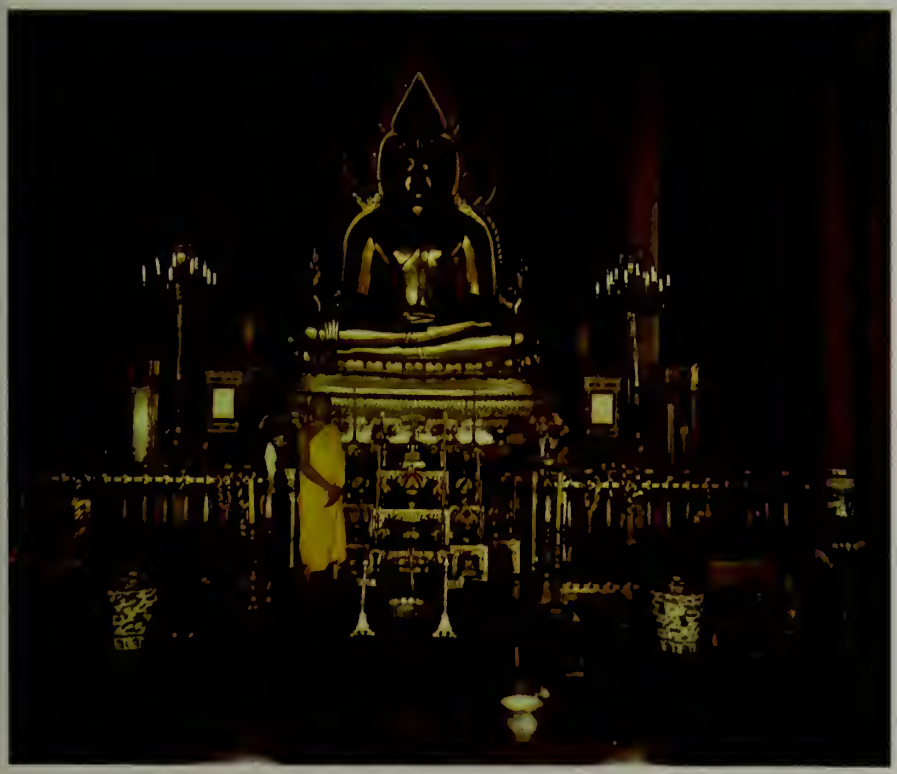






On recent visit to Washington, Thailand's king visits Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Left, woman prays at one of the many temples. Below, is famed Temple of the Emerald Buddha.







Buddha gleams in splendor. Above, famed Thai dancers perform as tourists dine.

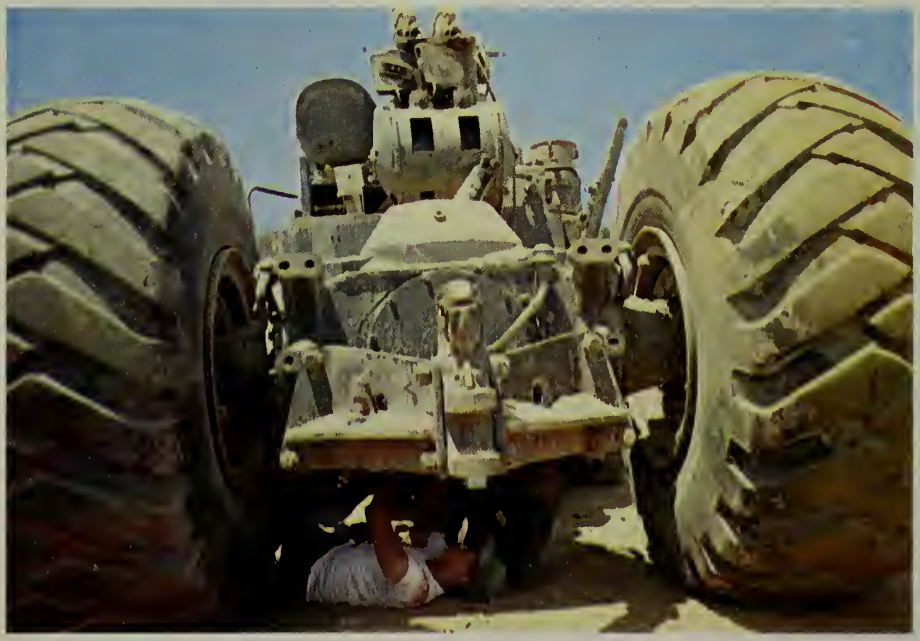
Tankers unload at developing port of Sattahip, right. Below, thirsty driver takes break at soft drink stand. Middle left, fill material is moved to form foundation surface for new road. Middle right, trucks load with fill for road. Bottom left, a soldier makes repairs to heavy equipment. Bottom right, engineers take break for chow.













But in May 1962, when a new threat to Thai independence hovered, a U.S. task force of 5,000 men was rushed to Thailand. The move, combined with the actions of the Royal Thai Armed Forces, effectively countered the threat caused by a deteriorating situation in Laos, and the U.S. Forces were withdrawn later in the year.

The United States program to assist the Royal Thai Armed Forces actually began in March 1950. Service attachés then at the American Embassy in Bangkok prepared plans and estimates which would increase the combat effectiveness of Thai forces.

Through the 17 years of the program, its success can be measured in many ways. It has been an important factor in increasingly close U.S.-Thai cooperation in Southeast Asia. Perhaps the most dramatic evidence of this was the recent decision of the Thai government to send a ground combat force to join other Free World forces in Vietnam. The more than 2,400 man unit is now undergoing final training and will arrive in Vietnam in September. U.S. advisors feel the unit will do an outstanding job. "They are tough, sturdy soldiers who respond to discipline and training," said one.

The Bangkok By-Pass Road—dubbed "Freedom Highway"—is a masterpiece of joint effort. Constructed by the 809th Engineer Battalion, augmented by the 561st Engineer Company of the U.S. Army, and the Royal Thai Army's 6th Engineer Combat Battalion, the road is speeding economic development of the eastern portion of Thailand.

Now these and other units of the 44th Engineer Group face a 31 December deadline for completing an "inland road." This is a vital link in the road chain supporting huge docking facilities at Sattahip at the south of Thailand on the Gulf of Siam. The road will connect with "Freedom Highway" east of Bangkok. *(See map, page 36.)*

To meet the deadline, U.S. and Thai Army elements are working around the clock on two 12-hour shifts. At night hundreds of men using all variety of equipment are pushing their way forward through jungle under the glare of vehicle mounted searchlights.

The impact of the new road should be immediate upon its completion. It will permit direct shipment of goods from the docks at Sattahip to storage areas northward in Korat, or even on to Kabinburi in the northeast. Bangkok will be by-passed, saving valuable time and not interfering with commercial traffic.

Already the $18.3 million project is boosting the local economy. Markets which for centuries were isolated from Bangkok—and in their remoteness were open to Communist subversion and insurgency—have been opened up to carry a wider variety of goods.

Sattahip itself is a success story. In an area controlled by the Royal Thai Navy, the harbor has been developed from a relatively unknown port capable of handling one ship a day—maybe—to a current load of five or six. Without a crash

It's a Ball

Almost a thousand U.S. servicemen a week—most of whom are assigned in Vietnam—are having a ball in Thailand, either on Rest and Recreation or on regular leave.

Exercising a bit of care, the soldier, airman or sailor can shop and live like a millionaire during his visit. Hotel accommodations and meals will run about $11 daily at first class, modern facilities.

Some of the traditional shopkeepers delight in dickering. Usually the price converted to dollars from Bhat (20 Bhat equals $1) sounds good to start with, but . . . A first offer might be about 40 percent of what was asked, and you may settle at 60 to 70 percent of the original asking price.

Thai silks, world renowned for quality, can be had for $2 a yard and up.

Tourists interested in sight-seeing have the usual list of musts: the Sunday market, the Temple of the Emerald Buddha, the Floating Market, the ancient capital at Ayudhya, the Bridge on the River Kwai, the resort at Pathaya, and a trip to the Royal Boat House. Taxi fares are conveniently inexpensive—50 cents will get you across town. Three hours of riding a power boat along the canals (klongs) for a group of four will cost about $5.

Western style night clubs abound with Thai hostesses eager to please their customers. But prices for mixed drinks are fairly high, starting at about 90 cents. Entertainment ranges from classical Thai dancing to all-girl western (cowboy) bands.

project atmosphere, construction is continuing and the port will ultimately handle 14 vessels daily. Tank farms for fuel storage, ammunition dumps and materiel storage yards dot the area.

Already a $2 million pre-cast concrete military barracks construction program is underway by men of the 538th Engineer Battalion. Army troops will support the port and U.S. Air Force activity at the Royal Thai Air Base at U-tapao.

Currently the largest portion of Army troops in the country live near Korat at Freedom Camp where the Headquarters of U.S. Army Support Thailand (USASUPTHAI) is located.

The men of the U.S. Army's Strategic Communications Command are scattered from Udorn in the north to Sattahip in the south. They are at signal sites atop mountains or adjacent U.S. Air Force elements constituting a multi-million dollar complex.

Essentially the sites provide in-country communications, and a link with Vietnam. It is envisioned that these sites will some day be turned over to the Thai Armed Forces as an established radio-wire system.

The sites are under the command of the 1st Signal Brigade in Saigon, Vietnam, but under the operational control of Commander, U.S. Military Assistance Command, Thailand/Chief, Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group, Thailand. Some, such as the one at Chaing Mai, are located in surroundings of natural and man-made beauty. Others, at Phu Mu and Phu Khieo, are located in areas where active communist terrorism requires barbed wire, pill boxes and armed Thai security guards for protection.

At Freedom Camp, and in most locations in Thailand, soldiers are generally living in shingle-sided huts or squad tents. Air conditioning is rare and fans, when available, get constant use. Rapid strides are being made to improve the living conditions with construction of clubs, improved barracks and mess facilities.

Many of the men assigned to another U.S. Army element in Thailand—JUSMAGTHAI—are located in Bangkok, where normal housing is available, at a price. Housing for

AN ALMANAC OF
Thai-U.S. Relations

1833 President Jackson's envoy, Edmund Roberts, concluded with Thailand (then Siam) the first U.S. commercial treaty with an Asian country.

1844 *The Bangkok Calendar,* the nation's first newspaper, was published by American Protestant missionary, Reverend Dan B. Bradley.

1879 Former U.S. President Ulysses S. Grant visited Bangkok.

1903 Two U.S. professors of international law from Harvard were employed by King Chulalogghorn to assist in improving the nation's law system.

1931 King Prachardhipok visited U.S. to observe American political system.

1942 U.S. assists the Free Thai Organization during World War II.

1950 Thailand sends 4,000 ground troops to join United Nations forces in Korea. (An element of 300 still remains).

1960 King Bhumipol and Queen Sirikit tour U.S. The King receives Legion of Merit, addresses joint session of Congress.

1966 President Lyndon B. Johnson visits Thailand.

1967 King Bhumipol and Queen Sirikit visit President Johnson in Washington.



a family of four, for example, might cost $275 to $300 monthly, partially offset by a cost of living allowance (COLA).

Equipment is being provided to modernize the Royal Thai Armed Forces. Concurrently, U.S. Army advisors living with the units they assist are also training a nucleus of Thai instructors in specialized skills. For example, U.S. Army Special Forces personnel stationed near Lopburi are assisting the Royal Thai Army in providing vigorous and realistic field training in tactics and techniques of counter-insurgency. Previously trained Thai Special Forces elements provide much of the instructor cadres.

These trained forces are being used by the Thai government—along with sound economic and national development programs—to counter communist attempts to subvert Thailand. Since 1964, there has been an increase in communist activity against Thailand. In November of that year, Radio Peking and Radio Hanoi announced the formation of the Thailand Independence Movement (TIM). From outside the country a radio station identifying itself as the "voice of the Thai people" intensified propaganda efforts.

In 1965 Peking announced establishment of the Thai Patriotic Front and later the merger of TIM and TPF. In 1966 the announced objective was the destruction of "U.S. imperialists and their lackeys" and an enlargement of activity in Thailand to promote a "people's war."

There is little apparent support for the front groups in Thailand. Nevertheless, the familiar acts of terror and assassination have been growing. Since October 1965 there have been over a hundred clashes between Thai security patrols and armed communist bands. In a few instances government officials have been ambushed.

Although Thailand is achieving relative prosperity in Asia, communists are active in the thinly populated, hilly country in the remotest regions, where poverty provides a weakness for communist exploitation. However, the Thai government recognizes the need for greater and more effective communications and leadership in the remote areas and is taking steps to meet these needs.

Thailand itself is an agricultural oasis whose rice fields produced enough surplus that 1,500,000 tons were exported in 1966, making Thailand the world's number one rice exporter. Other exports include rubber, tin, corn, tapioca products and teak.

In addition, Thai culture is traditionally one of independence, though they have the capability of adapting to many outside influences. For example, Buddhism, the national religion, came originally from India, but the Thai enjoy their own form of classical music, dancing and drama. For a hundred years the Thai have observed the best—and worst—of Western influences, and are now adding atomic energy and television to their way of life.

The nation is a constitutional monarchy under His Majesty King Bhumipol Adulyadej. Much of the political direction of the nation rests with the military, under the leadership of His Excellency Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, Prime Minister of Thailand and Minister of Defense. He has been a career Army officer since 1920.

In the northeastern portion of the nation, several regiments of the Thai Army are deployed. In some areas the RTA is spread out in company and smaller size units, primarily to counter communist activity. Some of these are airborne and special forces soldiers.

Thai soldiers patrol by helicopter and on foot in tough terrain such as the Phu Ban mountains, a known terrorist area.

Thai soldiers in the north of the country are astride the important Chiang Rai route—traditionally a prime invasion route during wars. Still another Thai force is encamped in the south, the second most active area for communist terrorists.

Some of the equipment now being provided the Thai Army includes M113 armored personnel carriers—combat proven in Vietnam—and M41 tanks.

The Thai Air Force is equipped wth F86 jet fighters, but is currently receiving some F5 "Freedom Fighters."

Pointing up the Thai problem most succinctly, Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman told correspondents, "Thailand faces a strange situation. A distinguished writer recently pointed out that my country is neutral. That is true. But because of the threat of aggression, Thailand permits the use of certain military installations by her friends to help ward off attacks and help ensure this country's security.

"Thailand will not bow to aggression."

At Port Lane on Vung Ro Bay

They Built A Port To Beat the Weather



Colonel John J. Sawbridge

WHEN the winter monsoon rains begin to lash Vietnam's central coastal lowlands in October, the weather rules the countryside. The area around the South China Sea fishing village of Tuy Hoa, some 200 miles northeast of Saigon, becomes more isolated.

Tuy Hoa is home in Vietnam for thousands of American and Free World soldiers and airmen, a tactical base camp area from which these men operate in their bitter struggle against communist insurgency. As the monsoons drive toward the coast with their blinding, pounding sheets of rain, military logisticians face one of the most difficult problems of resupply encountered in Vietnam.

In April 1966, the commanding general of the Army's 1st Logistical Command Major General Charles W. Eifler, sought to head off the difficulties of the approaching winter by a concentrated effort to improve the existing system at Tuy Hoa. When there had been few personnel in the area, it had been a relatively simple matter to bring needed supplies over the beach during the dry season and by air during the monsoons. But now an all-weather port was necessary.

Vung Ro Bay, 18 miles south of Tuy Hoa near National Highway 1, which follows the coast from the south to the Demilitarized Zone in the north, appeared to offer many advantages. It had a well protected, wide harbor. Its proximity to the existing road and Tuy Hoa seemed perfect. And equally important, there were only four bridges on the highway between Vung Ro and Tuy Hoa which would require replacing or repairing. But the clincher would come from the experts, the engineers who would develop the proposed complex.

Lieutenant Colonel Ernest E. Lane, Jr., a 1945 West Point graduate, was chosen to spearhead the survey. The commanding officer of the 18th Engineer Brigade's 39th Combat Battalion went into the area initially at dawn on 27 April with a group of engineer experts and an infantry covering force composed of members of the 1st Brigade of the 101st Airborne "Screaming Eagles" Division.

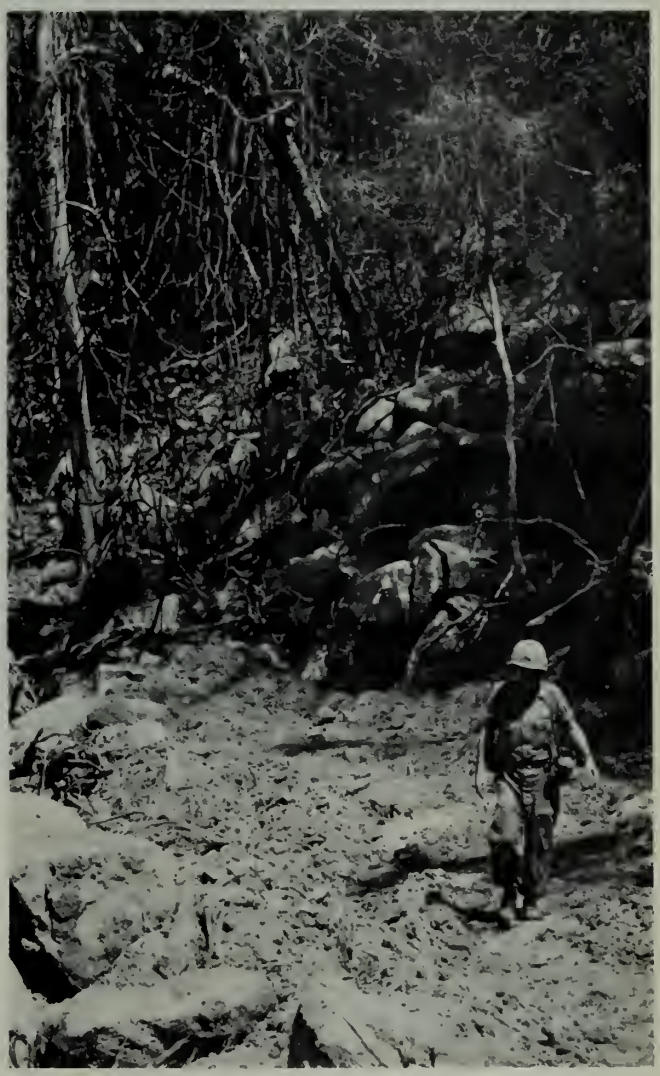
While the 2d Battalion of the 327th Infantry cleared the immediate area, the engineers scoured the beaches, bay, road and surrounding mountains in a thorough survey. Ships from the Vietnamese Navy "junk fleet" ferried the party from one beach to another and then dropped back from the shore while the infantry and engineers set about their work.

Overhead Air Force jets screamed past to place fire on suspected enemy emplacements. The heavy quiet of the surrounding jungle was punctuated by the dis-

COLONEL JOHN J. SAWBRIDGE, Artillery, is Deputy Chief of Staff for Security Plans and Operations, 1st Logistical Command, Vietnam.



Bulldozers work on the beach as 1st Logistical Command race the calendar to complete new port. Below, engineer surveys preliminary work on construction of access road.



tant boom of naval artillery shells crashing against the mountainsides, fired from a U.S. Navy destroyer two miles offshore.

From landing craft out in the harbor came a crackling voice over the radio: "The hydrography is beautiful!" Depth soundings there confirmed the bay was more than adequate to harbor the deepest draft vessels calling at Vietnam.

Engineers walking on the beach concluded there was ample space to construct a cantonment, storage and clearing area. Although the thick jungle foliage was virtually impenetrable on this first day, the engineers were confident a road could be cut through it and the surrounding mountains of rock to provide an access route to nearby Highway 1.

The survey completed, Colonel Lane became a most enthusiastic supporter of the Vung Ro project. But the completed port, which today carries his name, was never seen by Colonel Lane. He was killed by enemy ground fire while making an aerial reconnaissance over the project area.

On 25 July 1966 Operation John Paul Jones was kicked off and the development of Vung Ro Bay into a logistical port began in earnest. Two days later, while the "Screaming Eagles" patrolled the province area securing the surrounding countryside, Company A of the 39th Battalion under Major John Schultz, former executive officer to Colonel Lane, began the tremendous task of building a port out of jungle, sand and rock. Two other companies, the 572d (Light Equipment) and 553d (Float Brigade), worked with Alfa Company in clearing the beach and building the access road to Highway 1.

They cleared more than 125 acres of thick, tangled underbrush, moving some 400,000 cubic yards of earth and using over 180,000 pounds of dynamite in blasting away solid rock mountainsides for a road. Within two weeks they had blazed a passable pioneer road a mile and a half from the beach to Highway 1.

Steel planking approaches put in place for landing craft became the bases for concrete LST unloading



Barely three months after engineers of 39th Combat Engineer Battalion began transforming the area from soft sand and tangled underbrush, Port Lane is in operation for 1st Logistical Command support operations.

ramps. Shortly after, a floating pier for barge discharge was anchored in place by the 497th Port Construction Company which also installed the bay facilities for an underwater petroleum pipeline.

Along the shore, tents sprouted as the engineers settled to the gigantic task ahead. Only a tracked vehicle could move on the beach itself. The sand was the consistency of a pile of wheat, and there was not a chance of it packing down. The entire beach area had to be stabilized wherever trucks and handling equipment were to be used. The engineers put down a six to eight inch covering of laterite and rock over some 10,000 square yards of sand.

On an adjacent beach, the petroleum pipeline was installed. The multi-fuel four inch line extends from mooring points out in the bay to a petroleum storage point some four miles inland. The line can drain coastal tankers at a rate of nearly 36,750 gallons of POL products an hour. A 16-milt long extension of the pipeline carries jet fuel from the storage farm to the Air Force base in Tuy Hoa. The harbor itself can easily handle tankers with more than a half-million gallon capacity.

On 11 October 1966, less than three months after the project was begun, the Vung Ro area was open for unrestricted traffic. Five days later the facility was formally dedicated "Port Lane," and officially turned over to the 1st Logistical Command. In its first two weeks of operation, just in advance of the "monsoon deadline," more than 565 tons of vitally needed war supplies a day were being cleared across the beach, a figure more than sufficient for immediate needs, and increasing with each passing week.

A prefabricated DeLong pier for deep draft unloading, already a valuable aid at such locations as Cam Ranh, Qui Nhon and Da Nang, was installed by year's end to expand the base's capability. The bay, large and deep, is able to harbor safely up to a dozen large vessels.

Further developments include covering the beach with asphalt and paving the connecting road to Highway 1. Additional improvements will be made on the cantonment area.

While the story of Vung Ro Bay and Port Lane is a continuing one, it is already synonymous with inspired insight and dedicated effort by Army engineers working in close coordination with the infantry in combat.



From falling hands they passed the torch—the torch of unit information, that self-instructive family-style sort of Information that tells a military unit what it is doing and why, so that the unit becomes for those in it "the best damnedfit in the whole blankety blank United States Army."

Often not widely known personally outside of the headquarters from which they function, they know well and intimately what everybody is doing and contributing to the outfit. The tools of their trade are pencils, copy paper, typewriters, cameras.

Often the men about whom they write consider them to be safe from the hazards of war that they themselves face daily. Yet in the everyday performance of the job, many of these Information people serve with the troops. In Vietnam, many have been wounded and some have met death while getting their stories.

Of such breed were three members of the staff of the 25th Infantry Division's **Tropic Lightning Ambush** who were killed in the 10 April shelling of the division's Cu Chi base camp. SP5 Jimmy Edwards was editor-in-chief of the magazine which has been gaining ever-increasing respect and admiration from professional news media people. SP5 Dave Fisher was staff writer and SP4 Joe Kramer was a staff illustrator who had created the voluptuous cartoon character, "Tammie True."

The May issue of Ambush as prepared by these men was printed exactly as it stood except for a brief "In Memoriam" note which concluded "They would have wanted it that way. They were that kind of men."

From that issue SP5 Fisher's story on "Fifteen Men of God" is reprinted here in slightly condensed form. His story typifies the endeavors in war and peace of the entire Chaplain Corps.—Editor.

Fifteen Men of God

Specialist 5 Dave Fisher

A lonely group of bedraggled, bone-weary soldiers sit bunched together in a roughly hacked out clearing in the hot, humid jungle. To their immediate front stands a man who seems oblivious to the heat and dust. Neither does he pay attention to the mosquitoes and ants that pester him. He is a chaplain.

In the distance can be heard the faint chattering of machinegun fire and the half muffled "whump, whump" of bombs and artillery shells crashing through the dense foliage. The chaplain ignores these untimely interruptions and continues his service.

As the short service comes to a close, the men who a moment ago had been so engrossed in the chaplain's every word, once again become soldiers, pick up their rifles and go back to their positions.

This scene is reenacted many times each week in the jungles and rice paddies surrounding the 25th Infantry Division base camp at Cu Chi. The fighting troops of the 25th, due to ordinary and frequent emergency demands, are often unable to attend services in one of the eight chapels in base camp. The 15 division chaplains hold as many as three out of every four services conducted—approximately 120 every week—in unlikely surroundings such as a clearing in the Ho Bo Woods or a rice paddy in the northern delta.

Many of the individual unit chaplains accompany their units whenever they leave base camp. Other chaplains commute to their units via helicopters, or fixed-wing cargo plane. Whatever the means, the chaplains are sure to be wherever the men of the line battalions are located.

The 15 men of God who make up this section are some of the busiest in the division. Included among their duties is advising individual unit commanding officers on religious and morale matters. They make numerous visits to the sick and wounded at the 12th and 93d Evacuation Hospitals or the 3d Field Hospital in Saigon.

Besides counseling individuals who might have a religious or personal problem, and holding several church services each week both in the base camp and in the field, the chaplains often extend their services

to the civilian populace of Vietnam. Often they help civil affairs officers with Medical Civic Action Programs. (MEDCAP). Also, chaplains make regular visits to outlying areas to hold services and help as best they can. A few months ago, for example, an elementary school at an ARVN compound was in serious need of books and supplies. The call went out to the 25th chaplains who turned to their men for help. Help came in the form of overwhelming contributions, so large that additional supplies were provided and presented to 97 needy children.

A typical day for one of the chaplains might very well go like this:

After breakfast, he takes time for a short prayer. Then it's off to the chapel to view his assistant's progress in preparing the chapel for a service.

He walks to his office to begin his day's work. Perhaps first on the agenda is the preparation of the messages to be delivered at today's services.

Next, our chaplain travels by jeep to confer with the division chaplain. His chat is brief and soon he is off to the helipad to catch a chopper. He has an important appointment—to give a worship service at his unit's forward position.

The service completed, he rushes back to the office of the battalion commanding officer to discuss important matters—perhaps the chapel is in need of improvements or some of the soldiers have a problem. The commander and chaplain come to an agreement, and plans are put into effect.

Back at his office, the chaplain meets with troubled individuals who come to discuss personal problems. The chaplain does his best but if for some reason he is unable to help, he refers the soldier to an agency that can assist.

The chaplain hurriedly eats dinner, during which he still might be consulted about problems that arise. Next, he hurries back to his office to make last minute preparations for a VIP visit.

Everything in order, he travels to the division helipad to meet his visitor. The party tours the unit area and views the chapel as part of the welcome to Cu Chi. The chaplain then briefs his guest on religious and morale aspects of the battalion activities.

Following the brief visit, the chaplain travels to the 12th Evacuation Hospital to visit hospitalized men of his unit. Here he spends much time talking with the men, listening to their problems, cheering them up.

In late afternoon, he returns to his office to prepare for another chapel service. He knows attendance may be limited because most of the men are out in the field. Later, after the service has ended, the chaplain makes preparations for the next day.

A chaplain of a nearby unit telephones, asking assistance for a service scheduled next week while he attends an important conference. Our chaplain readily agrees to take on the added task.

All of these duties will carry the chaplain far into the night, working in service to God and his men. His schedule is a busy one indeed but the chaplains all seem to be of a dedicated breed.

The 15 chaplains of the 25th Division are all soldiers. They wear the same uniform, eat the same chow and are involved in the same war as the infantrymen. But their mission is to give spiritual guidance, advice, counsel and comfort to the soldiers.

The chaplain's job takes him wherever there is a need for his service, whether it be in base camp, a forward position, in the hospital wards, or a tiny Vietnamese hamlet. Dedicated to the men of the 25th, he tries always to form a union of faith—between God and country, and the soldier whose courage and patriotism are undergoing the ultimate test of war.

Ex-Soldier To Soldier . . .

Good Men Need Never Worry

Charles S. Stevenson

There's a lot of talk these days about the great changes that are taking place in this modern world. The telephone in our car will be equipped to allow us to see to whom we are talking . . . mail will be sent all over the world in missiles . . . heat for homes will be generated by a unit about the size of a basketball . . . electricity is to come through the air instead of by wires . . . many other marvelous improvements await us, according to the insiders.

CHARLES S. STEVENSON is a Civilian Aide to the Secretary of the Army. Now retired, he was formerly Vice President of Hallmark Cards.

There is one thing in this world, though, which will *not* change.

It is the pattern for achievement and success—the application of effort, hard work, sincerity, integrity, a sense of responsibility and consideration of others.

The world is always going to need men with these attributes—men who have ideals, men who can think. men who will get along with each other and men who can get things done.

Those of you so endowed won't have to worry about science or logistics or any planned economy outwitting *you,* because your advancement and success can be greatly aided by the exercise of those All-American characteristics. Henry Ford, car pioneer, and Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, had these traits but practically no formal education.

Don't let the talk of the great days ahead deter you from the exercise of the characteristics of the good old days.

AD $ WINNER



QUICK KILL

Reprints of this article are available on request to the Editor, ARMY DIGEST.

Colonel James J. Ford

THE Viet Cong who bounced out of hiding to sneak a quick shot at an American infantryman near the Cambodian border will not do it again. He is dead. Charlie chose the wrong victim.

A growing number of fighting men in Vietnam are moving out of the "victim" category because of a new Army method of teaching combat shooting—"Quick Kill." Initial testing is complete and the Quick Kill method is scheduled to be taught at all basic training centers by December.

Reports of startling results on the battlefield already are trickling back, however. From individuals and from troopers of units now fighting in Vietnam come glowing reports of success.

Some months ago the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia, started developing a better way to teach soldiers to shoot at short ranges. The war in Vietnam is essentially a short-range war.

Led by LTC John M. Barnes, the Fort Benning team went back

COLONEL JAMES J. FORD, Infantry, is assigned to U.S. Army Training Center, Fort Ord, California.

to the saga of the gunfighter of the Old West. This legendary character drew fast, looked at his man and shot from the hip.

Good shotgun shooters today do essentially the same thing. These experts do not aim; they look—with both eyes. They do not track; they do not lead. The gun becomes an extension of the eyes, just like a pointed finger. The experts emphasize "doing what comes naturally."

Barnes and his men admit there is nothing new in the principle. It is a matter of hand and eye coordination, known for a long time as "instinct shooting."

What is new is the development of a method of teaching the skill to soldiers. The gunfighter did not know about "hand and eye coordination." He only knew how to shoot, fast and deadly. He probably could not teach anybody else how to do it.

Three experts in the role of civilian consultants—M. C. Jennings, J. B. Hugenberg, and G. S. Stalcup—helped the Fort Benning team develop a method of teaching.

Stalcup, a retired Army officer, was a member of the United States shooting team in the 1952 Winter Olympic games at Oslo, Norway. Jennings and Hugenberg also are well-known nationally in shooting circles.

The Army learned long ago that there are three basic types of shooting used by riflemen in combat, and developed teaching methods for two of them.

Mass fire directed against an area rather than an individual is one. This shooting is easy to teach, and it requires no particular skill on the part of the rifleman. All he needs to do is aim in a general direction along with the rest of the men in his unit, and squeeze off as much ammunition as he can.

Aimed fire. This second type of shooting involves aimed fire at an individual enemy at distances from about 150 yards up to 600 yards. To hit a target at these ranges a man needs good visibility, time, training, and a certain knack for handling a rifle.

Quick kill. At short ranges this third basic type comes into its own. Here the shooter must engage an enemy who appears suddenly and then is gone, frequently in the dark. To stay alive a rifleman must be fast, accurate, confident.

This truth was learned a long time ago. The Army's .45 caliber pistol was first developed to fill a need for fast, close fighting after the Philippine Insurrection at the turn of the century. The lesson was learned again on Guadalcanal in World War II.

The Fort Benning team remembered this when it developed the Quick Kill training program. Barnes emphasizes that the program teaches an ability to deliver fast effective fire at close range only. "It is not intended to replace the sighting method," he says. "It is in addition to it." An important side effect is the confidence it gives a soldier in his ability as a marksman.

Strangely enough, training starts with a BB gun, a plain old lever-action BB gun—with one difference. It has no sights. The Quick



Sights of the rifle are taped over to assure instinct firing without aiming. Opposite page, instructor shreds cabbage with a service rifle.

Kill shooter looks *at his target,* not through sights.

The BB gun has a number of advantages. It is cheap and so is the ammunition. You can see the pellet in flight, a sort of poor man's tracer. There is no recoil or muzzle blast to throw the new man off. Low velocity and short range remove some of the hazards.

A BB ricochets, however, and instructors insist that shooters, coaches and bystanders wear plastic protective glasses. A BB could blind a man.

The soldier is first taught the proper position. He must lean forward slightly, into the weapon. He keeps his feet comfortably apart, his body balanced, his head up.

He locks the weapon into the shoulder pocket, with the stock "welded" to his jaw. Both of his eyes are open, looking *over,* not *down* the barrel.

His leading hand is extended far down the barrel; a right handed shooter uses his left hand and vice versa. This hand carries the weapon to the target, making it an extension of the shooter's eyes.

If the soldier learns his position well, his rifle will hit the point on which his eyes are focused. More than half of all who try are amazed when they score a hit the first time.

A hollow metal ball about four inches in diameter is the first target. The instructor throws it in the air, about ten feet above the shooter's head.

The BB gun is raised already at an angle of about 75 degrees. Looking over the barrel, eyes locked on the top edge of the ball, the shooter squeezes the trigger. Within a few minutes he is hitting eight shots out of ten.

Most of the instructors have a line of patter that literally talks the pupil into hitting.

"Keep your head up. Look at the top of your target. Watch the top edge. If you're going to miss, miss over the top. Look *over* the barrel. Good position! Move your feet a little farther apart. Look at the top edge of your target."

All this is stated calmly, continuously, in a conversational tone of voice. The instructor's object is to sell confidence, and he is a convincing salesman. The pupil may not consciously hear every word, but the idea sinks in. The new shooter is encouraged to keep looking over the barrel, with his eyes locked on the top of the target.

As soon as the pupil is hitting the thrown ball eight out of ten times, he graduates to a smaller target, usually a disk about three inches in diameter. Frequently, he can take to the smaller target in ten minutes or less. Experts can shoot a wad of paper stuck in the center of a small washer out of the hole every time.

This type of shooting requires high concentration and is tiring. Instead of the time-honored Army ten-minute break every hour, Quick Kill trainees take a two- or three-minute break every ten minutes.

The instructor uses this time to answer questions and explain the "why" of the system.

One instructor says, "The more you know about why the system works, the more you will remember how to fire when it counts."

There are several reasons for starting a new shooter on aerial targets, all of them psychological. His success is always surprising, and it dramatizes natural shooting ability. This success builds confidence and enthusiasm.

When a soldier is truly confident of his ability to hit aerial targets, he takes his BB gun and moves on to ground targets. This, of course, is the object of the exercise.

The procedure is not much different. The shooter carries the weapon low across his body before he locks-in to the Quick Kill position.

Shooting at a ground target, however, he looks at the bottom rather than the top edge as he did with





the metal ball and disk thrown in the air. This compensates for his natural tendency to shoot too high because he overestimates distance, tries to aim, or tries to line up the muzzle with the target.

The instructor makes the shooter jab at the target when he brings his rifle into position but he stresses smoothness and rhythm. The shooter is not allowed to wave or swing the rifle. Both eyes are open, and he shoots as soon as his eyes are on target.

The ground target for the BB gun is a four-inch high scaled-down version of the familiar man-sized silhouette. At 15 feet it simulates the larger target at 75 yards. Several of them are hinged on a length of two-by-four.

Once he has the position down cold, the shooter knocks off the four-inch silhouettes with satisfying regularity.

By this time he has been shooting BB's for an hour or two. Like every American soldier since Valley Forge he begins to feel skeptical curiosity.

"Look, Sarge, fun is fun but we're not fightin' this war with BB's."

Sarge, as always, has an answer.

"Don't blow your cool, son. Right now we're going to transition you on to the M14. You can shoot better than you thought you could. Right? You can hit a moving target. Right?"

"Yeh, with BB's," says our GI skeptic.

But he can hit with the service rifle, too, as he soon discovers. If he has never fired a service weapon before he probably will get intermediate training with a .22. This accustoms him gradually to weight, muzzle blast and recoil.

Most are able to go directly to the M14, or to the M16, the Army's model of the Armalite, now a standard Army rifle.

On the firing line the soldier shoots a few rounds at normal size silhouettes at 15 yards. This is close but it sustains the soldier's confidence. After 10 or 20 rounds the target moves back to 25 yards, then to 35, then to 50. And he continues to score!

For training, a piece of white tape or a strip of wood or metal is fixed from the upper hand guard of the M14 down the barrel and fastened over the front sight. This continues the "no sights" concept the soldier has become accustomed to with the BB gun.

When the M16A1 is used, a wooden rib is extended from rear to front. As soon as the soldier is shooting well with either of the weapons, the sight covers are removed. He does not need them any more.

Last February Barnes and his team demonstrated Quick Kill at the Fort Ord, California, Infantry Training Center. Present were members of the Fort Ord training staff, civilians from nearby communities and representatives of local newspapers. Barnes' host was Major General R. G. Fergusson, commander of the center.

"Amazing," said Fergusson after he had tried Quick Kill himself.

Another veteran campaigner at the demonstration was Major General George L. Mabry, Jr., commander of the West Coast center of the Combat Developments Command. Mabry, a Medal of Honor winner in World War II, was equally impressed.

Participating in the Fort Ord demonstration was LTC Peter J. Fleming, British Army liaison officer at the Fort Benning infantry school. Fleming told of Britain's fight with Red guerrillas in Malaya and Borneo, and likened that successful struggle to the present conflict in Vietnam. He was as sold on the Fort Benning system as were his American counterparts.

Before the demonstration Fleming called on two of the Fort Benning instructors armed with M14 service rifles, and grouped them close together in what he called a "British square." He threw a cabbage high in the air. At the top of the throw, at about 20 feet, the two soldiers fired.

"Quick cole slaw," said the Englishman.

The cabbage was shredded. Another instructor did the same thing to a cigar butt.

Colonel L. E. Nobles, in charge of training at Fort Ord, says, "We've got the instructor cadre and the list of equipment we need. As soon as we get the okay we're ready to go."

Headquarters, United States Continental Army Command has given the word to training centers around the country to teach the Quick Kill method Army-wide.

The fight against Viet Cong guerrillas and North Vietnamese regulars emphasizes independent actions by small units. Squads live or die by their ability to hit the enemy close-in, and survive.

If a soldier can shoot fast and straight, he has a better chance to get home. More and more Americans are making it because they have learned to shoot—fast and straight.

The hard-bitten regular and the raw recruit soon find that learning to shoot with a BB gun is no kid's game. The payoff is in the rice paddies and rain forests of the Big V.

Achtung!



"Raketenschule Der Luftwaffe"

Is Deep in the Heart of Texas

SFC Carl Martin
Photos by SFC Anthony Evanoski

EVEN the most seasoned traveler is apt to do a double-take when passing one of the many training areas at historic Fort Bliss, Texas.

Not far from the training site, a sign in front of an imposing brick building reads "RAKETENSCHULE DER LUFTWAFFE." In the training area, instructors and students can be seen working with Nike-Hercules and Hawk missiles, equipment and radar antennas. Markings clearly indicate that the missiles and equipment were developed and manufactured in the United States. But the students and instructors are German.

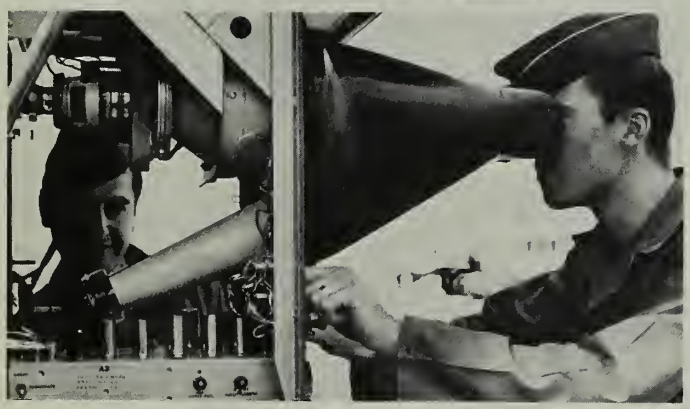
An Army sergeant squints at the hot Texas sun, then back at the training area and says: "Never saw anything like this in 23 years of service. It's almost like being in Germany again."

The sight is rare indeed. Over the years, the U.S. Army has trained many military men of friendly foreign countries. But at Fort Bliss, the Army is only providing the facilities for training. The German Air Force Air Defense School maintains its own permanent staff and faculty and has designed its own program and method of instruction. The Federal Republic of Germany pays the U.S. a fee for use of the facilities. The equipment is owned by the German Air Force. Subjects covered are the same as those taught by the U.S. Army but are tailored to fit the needs of the German Air Force.

SERGEANT FIRST CLASS CARL MARTIN is a staff writer with ARMY DIGEST.

Inner workings of a Hercules missile are explored by students, top left. At middle left, student adjusts radar equipment. Top right, others make adjustments on radar antenna. Left below, group studies English in Language Laboratory at Fort Bliss. (Photo by Lambert C. Heinemann).









An outgrowth of the U.S. Military Assistance Program for Germany, the school is an outstanding example of mutual cooperation by the United States and allied countries. Formerly located at Aachen, Germany, it was moved to Fort Bliss early in 1966, under an agreement between the United States and German governments. Facilities at Aachen were too cramped, while Fort Bliss provides plenty of room for top-notch training needs. Nearness to the U.S. Army Air Defense Center—the most modern and complete institution of its kind, also at Fort Bliss—is another advantage. Technical or training problems may be solved by a quick telephone call to the Center.

All in all, the program offers many mutual advantages. The German Air Force Air Defense School turns out high-caliber missilemen as a contribution to Free World defense in Europe. While in training, the German airmen become better acquainted with U.S. servicemen. They use the same off-duty recreational facilities and share the dining hall. They also learn more about our country and customs. From this knowledge and association comes respect and understanding—so essential, yet often lacking, in the world today.

AD LETTERS

On the Spot

Letters! The Pentagon staff gets lots of letters. Gripes, questions problems, requests. Most are reasonable. Some are Way Out! The ARMY DIGEST is in a good spot to find out what's going on and give you a sampling of the types of letters received by the D/A staff—with the straight answers. Sorry, the DIGEST isn't staffed to answer individual letters.

Q. **I'm in the Navy. A friend, who is in the Army, told me that he was thinking of going to an Army school to learn stevedoring. Is there such a school in the Army?**

A. Your Army friend was not pulling your sea-leg. Army stevedores are being trained at the Army Transportation School at Fort Eustis, Virginia. Stevedore training ended temporarily at the school in 1956, but resumed in March of this year. The 5-week course trains stevedores for duty in Southeast Asia.

Q. **What Army regulation governs beards, mustaches, shaves and haircuts? I can find nothing that clearly states what can and cannot be worn.**

A. FM 21-10 (Military Sanitation) provides guidelines. It is, however, only a guideline. It is usually up to the commander to establish standards which he considers appropriate for a neat and clean appearance.

Q. **What assistance does the Army give students enrolled in the ROTC program?**

A. All text books, uniforms, and equipment required for Reserve Officers' Training Corps courses. ROTC Advanced Course students receive monthly pay during the school year and while at the summer training camp. They also receive travel pay to and from camp. ROTC graduates who are commissioned as reserve officers and go on active duty also get a $300 uniform allowance.

Q. **Can I make more than one allotment for the payment of life insurance premiums?**

A. Yes, in most situations. Class E allotments may be used to pay premiums to commercial life insurance companies on policies covering the allotter. More than one allotment may be made for this purpose. This does not apply to health and accident policies where life insurance is a secondary provision. Allotments may be used to pay premiums on your policy only, except for family plan policies where the payment of a single premium provides life insurance for you with reduced coverage on the lives of your family.

Q. **I have been in Vietnam for two months and want a transfer to another unit here. I've been told that requests for transfers are not considered until a man has been here for six months. Is there any way I can get a transfer now?**

A. The preferences of each man and woman in the Army are carefully considered, but the needs of the service must come first. It doesn't cost anything to ask your CO. Contact your immediate commander and present your case.

Q. **I was retired and recalled to active duty as an enlisted man. When my period of recall is up I want to reenlist. Can I do it?**

A. The same regulation that provided your recall allows you to request an extension of your active duty status to age 55, or to completion of 30 years active service. That is current Army policy. As a retired man recalled to active duty, you have certain things going for you that would be lost if your enlistment was permitted. You cannot be administratively separated or reduced below the grade upon which your retired pay was computed. (You may revert to retired status in lieu of these actions.) If reenlisted, you would have to go through the process of requesting retirement again. That request could be denied if you have less than 30 years active service.

Q. **The question was posed in the June issue about the difference between "grade" and "rank". Do you agree that the DIGEST's answer was not complete and that the terms used were wrong?**

A. Yes, we agree. We were in error. Throughout the history of the Army, the definition of these two terms has not been consistent. This is because usage of the terms has been adapted to organizational changes as they occurred through the years. Today the term "military rank" represents the degree of precedence of a military person toward eligibility to exercise command. Rank is divided into grades and the latest version of AR 600-20 lists these various "grades of rank," such as Captain, Corporal, Specialist 7, and Private First Class. In a forthcoming issue of the DIGEST, we will include at least part of the interesting history of these two terms.

High Rise NCO Housing



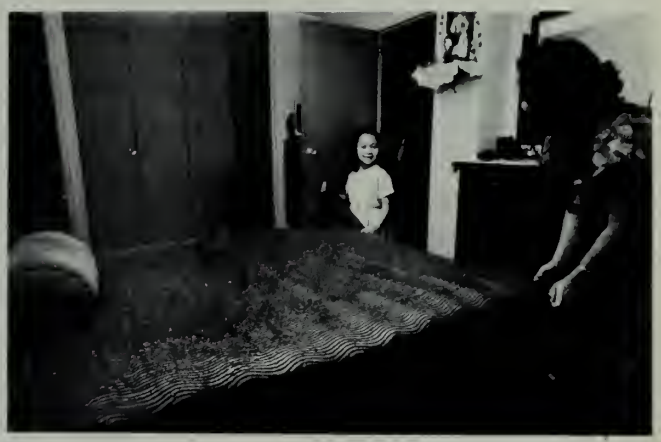
Staff Sergeant Lou White





Tencza Terrace, above, rises high and proud above Fort Myer landscape. Above right, typical kitchen is light, airy, compact, well arranged.





MSG Rudolfo P. Zepada, tenant and resident manager of the apartments, is surrounded by part of his family in spacious living quarters, left above, while above, Mrs. Zepada and daughter arrange bedroom.

AN Army post nestled in the metropolitan area of the Nation's Capital found a solution to its space problem. With the entire area already in use, the only place left to go is up.

At Fort Myer, Virginia, a new twelve-story unit provides housing for 120 families of NCO's. Called Tencza Terrace Apartments, it dominates a rise of ground overlooking Washington, D.C. It is the first high-rise family dwelling built by a military service.

Each floor of Tencza Terrace has ten apartments—one 4-bedroom, seven 3-bedroom and two 2-bedroom units. Each has a compact built-in kitchen separate from a large living/dining room. A family that has picked up souvenirs has room to store them in the spacious walk-in closets. All rooms have individual temperature control.

The Terrace is part of the Fort Myer housing facilities. Those in grade E-5 or above, who are assigned to Fort Myer or one of its tenant organizations, are eligible to apply. Most of the occupants work in the Pentagon, or are assigned to the 3d Infantry, the Army's ceremonial unit stationed at Fort Myer. The waiting list is long, and as apartments become available they are assigned to those who have been waiting longest. Currently the waiting period is ten to twelve months.

Tencza Terrace honors Colonel Anthony J. Tencza, a former comptroller of Fort Myer, who was killed in Vietnam in July 1962. His grave, in Arlington National Cemetery, can be seen from the imposing $2 million building.

STAFF SERGEANT LOU WHITE is a writer-photographer assigned to Army Digest. Photos by the author.



Small wonder that Aladdin thought so highly of his magic lamp if it could produce a genie as attractive as Barbara Eden, star of the popular TV series "I Dream Of Jeannie."

QUIZ

You Name It

Name each piece of equipment in the order shown and spell out (or abbreviate) horizontally. When correctly completed, the heavily-ruled vertical column will spell another item of U.S. Army equipment. Answers on Page 60.

1



2



3



4



5



6



7



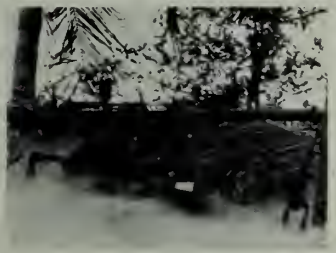
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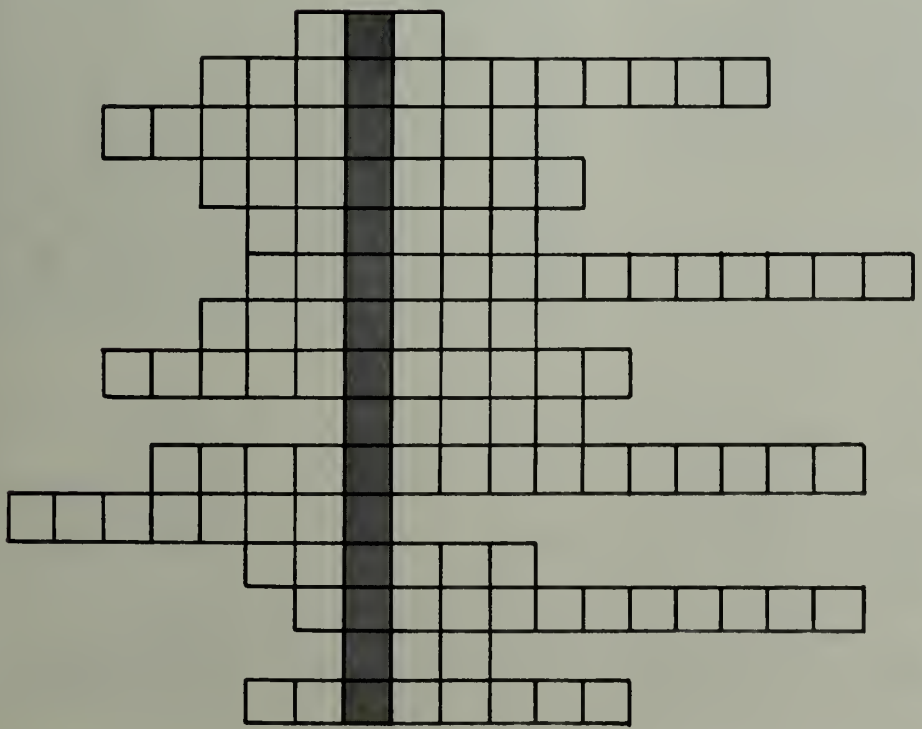


14



15





AD $ WINNER

The Parody of HOOD



SP4 Thomas A. Curtis

Once upon a time there lived a female personnel whose nomenclature was Hood, Red, Riding, Little, one each. She was a girl, little, happy. Her duty uniform consisted of the following named items: (1) dress, red, cotton, shade 76, 1 each; (2) Cape, HBT, red, w/hood, 1 each. Her MOS was 098.70, food-handler.

One day Hood, Red, Riding, Little, received a TWX from her mother, grand, old, who lived off post in a cottage, brick, red, Capehart type, w/chimney, wo/TV 1 each, initial A/DEP issue. The TWX read as follows:

"Dear Hood; this is to advise that morning report should read: Dy to Sk, Conf to Qtrs as of 0100 hrs 10 Jun 67. Went on sick call yesterday (LD:yes), confined for indefinite period. However, I am feeling somewhat better. Love, relative type. Mother, grand, your. ADDED . . . Please see about separate rations for SEW, MGY."

Hood took the TWX to the message center with the following 1st Indorsement: Basic communication complied with. ETA your station apprx. 1600 hrs this day.

SPECIALIST 4 THOMAS A. CURTIS is assigned to United States Army Hospital, Fort Ord, California.

ADDED UNOFFICIAL: Please bake cookies, ginger type w/nuts, wo/icing."

Hood then signed out in the TDY book and departed homepoint hand-carrying the following items:

(a) basket, picnic, wicker type, wo/top.

(b) sandwiches, salami, w/pickle and onion, wo/mustard and mayo.

While en route to TDY destination, personnel concerned came to a forest, thick, primeval. Suddenly out of the thicket, briar, emerged a Wolf, bad, big, brown, 1 each. Wolf said "Halt, who goes there and what are your last four?" Hood answered "4032, Hood, Red, Riding, Little, I am en route to TDY point and am looking for the house of my mother, grand."

"It is just down the road, turn left at Bldg. 2355," instructed the Wolf.

"How do you know where she lives?" replied Hood. "I've pulled guard duty in those parts," says Wolf, who then catches a bus to Granny's.

Upon arrival, Wolf, bad, big, swallows Granny in a single swallow, 1 each. Wolf. bad, big, then polices up the area including butt cans and jumps into the bed (initial A/DEP issue type) and pulls on Granny's AC 146-92s.

Hood enters. "Hello mother, grand."

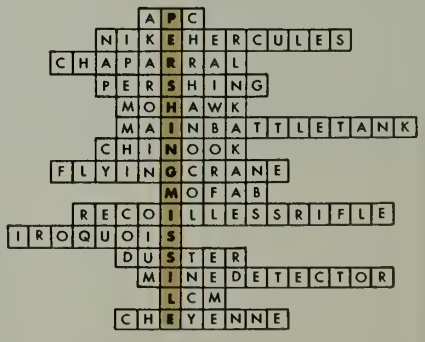
"The fool, stupid, little, does not know that it is really me the Wolf, big, bad," chuckles the Wolf.

"What big E E N T you have," exclaims Hood, Red, Riding, Little.

"All the better to maintain maximum efficiency at minimum cost with zero defects," replies the Wolf.

THEN . . . enter the chopper, wood type, handsome, 1 each. Chopper, wood type, kills wolf with a blow, 1 each, performs necessary surgical procedures to remove mother, grand, from the stomach of the wolf, big, bad. With allowance for quarters and rations, they all live happily ever after.

Answers To Quiz









Razor blades, soap, chewing gum?— X marks the landing zone of

The Flying PX

It was inevitable in this war, in which the helicopter has proved its usefulness in many ways, that the post exchange should also take to the air via helicopter. The average $50 sales at each stop is hardly a paying proposition but the service is really appreciated by the men. Helicopters operating out of Bac Lieu bring dozens of items to troops in the field to make life in the boondocks of Vietnam a little more livable.



Merchandise is loaded into chopper, top left, as officer gives last minute instructions. Left center, X marks the spot where the flying PX makes deliveries as Vietnamese children watch in background. Left below, the chopper PX opens doors to waiting customers, who flock in, directly above, to stock up on razor blades, soap, candy and such.

Barracks Breeze

On Life and Love—

Life is one darn thing after another, and love is two darn fool things after each other.

Borderline Case—

The farmer living on the Wisconsin-Minnesota border was never sure in which state his property was located so he hired a surveyor. "You live in Wisconsin," the surveyor announced. "Thank heavens," chortled the farmer, "No more of those terrible Minnesota winters."

Point of View—

"If there is anyone here who knows why these two should not be joined in wedlock, let him speak now or forever hold his peace," intoned the minister.

"I'd like to say something," volunteered a voice.

"You keep out of this," replied the minister. "You're only the groom."

Vacation—

Two weeks on the sands, followed by fifty on the rocks.

HUMOR IN ARMY GREEN



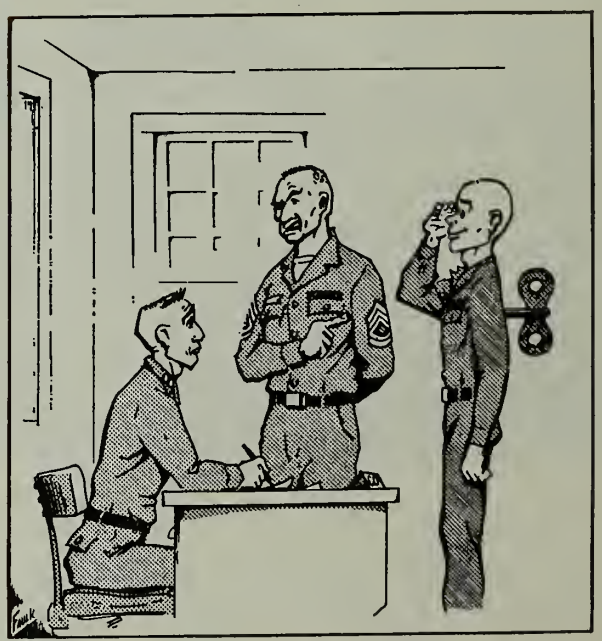
"Not cleaned, Doc . . . just sharpened."



"Yes, sergeant. It will be an excellent demonstration—but I'd like to offer a couple of suggestions . . ."



"I know, sir, but you'll have to move anyway—you stopped on my toe."



"Sir, Private Finley requests a transfer to a mechanized outfit."

The Best of Faulk's "Bloopers"

ARMY DIGEST here presents, courtesy of "The Fort Bliss News," a selection of cartoons by SFC John V. Faulk. A veteran of 19 years Army service, SFC Faulk is enlisted inspector in the Inspector General's Section at Fort Bliss. Following are examples of his cartoons which have been appearing in the News since July 1966—

ARMY TRENDS

What's New in Equipment, Weaponry

NEW LIGHTWEIGHT PONCHO TESTED

Army Infantry Board has been testing new poncho at Fort Benning, Ga. More than a pound lighter than present model now used. New poncho is one of many items being considered, developed or tested in effort to reduce weight of equipment and clothing worn by combat infantrymen.

SELF-PROPELLED ASSAULT BRIDGE

Army has developed a new diesel-powered, self-propelled assault bridge-ferry for combat troops. Units can be joined together to form a bridge across a river. Using segments joined in multiples of two, three or four, vehicles can operate as ferries rather than fixed bridge.

SMOKE GRENADE CAPABILITY EXTENDED

Evaluation has been underway on a new type smoke marking round. The 40-mm projectile is fired from the M79 grenade launcher. Smoke is often used to mark enemy positions, and designate landing zones. Previously, smoke grenades were thrown by hand by infantry troops. Effective range from 200 to 400 meters.

LANCE MISSILE CLEARS FIRST TEST HURDLE

The Lance missile has successfully completed its first full test of missile and launching system. Missile and launcher, weighing more than 10 tons, was air-dropped, driven 100 miles cross-country then fired. Lance is slated to replace the Honest John.

CONARC FIGHTS POLLUTION

Programs, estimated to cost $25 million, are in effect at CONARC's 71 installations to reduce air and water pollution. One of the major projects of the program is the conversion to new fuels in heating operations. Lesser measure is the changing of detergents which are used to clean certain types of equipment.

FOOD POISONING PROTECTION

Army scientists have developed a single toxoid to protect humans against all five types of food poisoning under the general heading of botulism.

BAYONET TRAINING RIFLES EXAMINED

Rugged bayonet training courses take their toll of modern, lightweight rifles. As a result, the Bayonet Training Rifle has been tested. The facsimile of the M16-A1 is solid and has no working parts. Make-believe weapon can be used repeatedly. If acceptable, the device will be distributed throughout the country.

ARMY TAKES CHARGE OF DOD GENERATORS

The Army has been assigned management responsibility for engine generators for all the services. Army will be responsible for selection and design of all mobile engine generators powered by gasoline or diesel. Doesn't include fixed-permanent power installations. Major objective is to establish a DOD standard family of generators ranging from .5 kilowatts to 2,000 kilowatts.

SPACE AGE COMMUNICATIONS

Tests are being made on experimental tactical communications among Army, Navy, Air Force units. Army has five mobile ground terminals in test network.

LEGAL EAGLE

What's new in legislation, regulations, publications, policy

SGLI BENEFICIARY FORM IMPORTANT

Upon the death of a service member, commander initiating such report will insure that the Servicemen's Group Life Insurance Beneficiary Designation Form be withdrawn from the records jacket and forwarded to TAGO, ATTN: Chief, Casualty Division, DA, Washington, D.C. 20315. This in compliance with para 9i, AR 640-10. Payment of SGLI benefits to next-of-kin is contingent upon receipt of this designation form in DA and its certification by DA to the Office of SGLI. Delay in receipt of it by DA results in undue hardship for families and reflects unfavorably on the Army.

HELP FOR RETARDED OR HANDICAPPED DEPENDENT CHILDREN

Army Community Service, as part of its many functions, will assist physically handicapped or emotionally disturbed dependents of active personnel by participating in referral of such persons for testing and treatment to civilian facilities. Sponsor pays according to rank. Significant problem is educating Army public in the fact that such help is available to them through Army Community Service centers worldwide.

PHILIPPINE LAWS APPLY TO MILITARY FAMILIES

Members of military families going to the Republic of Philippines to live, while sponsors are stationed elsewhere, are subject to immigration laws the same as tourists. Customs duty must be paid on household goods and POVs taken into the republic. No commissary or exchange privileges and limited base privileges.

WRITING CONTEST OFFERS $8,500 IN PRIZES

Some $8,500 in prizes will be given to winners of the Freedoms Foundation 1967 Armed Forces writing contest. Topic this year is "Freedom--My Heritage, My Responsibility." Contest open to active duty servicemen and women. Deadline is 1 Nov this year. First prize is $1,000. Others range from $500 down.

CLAIMS FOR DRUGS UNDER USHB PROGRAM

In support of a claim for prescription drugs under the Uniformed Services Health Benefits Program, individual should provide copy of prescription as required by 32f(1) of AR 40-121. However, a statement or bill signed by employe of the pharmacy will be acceptable. Document should show name of patient, date of drug purchase, prescription number, name of the drug, quantity dispensed, strength of the drug, total charge, and amount paid by patient. In case of insulin no prescription number needed. Regulations encourage pharmacies to accumulate charges for period of one month or more before submitting claim. This also applies to claims for repayment for drug charges submitted by patient where he paid entire charge.

CONARC OFFERS GUIDE ON SOLICITORS

CONARC offers guidance to soldiers at all levels concerning commercial solicitors on military installations and protecting individual serviceman's rights. Guidance is provided in CONARC CI Fact Sheet: Solicitation on Military Installations.

Shaping the Army's Future



ONE of the many exhibits at the Association of the United States Army annual meeting in Washington October 9-11 will be SHAPING THE ARMY'S FUTURE.

Built by the U.S. Army Exhibit Unit, this exhibit tells the story of the U.S. Army's Research and Development program. With animation, sound, color, it presents a panorama of modern items of materiel developed for today's and tomorrow's soldier.

Also included are working models of the Sheridan/Shillelagh weapons system, orbiting satellites used with ground stations to relay military messages around the world and a newly developed emergency respirator. The exhibit was designed by SP4 Frank Roskow and PFC Nick Freda.

SHAPING THE ARMY'S FUTURE will be on display at the Annual Meeting of the Association of the United States Army, October 9-11, Sheraton Park Hotel, Washington, D.C.

Soldier Combat Art

It mirrors the face of war in the Republic of Vietnam.





Scout Dog—Vietnam
by 2LT Augustine Acuna.

Landing Zone
by 1LT John Wehrle.

Attack at Twilight
by SP4 Robert Blum.



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ARMY DIGEST

THE OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE OCTOBER 1967

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DISPLAY



Looking For Charlie



Marshall Medal Award



Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge

Ambassador-at-Large Henry Cabot Lodge, former ambassador to the Republic of Vietnam, will be presented the Association of the U.S. Army's highest award, the George Catlett Marshall Medal, for "selfless service to the Nation."

A former ambassador to the United Nations from 1953 to 1960, and to the Republic of South Vietnam from 1963 to 1964 and again from 1965 to 1967, he is now Ambassador-at-Large for the United States.

While U.S. Senator from Massachusetts, Ambassador Lodge was a member of the Senate Foreign Relations and Military Affairs Committees. He resigned his Senate seat to enter military service in World War II. As a tank commander, he was decorated for actions in Italy, Southern France and Germany. He is presently a Major General in the Army Reserve. Among his many civilian awards is the Sylvanus Thayer Medal, given by the U.S. Military Academy at West Point.

The George Catlett Marshall Medal will be given to Ambassador Lodge at the Marshall Memorial Dinner on 11 October, concluding event of the Association of the U.S. Army Annual Meeting in Washington. Previous awards of the Marshall Medal have gone to former presidents Truman and Eisenhower; General Jacob L. Devers, Commander of the Sixth U.S. Army Group in World War II; General of the Army Omar Bradley; former Secretary of the Army Gordon Gray; former High Commissioner of postwar Germany John J. McCloy, and former Secretary of Defense Robert A. Lovett.

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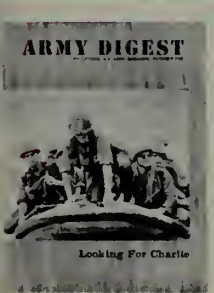
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COVER. By air, land, underground and over water, the search for Charlie continues apace in Vietnam. Articles in this issue tell of the search by Tunnel Rats and Birddog aerial observers in the drive to root out Viet Cong guerrillas and North Vietnamese regulars. In the cover scene photographed by SFC James W. Stuhler, troopers of the 173d Airborne Brigade cross the Song Be River in War Zone D, looking for the sampan-borne enemy.















MORE FREE MAIL

Men who are hospitalized in the U.S. as a result of service in combat zone may now send letters, post cards and some recorded tapes free. Service is extended to international addresses. Articles are NOT to be marked "Free." Instead, articles are to be mechanically printed or rubber stamped "Postage Paid" and French equivalent "Post Paye" in upper right corner of the address side of the article. Handwritten, hand printed or typewritten marking is NOT acceptable.

ARMY TRACES HISTORY OF WAR IN VIETNAM

U.S. Army plans to record an official history of the Vietnam War in at least 10 volumes, outlining administration, logistics, engineer and medical activities, as well as combat and advisory roles. Military history detachments will help with the project in Vietnam.

HANDBOOK AVAILABLE TO DEPENDENTS

Army Personal Affairs Handbook (DA Pam 608-2) now available for distribution to dependents of military members. TAGO suggests that unit commanders base requests for handbook on dependent strength of members.

SERVICEMEN'S BAGGAGE DELIVERY TO SPEED UP

An agreement between military authorities and commercial airlines should speed delivery of unaccompanied baggage of soldiers. Baggage will be flown as air-freight to U.S. and overseas points.

SPACE AGE MOS ESTABLISHED

A new MOS, 26Y, Satellite Communications Ground Station Equipment Repairman has been established. Certain men will be reclassified in the MOS. Holders of the MOS, who meet specific qualifications, will be eligible to draw pro pay and the Variable Reenlistment Bonus.

RECRUITERS NEEDED

U.S. Army Recruiting Command is looking for qualified NCOs to fill some 300 recruiter vacancies around the nation. Applications from both men and women will be accepted from personnel returning from overseas short tour areas only. Needed are NCOs in pay grades E-5, E-6 and E-7. Further qualifications are listed in AR 601-275.

POLICY CHANGES ON HAND-CARRIED RECORDS

Most soldiers will now hand-carry their official records enroute to overseas assignment. DA Message 826609 rescinds earlier instructions which excluded E-8s and below who were on leave enroute. New message also supersedes conflicting instructions in AR 612-35.

"GOLDEN KNIGHTS" NEED JUMPERS

The Army Parachute Team, the Golden Knights, is looking for men to join the Army's top jumpers. Qualifications are in AR 28-90. Interested personnel should contact, Commanding Officer, U.S. Army Parachute Team, Fort Bragg, Box 126, North Carolina 28307.

OCS CUT-BACK

The Army's OCS program is being reduced to three schools. Candidates are now being sent to Fort Benning, Ga, Fort Sill, Okla, or Fort Belvoir, Va.

TWO NEW DIVISIONS PLANNED

Secretary of Defense announces plans to form two new divisions, 6th Infantry Division and Americal Division. The Americal Division is being organized in South Vietnam from units of U.S. Army Task Force Oregon, now located in I Corps tactical zone. One brigade of the 6th Infantry Division is scheduled to be formed in Hawaii with the remainder forming at Fort Campbell, Ky. Formation of the 6th will begin in January. Net impact of the two new divisions will result in an Army of 1,521,000 by the end of Fiscal Year 1968.

ARMY ATHLETES SCORE AT PAN-AM

U.S. Army athletes, competing in the Pan American Games at Winnipeg, Canada, captured 24 gold medals for the United States. In addition they won four silver and eight bronze medals.

JUNIOR OFFICER DUTIES STUDIED

The Army is reviewing the duties of junior officers as part of a broad study of career motivation. Officials want to know why some men remain on active duty beyond their minimum obligation while others do not. The study is part of an overall Army program dealing with career motivation of soldiers.

"GOLDEN KNIGHTS" FINISH HIGH

The "Golden Knights" Army Parachute Team finished among the top 10 in national parachute competition. Judging was on accuracy in hitting targets on the ground and maneuvers performed while in free fall.

100,000 + VOLUNTEER FOR VIETNAM

As of June this year, 103,635 Army troops have volunteered for duty in Vietnam over the past three years. About one-fourth of these asked to go during the first half of this year.

ASSIST FOR PROJECT OFFICERS

A welcome service to Army project officers is extended by the Defense Documentation Center (DDC). They provide free, computerized searches for related studies, copies of technical reports, and info on projects in progress. For details contact DDC Army Liaison Officer, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va. 22314, or Autovon 22-88067.

DA HOUSING COORDINATOR

The Secretary of the Army has established the position of DA Housing Coordinator as part of the nationwide program to achieve equal opportunity for soldiers in rental of off-base housing. Coordinator will work with and through Army commanders in CONUS.

MOH WINNER

SSG Jimmy G. Stewart (1st Cav) has been awarded the Medal of Honor posthumously, for heroism in Vietnam. His wife accepted the award. The Secretary of the Army, acting for the President, made the presentation.

PAY BILL ACTION

The House Committee on Armed Services was slated to begin public hearings on the new military pay boost on 19 September. Action on the bill was not available at presstime. ARMY DIGEST will publish the new pay scale when it is released. Increase asked averages 5.6%.

WHO'S NEWS

Personnel and Personalities Around the Army

BENNING HAS "BEST IN ARMY"

The title "Best in the Army" has been won by Fort Benning's Army Community Service. All major command installations competed for the award.

SOLDIERS MEDAL TO BANDSMEN

Two members of the U.S. Army Field Band, SP6 John W. Racer and SP5 Dale W. Stewart, have been awarded the Soldier's Medal for saving a woman from a fire. The men discovered a fire in a room of a Panama City, Fla, motel and entered the room to pull the woman to safety.

WAKE FOREST GRID STAR

Joe Berra, who played three years of varsity football at Wake Forest University, is now LT Berra of the 2d Inf Div in Korea. Berra is helping coach the division grid team there.

ASTRONAUT NOW AQUANAUT

Pioneer-astronaut Navy Commander M. Scott Carpenter is leaving the Nation's space program to become an aquanaut with the Navy's deepsea experimental programs.

NEW CHIEF OF CHAPLAINS NAMED

Chaplain (MG) Francis L. Sampson has been appointed Chief of Chaplains to succeed Chaplain (MG) Charles E. Brown who retired July 31.

ACADEMY IS OF, FOR, BY NCOs

The Third Army NCO Academy is precisely that. It is staffed by NCOs, run by NCOs, for those who are or will be NCOs. School's basic course is for E-3s and E-4s. The senior course is for E-5s and 6s. Academy commandant is SGM John F. Whitley.

STICHWEH STILL CALLING SIGNALS

Rollie Stichweh, who quarterbacked the West Point football teams during the 1963 and 1964 season, is still calling signals. He is an artillery forward observer with the 173d Airborne Brigade in Vietnam.

AROUND THE WORLD WITH USO SHOWS

A galaxy of stars, under the sponsorship of the USO, have been orbiting military installations in recent months to entertain U.S. servicemen overseas. To mention a few: The Frank Fontaine Show, a variety group, spent 17 days in Vietnam with the troops. Charlton Heston, well known to movie fans, has appeared at bases, hospitals and outposts in RVN. Wendell Corey, stage, screen and TV star, visited with men in Thailand and RVN. George Jessel was a smashing hit with troops in Europe during his 3-week tour there. The inimitable Danny Kaye, with his long-time accompanist, Sammy Praeger, opened the new USO Pacific Hospital Circuit. Entertained were servicemen in hospitals in Japan, Okinawa, Guam, Philippines and Hawaii. George Montgomery, popular film star, also made the swing through the Pacific Hospital Circuit on a separate tour.

MISS AMERICA GOES TO RVN

Miss America, Jane Anne Jayroe, and a bevy of beauties, were received with open arms by troops in Vietnam. The 17-day trip marked the first time that a Miss America had traveled overseas to meet and greet U.S. servicemen.

A MEMORANDUM FROM THE SERGEANT MAJOR OF THE ARMY

SUBJECT: Noncommissioned Officer Candidate Course

I have been asked personally and by mail about the Noncommissioned Officer Candidate Course. Specifically, some concern has been expressed about course graduates being promoted to corporal and honor graduates becoming sergeant, while men in Vietnam with the same service, plus combat experience, may not be promoted.

First of all, the course will not reduce the number of promotions that may be made in Vietnam. At the present time, qualified soldiers in Vietnam can be promoted to fill position vacancies in grades E-4 through E-6 without regard to DA promotion quotas. In addition, outstanding soldiers in Vietnam can be promoted to E-5 and E-6 without regard to the normal time in grade and time in service criteria. Each month, such promotions are authorized totalling 2% of the authorized E-5 strength and 1½% of the authorized E-6 strength. Thus, soldiers in Vietnam who demonstrate an outstanding potential for leadership will continue to advance rapidly.

Even these policies, however, have not satisfied the requirement for qualified squad and fire team leaders in Vietnam. Therefore, the Army has decided to identify soldiers who demonstrate outstanding leadership potential and send them to leadership school. First, they will be given 12 weeks of intensive Vietnam-oriented leadership instruction. After completing this phase, they will be assigned to Army Training Centers for eight or nine weeks of seasoning as squad leaders and assistant platoon sergeants. Completion of this additional five months of training will prepare them to assume leadership positions immediately upon arrival in Vietnam.

Individuals will be promoted to grade E-5 upon graduation. The honor graduate may be promoted to E-6 upon graduation.

The program will allow the Army to derive maximum benefit from the first two years of an outstanding soldier's service. A soldier selected for the Noncommissioned Officer Candidate Course at the end of advanced individual training will spend most of his first year in service undergoing leadership training. During his second year, he will serve as an NCO leader in Vietnam.

The course is an extension of the long-standing Army policy to identify and reward outstanding soldiers. It is not designed as a substitute for combat experience, but will provide leadership training for men with proven leadership ability before they go to Vietnam. The promotions given to men who complete the course will not directly affect promotion possibilities of other deserving soldiers in Vietnam or other parts of the world.

WILLIAM O. WOOLDRIDGE
Sergeant Major of the Army

What's he like—

The North Vietnamese Soldier



1LT William T. Mealor

What is the North Vietnamese Army (NVA) soldier like? Is he fierce, dedicated, well equipped and well trained? Or is he just thrown into battle without regard to his own well being?

The average soldier in the North Vietnamese Army is drafted into the service. A young man is working in a paddy when a uniformed enlisted man appears with an armed escort. The youth is directed to report immediately to the nearest military training center. He gathers his personal belongings, a few items of clothing and leaves home with the armed escort.

At the training camp he is given a khaki uniform and a section of a barracks in which to live. His diet consists of rice, occasionally some vegetables, but rarely meat.

The draftee enters training as a private and is paid five piasters a month. By virtue of superior performance or civilian education, some will become noncommissioned officers upon completion of the training program. Everyone becomes eligible for promotion to private first class and a one piaster per month raise at the end of the first year.

The soldier's training period of approximately 30 days includes about 15 hours instruction on a basic North Vietnamese weapon. He is taught how to achieve a sight picture, field strip and load and fire the rifle. Some soldiers may fire three or four rounds, but most only "dry fire" the weapon.

Exceptional trainees receive instruction on the light machine gun, recoilless rifle, mortar, or heavy machine gun. Those selected for NCO positions are given several hours of classes on small unit tactics. Everyone receives political training in North Vietnamese ideology.

Upon completion of the 30-day training period, the young soldier is given a unit and duty assignment. As the unit prepares for deployment to South Vietnam he is given two sets of khaki uniforms, two sets of under shirts, one pair of sandals, a canteen, a pack, an initial issue of rice and ammunition, and sometimes a few malaria tablets. Every four to six men are issued a rifle or assigned to a crew-served weapon. Those without weapons carry ammunition and extra equipment.

FIRST LIEUTENANT WILLIAM T. MEALOR wos executive officer of the 14th Public Informotion Detachment with the 3d Brigode, 25th (Tropic Lightning) Division. Excerpted from the Division publicotion.

A medic, assigned to each company, is responsible for carrying the entire company medical supplies. Medicine consists of vitamin supplements and liquid antibiotics.

Units are normally equipped with field telephones at company level while battalions are given radios.

The trip to South Vietnam takes from one to three months. The unit infiltrates over mountains and through mosquito-infested jungles and swamps. Constantly on the move, the men rest only one out of every five days. The trip is arduous and exhausting. Units arrive with little more than 75 per cent of their full strength.

With each unit in the combat zone is a political officer having responsibility for maintaining morale. He recommends promotions for outstanding soldiers, gives propaganda lectures, and awards certificates of merit. He also maintains liaison with Viet Cong political groups.

The majority of officers commanding the North Vietnamese units are veterans of the French Indo-China war. Younger officers have been commissioned on the basis of educational background, ability and family status. All officers attend a military academy where they are taught tactics, principles of guerrilla warfare, and fundamentals of weapons and leadership.

Hardship and personal sacrifice increase once the unit reaches South Vietnam. Discipline becomes a major problem and officers and NCO's use capital punishment as a deterrent to desertion.

Sickness, particularly malaria, plagues the soldier. Medical facilities and surgical techniques are crude, unsanitary and at times lacking. Doctors are in short supply and are usually not found below regimental level. After a battle, wounded soldiers may have to wait long, painful hours for medical attention.

After a combat action, North Vietnamese units are dependent upon highly infiltrated units for reinforcement and resupply. Transportation companies must distribute ammunition and rice.

Very few units attempt to pay the troops in currency. Some units offer small bags of salt as compensation. Most of the soldiers receive nothing for their efforts. Another demoralizing factor is poor mail service. The North Vietnamese soldiers may write letters but they never expect them to reach their families. Because of harassment from Free World air strikes, the soldier rarely receives any mail.

Unit movements are particularly difficult for the Vietnamese soldier. All weapons must be carried in addition to his personal equipment and rice. Marches last from eight to twelve hours without a stop. Only when the unit reaches an assembly or rest area does it remain in place for several days.

North Vietnamese soldiers assigned to units in South Vietnam undergo extreme hardship. They serve combat tours for indefinite periods, and for reasons they don't understand. They are told that they are fighting to liberate the South Vietnamese people from U.S. aggression and that the Americans have been slaughtering women and children in their quest for imperialistic control. However, most of the North Vietnamese soldiers upon reaching South Vietnam find that this is not the case.

A formidable enemy that must not be underestimated, the North Vietnamese soldier is becoming increasingly hard pressed and desperate in his war in the south. How long he will remain as an effective fighting force is anybody's guess. AD



North Vietnamese Sergeant Vu Tuan Anh, left, and three other former squad leaders of 33d Regiment, North Vietnamese Army, reunite at Open Arms Center at Pleiku after they had defected.

The Viet Cong

The Viet Cong, the so-called Liberation Army, in South Vietnam is about one half of the total Communist armed forces in all Vietnam. The other half comprises North Vietnam's People's Army of Vietnam (PAVN).

Viet Cong forces consist of two basic elements—the paramilitary, and the full military. The paramilitary Viet Cong is generally a local civilian who is a part-time soldier or guerrilla, whose military duties do not take him far from his community. In addition, he is not highly indoctrinated politically.

Originally, the Front's name for its paramilitary force was the Popular Army. However, since this force is engaged almost exclusively in guerrilla warfare, it has been expanded to Guerrilla Popular Army (GPA). At the hamlet level, the GPA unit is either a cell, a half-squad, or a squad—3, 6, or 12 men. The GPA unit at the village level (a village consists of several hamlets), is the platoon, made up of 3 or 4 squads—36 to 48 men.

There are two basic classes of GPA members. The first is the village guerrilla, frequently an older man, who is generally used as a village defender. He has little training and is armed with scanty or primitive weapons. The second is the combat guerrilla, who is younger and better trained and armed. He is frequently called upon to aid guerrilla mobile columns or full military units in the vicinity of his village or hamlet. The combat guerrilla units also serve as manpower pools for the Viet Cong's full military units.



The Viet Cong's full military element also is divided into two types—the Regional Forces and the Main Force. They are not set up or operated like orthodox army units. Their units are self-contained, not uniformed, and rely primarily on guerrilla tactics. Since they are dependent for much of their logistical support on local populations, their commanders can't simply forward supply requisitions to a depot. Instead, when they need weapons, ammunition, or other military hardware they attack a Government base or unit and try to capture what they want.

Regional Forces, also called Territorials or Regionals, are units established by Front district committees, which provide their leadership and direct their activities. A Regional Force operates pretty much in one general area.

The elite units of the so-called Liberation Army are the battalions of the Main Force. They have acquired the name of "Hard Hats" because of the metal or fiberboard helmets that distinguish them from the Regional Forces and the paramilitary guerrillas. These battalions are directed by the Front committees at the provincial level and range farther afield in their military operations than do the units of the Regional Forces. As members of the Main Force, the "Hard Hat" Viet Cong don't have to perform nonmilitary work, such as producing food or transporting supplies.

This organization seems cumbersome and the chain of command indirect and slow, in contrast to the orthodox military practice of establishing a direct military chain of command from top to bottom. However, the Viet Cong's political and military structure conforms to the classic Communist pattern of strong central authority at the top and operations at lower level decentralized, with Communist Party control over the government at all levels, and political control over the military at all levels.

Thousands of cadres—trained, dedicated, hard-core Communist leaders and military officers—fan out in the countryside to win support for the insurgent forces. A cadre's role can be described as a combination priest, policeman, and propagandist. He is the Party and the Front in the countryside hamlets and villages. How they operate is graphically described by one of them, Captain Lam.

"We seek to do three things. The first is to drive a wedge between the people and their government—to make the people hate their government and the Americans. Our second objective is to get people to

join our (VC) armed forces. The third is to persuade them to increase their production of food, and give the increase to us.

"Our cadres go into each village to study the situation and the people. Once they know the people and their problems, our cadres can explain how these problems are the fault of the government, and how the people can achieve their ambitions by following us. In this way we make the people hate their government, and can destroy the government in their village. Then we guide them in forming their own government (under our control) and in organizing their own armed forces, which are our auxiliaries.

"Of course we cannot do this right away in those villages and districts where the government is strong. There we concentrate on educating people politically to hate their government, and on forming both open and secret organizations which support us, or embarrass the government. Every little bit helps. Any voluntary action of the people, from organized protests to simply slowing down on work ordered by the government, is a clear gain for us.

"Our cadres live in the village, or, if this is not safe, very close by. They appeal to the ideals, the patriotism, and the emotions of each individual according to his situation, and try to recruit him for the cause. If a person is arrested by government forces we try to contact him as soon as he is released, sympathize with him, arouse his hatred of the government, and recruit him. Many times we bring hungry, tired troops into a village so that the people may see how we are suffering for them, and arouse their sympathy. We try in every possible way to create hatred for the government and the Americans, to separate the people from the government and to make them see that we are their only hope."

Today, with the increase in Viet Cong forces, more emphasis is placed on terror and murder ("destroying the village government") and less on persuasion. Organizing and involving everyone possible in a maximum effort, coupled with incessant propaganda, is still emphasized to gain Viet Cong success.

The nearly half million men and women who make up the civil and military components of the Viet Cong army and its shadow government, the National Front, are as diverse and divergent in origin and in motivation as those of any army and government anywhere. Perhaps the most important thing that sets them apart from their fellow Vietnamese is the way in which they are incessantly told, and caused to repeat, the reasons for everything they do, including supporting the Viet Cong.

Scholar or street urchin, professional officer or farm boy, they all tell the same story of relentless indoctrination—of discipline playing on every human emotion, constantly applied. The soldier is required to memorize basic codes of conduct (a 10-point oath of honor and a 12-point code of discipline) which put him in the position of a hero, a patriot, a friend, and protector of the people. He is never allowed to forget this role.

Perhaps the most effective reminder is his unit's daily indoctrination and self-criticism session. In this, his indoctrination is continued and reinforced, his supposed motives are reviewed and discussed by the group, and he is told by his leader what his future actions will be. After this, he must explain his reactions, and he must publicly confess and criticize his own shortcomings and weaknesses in thought and deed.

After every fight there is an almost immediate critique, with no holds barred, which gives every man a chance to let off steam. It also lets the cadre know what his men are thinking. This contributes to the effectiveness of the constant surveillance program, maintained primarily through the cell system (usually three-man) which is applied to every possible unit.

Appeals to the mind and the heart are the principal way in which the Viet Cong seeks to control its members. Regular units employ standard forms of military courtesy, and strict obedience is always expected, but emphasis is placed on making compliance with regulations appear to be voluntary. For those who fail in their duty, if such normal punishment as public criticism, extra duty, and brief confinement do not bring reform, the penalty is often discharge, in terms that make the man feel a traitor and an outcast from the human race.

From "Know Your Enemy: The Viet Cong" DA Pamphlet 360-518

Castro's World Revolution



MAJ L. D. Rhodes

DURING the early 1960's the Cuban government encouraged terrorism and open guerrilla warfare against the established governments of Latin America. When the initial impetus and appeal of Fidel Castro's revolution lost momentum, the Cuban regime began establishing schools to train Latin American guerrillas. This tactic, however, was quickly met by several important counter-actions. The Organization of American States condemned Cuban ties with Communist countries, excluded the Cuban government from participation in the Inter-American System, and called upon the OAS governments to suspend diplomatic and trade relations with and sea transportation to Cuba. Additionally, the Armed Forces of Latin American countries increased their counter-insurgency capabilities.

In January 1966, the Tricontinental Solidarity Conference, consisting of left-wing delegates from Asia, Africa, and Latin America, met in Havana to establish the framework for further struggle against "imperialism." Out of this meeting grew the Latin American Solidarity Organization, which held its first conference in July and August of this year. Under the slogan, "The Duty of Every Revolutionary Is to Make Revolutions" delegates from many countries and territories in the hemisphere discussed the most effective and immediate ways to spread revolution.

MAJOR L. D. RHODES, Intelligence Corps, is assigned to the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army.

Path to Power. The conference supported the Castro thesis that violence, particularly guerrilla warfare, is the only way to power—a position also strongly supported by Communist China. In contrast, the Moscow-oriented position is that power can best be obtained by infiltration into the existing governmental structures.

Castro insists that Latin Americans must follow the example of Cuba, which boasts the only successful Communist revolution in Latin America—not the example of the Communists of Eastern Europe of 20 years ago. Consequently, Castro attacks the orthodox, Moscow-oriented Communist parties of Latin America, such as the one in Venezuela; he charges them with preferring the comfort of the cities rather than fighting in the hills. Castro also has openly criticized those Eastern European Communist countries which recently established diplomatic and commercial ties with a number of democratic Latin American regimes.

Generally, the radical left finds it easier to work with Castro than through the old guard Communist parties of most Latin American nations. However, up to this time, Cuba has not been able to give the revolutionaries of Latin America all the material and moral support they consider essential. As a result, the activities of the revolutionary groups have been confined mainly to isolated guerrilla operations in the hills, and to terrorist acts in the cities.

For the foreseeable future, it appears that Castro will continue to support any leftist challenge to any established regime in Latin America and that Havana will continue to host a series of conferences seeking the overthrow of existing governments. The capture in May by Venezuelan security forces of Cuban Army officers who were accompanying Venezuelans returning to their homeland after training in Cuba, is just one more example of Castro's resolve to implement his doctrine.

Supporting Insurgency Abroad. Outside the hemisphere, the greatest Cuban success has been in Africa, where Cubans have trained military and guerrilla units. Castro's world-wide support of insurgency has been limited only by his country's limited economic capacity to subsidize revolution abroad, and poor planning continues to plague the revolution. The Cuban leaders found it easy to destroy the existing social, economic and political structure; but when it came to creating a new one, there was an appalling series of blunders. An overambitious industrialization plan had to be scrapped. Millions of dollars in scarce foreign exchange were wasted on plants and equipment that now stand idle.

While the standard of living has improved for many Cubans, the effort to produce a viable economy is proving difficult. During 1966, Cuban economic planners retreated even further from the original goal of rapid industrialization, moving instead toward increased emphasis on agriculture, with the country relegated to the role of sugar supplier for the Communist bloc. Cuba's economic dependence on the Communist bloc, particularly the Soviet Union, is nearly total. Only massive infusions of Soviet aid, estimated at $1 million daily, have been able to save the economy.

Cuba's economy has been severely damaged by an abysmally low world price for sugar, which accounts for 80 percent of the country's foreign exchange. The world price dropped from 11 cents a pound in 1964 to 1.6 cents in 1966, yet the Soviet Union pays Cuba 6 cents a pound under an agreement which runs through 1970.

Owing to the desperate need for foreign exchange to purchase industrial and agricultural equipment, Cuba has been compelled to drastically restrict and ration the sale of consumer goods. Many of the present shortages are due, in part, to the effective U. S. trade boycott.

In another blow to the Cuban consumer, China early in 1966 announced its trade with Cuba would be cut from $250 million to $170 million. As a result, weekly rice rations were cut in half.

Future Prospects. Despite the failures of the Cuban Revolution, disenchantment with the regime does not threaten to unseat Castro. There has been no armed opposition against the regime since 1964, when Castro eliminated the various guerrilla bands operating in Camaguey and Mantanzas Provinces and in the Escambrey mountains of Las Villas Province. Extensive military forces are stationed in potential trouble spots, and Castro has used various civic action type operations—plus land reforms and Marxist-Castroite indoctrination—to curtail opposition movements. A large segment of the youth can remember no government except that of Fidel Castro, now in his ninth year of power.

In cases where the Marxist indoctrination fails to guarantee submission to the revolutionary regime, Castro can count on his extensive security system, which permeates nearly every sector and every aspect of Cuban life. This vast network includes nearly two million neighborhood informants and hundreds of thousands of militia men and women. In addition to the secret police and the national military forces, Castro has the solid support of the various Communist party organizations, state employees, student movements and women's groups.

The cost to the Cuban people of such governmental controls has been high. There is still no freedom of speech or the press in Cuba—nor can it be expected that these freedoms will be restored in the near future. Neither is there much freedom of religion in a land where atheism has been officially adopted. Since Castro destroyed the Catholic church's political and social influence in 1961, only 250 priests remain out of 800 in 1959. The activities of the various Protestant groups in Cuba have also been greatly curtailed by the regime. An estimated 20,000 political prisoners languish in Cuban jails.

Today there is nothing to indicate any future change in Castro's revolutionary ideology. His support of world revolution will depend in large measure upon his economic and physical ability to support insurgency.

AD

AD LETTERS

On the Spot

Letters! The Pentagon staff gets lots of letters. Gripes, questions, problems, requests. Most are reasonable. Some are Way Out! The ARMY DIGEST is in a good spot to find out what's going on and give you a sampling of the types of letters received by the D/A staff—with the straight answers. Sorry the DIGEST isn't staffed to answer individual letters.

Q. I read something recently about a new compound helicopter setting a world speed record. What is a "compound" helicopter?



Experimental compound helicopter XH-51A.

A. A compound helicopter is one with both a rotor and wings for added lift in forward flight. The wings are usually short and stubby. The manufacturer claimed a speed of 302 mph for the XH-51A but the record is not official.

Q. I have four years to go on a six-year enlistment. I want to get out for personal reasons. If I return all of the reenlistment bonus, can I be released from the Army?

A. It depends on the personal reasons. See your personnel officer. You might qualify for separation for some reason such as hardship.

Q. How is the newly authorized Recruiter's Badge to be worn? Are WACs on recruiting duty authorized to wear the badge?

A. The badge is authorized for all enlisted field recruiters, Career Counselors assigned to Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Stations, and area supervisors. Male personnel will wear the badge centered on the left breastpocket. Members of the WAC who are authorized to wear the badge will place it centered on the left side of the coat opposite the third button from the top. Changes to AR 672-5-1 will provide more information. *(See page 15 for picture.)*

Q. I am in the Army Security Agency and have an application in for a direct commission. Why does it take so long for an answer compared with other branches?

A. It takes time. Applications are processed as quickly as possible. Applications must go through appropriate Army channels before arriving at Department of the Army for review and final recommendations.

Applicants for Military Intelligence must have a favorable Background Investigation. Final clearance of this type could take as long as 12 months. More information may be found in DA Cir 601-12 and AR 135-100.

Q. I want to have my uniforms tailored. What are the width measurements of trouser legs?

A. The Army has men representing the full range of weights and body types. Therefore, it would be impossible to set a standard size trouser leg width that would look good on everyone. It has been determined that a trouser leg width of 17½ inches looks best with a uniform with a 30-inch waist. With every inch of increase or decrease in the waist size, the trouser leg width should be increased or decreased one-eighth inch accordingly. Using this rule as a guide, you can be sure of a good military appearance.

Q. I am on TDY in Vietnam. If I am here for two-thirds of the normal 12-month tour, will I be given credit for a completed tour?

A. No. However, if you accumulate 11 or more months of TDY duty in a 24 month period, you will be given credit for a completed tour. This policy applies to short tour areas where the regular tour of duty is 12 to 18 months.

Q. Do you have a picture of COL Anna May Hays, the newly appointed Chief, Army Nurse Corps? While a patient in an Army hospital, I once knew a nurse by that name and wonder if it could be the same lady.



COL Anna Mae Hays, Chief, Army Nurse Corps.

A. Here is COL Hays.



The U. S. Army Recruiter

Wesley R. Williams

BEING an Army recruiter in a Navy-oriented area just naturally imposes a handicap that makes the individual concerned "try harder because he's number two."

Sergeant First Class Robert H. Ford is a typical recruiter in just such an area—Corpus Christi, Texas, known as somewhat more than a Navy town. However, he refuses to be "number two" personally, and has won one of the six U. S. Army Fourth Recruiting District Awards for outstanding performance in the second half of 1966. This year, he began 1967 by being named top district recruiter for February and March.

SFC Ford has found that one of the secrets of trying just a little harder and overcoming the handicap of earlier established habits of thinking is to become widely known in the area.

As one of the Army salesmen manning the more than one thousand recruiting stations in the

WESLEY R. WILLIAMS is assigned to Headquarters, United States Army Recruiting Command, Hamptan, Virginia.









Prospects are where you find them, and a good recruiter gets around to meet a lot of people. Above, SFC Ford confers with Navy Recruiter, CPO Fitzgerald, on enlisting a prospect into Army. At right, he finds barbershops provide him with good leads.

United States and Puerto Rico, he and his fellow recruiters are part of a service that has been around, in one form or another, since 1822. Their main job—"to obtain from civilian sources sufficient qualified people, both men and women, to meet program requirements for the active Army."

Army recruiters are more than salesmen for and of the Army. They are authorities on the customs of the service. They counsel prospects about schooling. They maintain community relations. Many have distinguished combat records. All have outstanding backgrounds and records of top performance. And they are volunteers.

SFC Ford tries to work Army Recruiting into everything he does. He is an assistant coach in the Little League. He is active in Parent-Teachers Association activities, and the local American Legion post. He and his family attend the First Methodist Church. All in all, when people in Corpus Christi think of military service, they automatically think of Sergeant Ford and the United States Army.

A native of Starkville, Mississippi, he enlisted at age 17, served in artillery units in Okinawa, Korea, Japan and Germany and in various posts in the United States. He first discovered he had a talent for advising people when he was assigned to Office of the Senior Advisor, Mississippi National Guard in 1955. Success there led to another civilian component job with the U. S. Army





He tapes radio announcement with aid of Johnny Ringo, KEYS disk jockey, and then tells pair of college students about Women's College Junior Program.





Selective Service Board Clerk Evelyn Miller, left, provides more leads. Above, SFC Ford gets news of a recent recruit's progress from the soldier's father.

Reserve Corps in Seattle, Washington, from 1963 to 1965. He applied for recruiting duty and was accepted in March 1965.

How does a recruiter work? Assignment to recruiting duty permits a wide degree of independence of operation within the Army structure. Once the individual receives his basic sales training under auspices of The Adjutant General's School, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, he is given latitude to develop his own techniques.

SFC Ford cultivates a wide variety of "centers of influence." His barber is one source of information on service-minded young men. The clerk of the local draft board keeps him current on upcoming Selective Service calls. Teachers, parents and even friends of those he has already signed up—all contribute to his monthly roster of recruits.

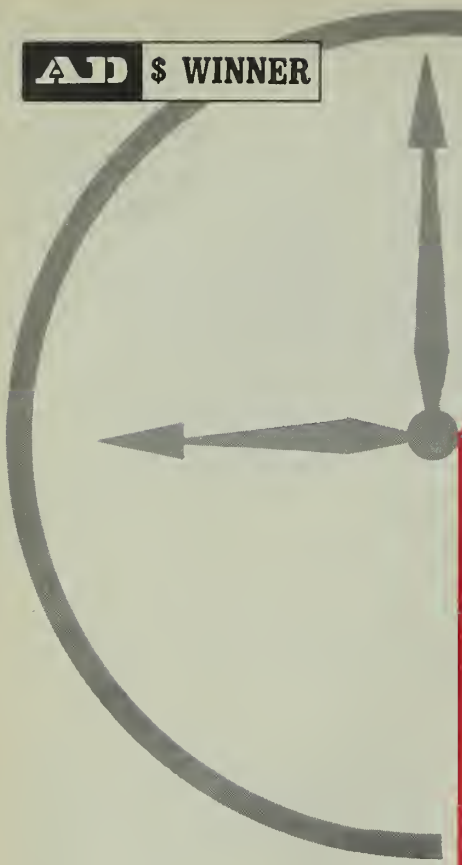
"If everything else is equal, the recruiter who is well-known in the community will outproduce the man who neglects his public relations," Sergeant Ford comments on his experiences. "No matter what job a man is in, an expert knowledge of his profession, plus sincerity and honesty, will help him be a success. But in the recruiting field, all this will do little good if the man fails to project himself to the people in the community as a truly worthy person."

For men—or women, too, for that matter—interested in the field of recruiting, details are outlined in AR 601-275. Your unit personnel officer or career counselor can help in preparing your application. Particularly desired are those within six months of ending an oversea tour who can apply now and be assigned directly to recruiting duty on their return stateside. AD



He finds time for family life, too, as he shows son Jeff how to bat in upcoming Little League games, as other son Brad, wife and daughter Angie look on.

AD $ WINNER



"But Sir . . . I Didn't Have Time"

CPT Richard H. Watters

HOW many times have you heard these words as an excuse for not having the job done? How many times have you uttered them? In these days of ever-increasing responsibility and more complex missions, time is an extremely precious commodity. But it can be "bought" if we can only recognize how time is wasted, and the areas in which it is "for sale."

Everybody wastes a good deal of time; much of it is unavoidable, but much is squandered through our own lack of attention. The time driving to and from work is usually unproductive. The same is true of time we spend waiting—for that dental appointment, or in line for pay, or to be seated for lunch, and so on. While we have but little control over such things, we can have a great deal to say about the extra uses to which these periods of time can be put.

We also spend many working hours in reviewing the tremendous amount of guidance, directives, and regulations that are necessary to operation of any organization as complex as the Army. Much of this material may not apply to our particular line of work, but to avoid missing important items we must read everything.

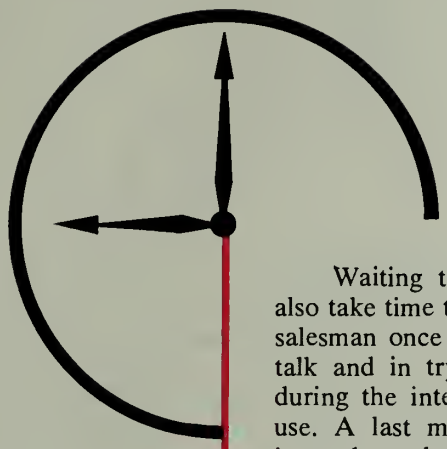
The line that separates unavoidable from avoidable lost time is very thin. An example is the time we spend preparing reports and updating "eyewash" charts. While statistics are often useful, the time spent in generating information must be weighed against the value we may expect from such reports. We have but little recourse from requirements of higher headquarters for these, but we can save many man-hours for our subordinates by examining the reporting requirements that we place on them.

Telephone can be a great time saver

One of the greatest time-saving devices known to man, the telephone, is also a devil's instrument in wasting valuable minutes. Searching for telephone numbers, inquiring after the proper person to handle our business, getting busy signals—all add up in time wasted. People also spend more time than necessary in the social chit-chat that has become the expected prelude to the conduct of business. The tyranny of the telephone can only be overcome by careful consideration and planning.

Ranking close to the telephone as a time waster are meetings and appointments. Again, the social side of human nature is the principal villain. Small talk with salesmen, "coordinating" at two-hour lunches, telling "war stories" instead of attending to immediate problems—the list of minute-burning habits stretches endlessly.

CAPTAIN RICHARD H. WATTERS, Adjutant General's Corps, is assigned to Headquarters, U.S. Army School, Europe.



Waiting to see someone with whom you have an appointment can also take time that could be profitably spent in other activities. An insurance salesman once told me that he used such periods in polishing up his sales talk and in trying to anticipate all possible questions which might arise during the interview. His technique could be readily adapted to military use. A last minute rundown of the points of a staff study or briefing is worth much more than simple worry while sitting in the boss' outer office.

Speaking of worry, that's the most insidious time-killer of all. Time spent in worrying about the outcome of a particular project could be much better spent in the improvement thereof. And many of us spend time reacting with the "I shoulda said" syndrome rather than preparing for the next situation. Worry is a personal problem that has no set solution. Each person must handle it in the manner best suited to his personality.

Devices that save time

Time is available in the marketplace for those who are willing to spend a little money and a lot of imagination. It can be bought in the form of mechanical devices and methods of increased personal efficiency. Let's briefly examine the possibilities.

Miniature, battery-operated tape recorders are available for under fifty dollars. Used as dictating machines or as a simple reminder device, they can save hours of time, while preserving fleeting creative ideas. They are extremely useful in gathering verbal information for reports and in interviewing. You can record ideas while driving to work or in field situations.

Another useful device is the camera. Suppose you're ordered to prepare a detailed report on the condition of obstacles in the Confidence Course at Training Area B. Your choice—hours of descriptive writing, or a few minutes with an instant-developing camera. The U.S. Army District Engineers use both cameras and tape recorders in preparing condition reports on buildings that the Army intends to lease from civilian sources.

The few minutes that you spend in planning each day's activities will be repaid many times. This will show you how much time is actually spent in making repeated trips to the same or adjacent places and enable you to plan as many errands in the same location as possible. A formalized schedule, preferably pocket-size, is best. Such a system will also enable you to study and evaluate your activities for a given period of time.

Writing notes to yourself

One of the oldest methods of making good use of time is that of writing notes to yourself. Of course, if you don't read the notes, this is also a waste of time. A friend of mine would write each note on a full sized piece of paper, wad it into a ball, and put it in his pocket. When preparing to leave his desk, he would have to pull these balls of paper out of his pocket to avoid an unsightly appearance. This process of stuffing and unstuffing assured a constant review of notes.



Planning activities each day pays off

Carry the day's accumulation of regulations with you. These, along with a news digest magazine, will provide you with an ideal method for putting unproductive waiting time to good use. Even reading a good novel while waiting for some appointment is better than fretting about work waiting for you back at the office. Speed in reading will pay dividends at times such as these. Time spent in a speed reading course is a good investment in the "time market."

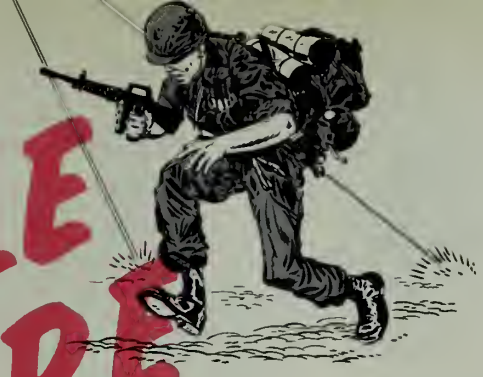
Plan your telephone calls. If you are calling, make an effort to list all questions you have to ask. On the same piece of paper, leave a space by each question for the answer. Give as much information as possible to the person who answers the telephone so you may be connected to the proper party at once. If your telephone rings, answer promptly. Make notes regarding information given and received. If you must search for an answer, offer to call back. Don't tie up both telephones while doing an involved research job. Finally, learn to terminate the call when business is complete.

If I were asked what one word in the English language saves the most time, I would answer, "No." Learn to use it properly, promptly, and with courtesy. Agreeing to a long lunch with friends when you know you have a complicated report to get out is foolish. A simple "no" is the solution. Saying "no" when asked by the CO if you know the answer to something completely out of your line saves your time and his. Always remember that a negative answer is not an admission of ignorance or inefficiency when honestly given.

Profitable ways to spend time

What are we going to do with all this newly found time? Aside from the obvious answer, "get more work done," there are many profitable ways to spend this time. You can use a little for wearing off a bit of the pot you have been building behind the desk all these years. You know that you "never have time" for physical fitness. Professional development and reading are also good areas for time investment. "Sure, I have almost enough credits for my degree. But I don't have the time." Sound familiar? Some time can also be spent on nice-to-have projects of your own choice. You may not succeed in changing the world, but the satisfaction of having tried is usually reward enough.

A final word about wasting time. There are moments where the best use of time appears to be wasting it. I speak now of the five minutes spent with your eyes (and door) closed and your feet on the desk. A little rest does a lot toward increasing your thinking rate. There are times, too, when a brisk walk will wake the dormant ideas that mean success. Always remember that every minute that passes is irreplaceable. There is nothing you can do that will regain the use of any of the 1,440 of them you had at your disposal yesterday. It is truly said that "Time is money." Spend yours wisely. AD



BATTLE LORE

This Is the Way It Is:
Patrolling In Vietnam

After-action recollections by small unit leaders were recorded by representatives of the Human Resources Research Office of George Washington University shortly after the men had returned from patrols in Vietnam. Herewith are excerpts adapted from the taped interviews.
—Editor.

A Squad Leader Tells About Moving In—

We moved to an ambush position in file formation. When we stopped for a break, we put out security. One squad would go from the front of the column, circle, then come back in at the rear of the column. Five minutes after the recon patrol came in, we would continue.

On the march, the point squad would move out, stop, listen, and then let the other men catch up. You moved by bounds—when the point is out far enough and when the squad leader sees the rest of the platoon is a safe distance behind, he tells the point man to move out again. That way, the point squad is the only one to stop because they're controlling movement. We changed point men often, because you get very tired up there. . .

That day, when we were moving toward the ambush sites, we came across a VC base camp with some mines in it. The point man looked across a small stream and saw a bunker made out of mud and sticks, built up out of the water. . . There weren't any VC there, but we found a lot of turtle or floating mines. We destroyed these mines when we could, and we sent samples out on a helicopter that came in. We also got their tools for making the mines —dies, wirebending press, bolts and molds. The VC made their own gunpowder. We found a carton of handmade 7.9 mm bullets.

Demolition teams came in to blow the bunkers. We used about a case of thermite grenades from their ammo resupply to destroy the



"We moved to an ambush position in file formation"

Combat tips from Vietnam returnees, compiled by U. S. Continental Army Command.



"We came across a VC base camp with some mines in it"



"Success in patrolling depends on the training of the squad . . .



. . . and the leader"

base camp. Anything metal of any use we chopped up. We found 105 rounds and 2.75-inch rockets, six feet long. . .

We got four VC that night. They came down on the far bank in a sampan, and the machine gunner in my position spotted them. . . Many rounds hit the boat but it didn't sink. The company commander called in the helicopter gun ship to sink the sampan.

We started back the next day by a different route to the pickup point where boats were waiting for us. The 2d Platoon boat, behind us, got blown up by a mine detonated by the VC.

We got the wounded evacuated by helicopters. After we'd set up security, the boats took us across the river. We moved about 1,000 meters to our LZ. Our choppers came in two at a time to pick us up.

A Company Commander Speaks on Discipline—

Success in patrolling depends on the training of the squad and the leader. Some are experienced in moving in the jungle, are good on land navigation, and are very conscious of security; they can do an outstanding job. But if you relax in any one of these areas, then it's a lousy patrol. It just takes one mistake for the whole thing to go wrong.

Land navigation is probably most important, because if you can't get where you're supposed to go, you've wasted the whole effort. The next most important thing is security, and it must be emphasized 100 percent of the time—security while moving, security when you're stopped, and security at night.

Security while you're moving is primarily your dispersion and your observation all the way round. We always have a man in the rear who is responsible for rear security. We always have a point out front, the number depending on size of the element involved. When moving out with a fire team, there's always one point man.

On an ambush site, illumination discipline is really good—no light ever, until we start calling for it, and then the illumination comes—indirect fire illumination. That way, you're not giving away your location.

Noise discipline is not as good. When the men start opening C-rations, setting up machine guns, checking weapons, and particularly in the headquarters section with the radio going all the time, you have a problem. If we make any contact we have to report it, and



"We were ambushed only once—when we ran into a VC base camp . . ."



"We deliver initial fire, generally by firing automatic with the M16"

if we don't make any contact, headquarters is going to call us up and ask us what we're doing. So we have a constant exchange of information by radio and it's fairly noisy. Talk is in low tones, but since you always have to have somebody monitoring back and forth, noise discipline is a problem.

We've never been caught in an ambush, probably because we never walk on trails or roads. If it's possible to get into the woodline, we do. Your normal security helps too. Keep dispersed.

As for men who come over from basic training outfits, of course they're not up to people who may have been here six weeks. On patrol, they may be noisier, not in as good condition in utilizing weapons and in marksmanship. . . But it doesn't take longer than about six weeks before they're right in there, one of the old soldiers. A lot has to do with the psychology of getting serious about this thing. Suddenly they find out that it's not a big game any more; it's important.

A Platoon Leader Talks on Training—

You ask how our men act on patrols: I feel they're outstanding. The American soldier is strictly number one. All it takes is a little bit of discipline, someone to look at them and see what they're doing wrong and make corrections. If they're too close together, shove them back; if they're too close to the point, drop them back.

We were ambushed only once—when we ran into a VC base camp set up on two sides of a river. We stayed on the main side the rest of the night and nothing happened, although we heard enemy voices on the other side of the river.

The next morning we were still sitting there, waiting for the 2d Platoon to go out and take a look, when the VC cut down on us with automatic weapon fire. They must have had about half a platoon, and they threw all kinds of grenades in on us. I had three people hit and the other platoon had one. All were minor wounds. . . Our men acted very well. I hope one man gets a Bronze Star, because he grabbed three weapons as he went forward and I think he saved one man's neck by going out there where the brunt of the attack was. . . The VC dropped five rifle grenades around him, and they didn't go off.

The men reacted very well. It seems to me that all you have to do is to just get them going. Just take that first step and they'll move. The VC initial fire was automatic and very heavy; it included rifle grenades and everything else. It's a wonder we didn't have more casualties. We drove the VC out of that area—at least four VC killed and three or four driven off.

An ambush like that one we didn't count on. If we get ambushed, we might go towards the ambush. If you're in a kill zone, you may have a better chance moving toward them. We deliver initial fire, generally by firing automatic with the M16. Then as the men begin to build up the volume of fire and everybody around them fires, they start becoming more conscious of the fact that they've got to start aiming their weapons to hit the enemy. Their initial fire is just putting out volume fire in the area, trying to get fire superiority. . .

The majority of the soldiers in our outfit come from one particular training center. I've never heard a platoon leader complain about their training. Also, we've got one school that we use down at brigade level, which is a sort of refresher and gives the men an idea how we operate over here. I've no complaints about it and I've never heard any. . . These men are OK. AD

AD $ WINNER

Pictures of Berlin

With the Berlin Orientation Tour

SP5 Phil Stanford



THE last stop before Berlin is Potsdam. In the early morning sunlight it looks like any other railroad yard, a little shabby, bleak and needing a coat of paint. If it weren't for the guards you might forget that you were now 110 miles deep in Communist territory.

Russian soldiers in brown coats, East Germans in blue, some with pistols, some carrying burp guns, look over their shoulders, under the train, everywhere. You don't wonder why. In East Germany where walls and mine fields are built to keep would-be travelers at home, people will sometimes go to great lengths to take a trip.

There was little likelihood, however, that they would bother us. Under the four-power agreements signed after World War II U.S. military traffic may pass freely over certain well-defined routes to and from Berlin. We were stopped in Postdam just to switch engines. The Communists outside the window were looking for their own people. They weren't much interested in us. Still, there seemed to be a chill in the compartment that couldn't have been entirely due to the whimsical heating system.

As we pulled out of the station, there were more blue coats along the tracks. For a moment I wondered why guards should be stationed out here too. One guard, standing on the gravel of the road bed, had a pistol on his belt and over his shoulder a Russian sub-machine gun with the long curved clip. If anyone intended to hop the train, now would be the time, just as we were picking up speed. Potsdam is just outside Berlin, and if someone made it aboard here he was as good as gone. But nothing happened and minutes later we were gliding through the outskirts of West Berlin. Sometimes the movies are a little bit truer than life.

If you really want to get in pictures, though, take the

SPECIALIST 5 PHIL STANFORD was until recently assigned to Public Affairs Division, Headquarters, United States Army Europe.

Berlin Orientation Tour. In fact, during the Berlin Orientation, you have your picture taken twice. The first time is in the great marble lobby of Berlin Brigade headquarters. There, at the beginning of the two-day tour, 35 men or so assemble for a group portrait around the tall bronze statue of a World War II soldier. At the end of the next afternoon everyone gets his own copy. Usually the only one with an appropriate expression is the statute. But then he's had lots of experience posing for these things.

You also have your picture taken at Checkpoint Charlie where the tour makes its first stop. Only this time it's not so amusing. Checkpoint Charlie, of course, is one of the few places along the Berlin Wall where those with the proper papers can cross. Not more than fifty feet from the gate is a wooden platform high enough to give you a view of the eastern side. Along with the rest of the tour group, you climb the several steps.

The first thing you notice is a large billboard, dead ahead over the barbed wire. On it is printed some sort of propaganda message. The Communists change the pitch periodically, but usually there's something about how nasty we are in Vietnam. It doesn't hold your attention very long. To the left is something far more real and interesting—an unbelievably complicated series of barricades which the Communists have erected to prevent anyone from getting a running start at the gate. It looks like the slalom course for some sinister truck rodeo. To navigate the course it is necessary to make several 180 degree turns. The following day when we actually went through Checkpoint Charlie for a tour of East Berlin, we had to change to a smaller bus; even then we barely squeezed through.

At the far end of the roadblocks and guard stations is a tower with large plate-glass windows, behind which, you notice, East German soldiers are taking pictures like crazy. Of you! It comes as a shock if you





View looking north from Allied Checkpoint Charlie shows the Berlin Wall, and the East German control/observation house in middle of street behind wall.

haven't been forewarned. While we stood on the platform, first one, then two VOPO photographers trained cameras on us and began clicking away. It would all have been very flattering except that they were taking them for their intelligence files. You know you'll never see the finished prints, but for some reason you automatically straighten your back and look straight at the camera.

About a hundred yards from the platform, on the western side of the wall, is another sort of edifice. The guide tells the story. "Peter Fechter," he says, "was a very unlucky fellow. One summer afternoon in 1962 he tried to make a break over the wall down there. God knows what was on his mind. In broad daylight, right in front of so many guards. Maybe because he was so young—he was only 18—he thought he had a chance. The funny thing is, he almost made it because he caught them by surprise. He ran out across the cleared space, jumped for the barbed wire and pulled himself up. In fact, he was almost over when the machine guns hit him. He was standing at the top and he could have fallen either way. But he fell backwards.

"It was a warm Sunday afternoon and thousands of West Berliners were out enjoying the weather. Many of them were right here when it happened, but what could they do? Not even our own forces could cross that line. Our medics tossed first aid packets over the wall but he was too weak to reach them. On the other side the VOPOs drew their guns and refused to allow anyone near him. So for maybe an hour and a half several hundred people stood, helpless and horrified, while Peter Fechter lay crying for help. It took him about an hour and a half to bleed to death, and then they carried him away. Anyway, that's what the monument down there is for."

Peter Fechter is not the only East German who has wanted to travel west. In July 1961 30,000 crossed the border. And during just the first 12 days of August, as the East German regime began sealing off its sector to prevent its economy from collapsing, 22,000 more refugees slipped into West Berlin. Since that time 10,000 East Germans have managed to escape, and more than we know have made it only part way. Along the 28 miles of the Berlin Wall there are crosses that mark all the known unsuccessful attempts which ended in death. Of everything you see on the Berlin Tour, these little wooden crosses are the hardest to forget.

As a city of over 300 square miles and 3¼ million inhabitants (East and West), Berlin is of course more than a wall. You name it and Berlin's got it somewhere. Berlin—the Island City, City of Parks, the Divided City, City of the Muse, Outpost of Freedom, City of the Lakes, City of Contrasts, the Most Danger-





Rear view of Berlin Wall at Dresden Street, left. Above, Brandenburg Gate is just across border in East Germany. Below, street where President Kennedy spoke now is renamed John F. Kennedy Platz.

ous City in the World. Reminders of a past that has been both painful and proud are everywhere, side by side with chrome and steel examples of today's prosperity. West Berlin, in case you haven't heard, also has a reputation as the Most Swinging City on the Continent, and who's to say that this might not be one of the reasons for the popularity of the Berlin Orientation Tour among USAREUR soldiers?

The Berlin Orientation Tour, for all its good times though, is more than just a pleasure trip. When the Command Information Division of USAREUR Headquarters began sponsoring these excursions in May 1966 it obviously had more in mind than a few days of carefree Rest and Recuperation for the troops. The Berlin Orientation, which lasts the best part of four days, all expenses paid by TDY funds, can be a ball. But Berlin, with its well-earned name as a fun city, is also that lonely city in Europe which is surrounded by Communist territory and split down the middle by a Communist wall. A visit to Berlin, where the lines are drawn so plainly in concrete and barbed wire, is a lesson in contemporary history. For the USAREUR soldier fortunate enough to get a place on the tour (the Berlin Orientation is always booked up months ahead) it is a reminder of why he is stationed in Europe.

It was President Kennedy, in a speech delivered in



Berlin during the summer of 1963, who gave the program its watchword. On tour you can see the red brick town hall before which Kennedy spoke to over 450,000 West Berliners. "All free men, wherever they may live, are citizens of Berlin," he said, "and therefore, as a free man, I take pride in the words *Ich bin ein Berliner.*" I am a Berliner, he said in German, and the great crowd which had already been cheering his every other word went wild.

"If there is one last picture to take home from Berlin, this is it," the guide said. When the bus stopped Kennedy Platz was busy with the normal workaday traffic. As the Berliners, a humorous and hardy lot, will tell you, life must go on. And in West Berlin, at least, it not only continues but it bounces prosperously ahead.

"There are some people in the world," said President Kennedy, "who really don't understand, or say they don't, what is the great issue between the free world and the Communist world. Let them come to Berlin. There are some who say that Communism is the wave of the future. Let them come to Berlin. And there are some who say in Europe and elsewhere we can work with the Communists. Let them come to Berlin." For soldiers stationed in Europe, this is exactly what the Berlin Orientation Tour is doing. AD



U.S. soldier visits the memorial to Peter Fechter near Checkpoint Charlie.

Strange Things Happening

War brings all things—including its share of unusual incidents, some freakish, some funny.

Take the case of CPT Richard Sones, a helicopter pilot from Bogalusa, Louisiana, when an enemy bullet crashed through the bubble of his chopper and hit him in the right foot. That was in December 1965. On 5 February 1966, with foot and boot repaired, Sones was flying the same helicopter, with the same crew, when once again a bullet crashed through the bubble and hit him in the right heel. A door gunner helping him to the medical detachment remarked, "Sir, those boots aren't made for walkin'." The captain managed a grin and answered, "Yep, and they're not made for flying either!"

Then there is the case of SP4 Frederich Schaller, Miami, Florida, a Big Red One armored personnel carrier driver, who discovered his lucky number last May. His helmet was pierced by a sniper's bullet which entered his helmet over his right eye, crossed over his forehead and made its exit over his left ear. He was later treated for a slight burn on his forehead. Schaller's lucky number was painted on his personnel carrier and also on the helmet in bold lettering—"13"!

It was a hot summer day when PFC Larry Johnson of Clark, New Jersey, and PFC Michael Kardis of Queens, New Jersey, and Vernon Kolb, from Marshfield, Wisconsin, were all treated to a shower by the VC. The men were filling a water trailer at a 1st Infantry Division base camp when snipers opened up with grenades and automatic weapons. The trio jumped under the nearest cover, their water trailer. It filled up and began to overflow, pouring gallons of water on the men, who couldn't risk getting up to shut it off. When the shooting stopped, three dripping figures emerged from beneath the trailer. "When those rounds started coming, we started to sweat, and a shower was just what we needed," said Johnson, as he turned off the hose.

Then there was Major A. A. Miyamoto of Los Angeles who was flying on a helicopter assault mission last February when the chopper took 20 hits from automatic and small arms fire. One of the rounds struck the major's chest plate. The armored vest slowed the bullet, but it didn't stop until it came to rest against a button on his fatigue jacket. The major's comment: "I wish Charlie hadn't ruined that button—it was a brand new jacket!"

A Viet Cong sampan party was broken up by a DEW line, Vietnamese style. A 1st Infantry Division patrol moved through the dark one night to an ambush site, to find a flock of ducks already "dug-in" at their proposed ambush site. The men set up the ambush and waited. A couple of hours later, the "Ducks' Early Warning" system alerted the men. A VC sampan was trying to sneak past and the ducks reacted with loud quacks, followed immediately by the louder, deadly sounds of the ambush opening up on the sampan!

The VC learned a lesson about No Parking Zones, too, when their well hidden base camp suddenly became a target for U.S. artillery and air strikes. The camp was found by a Big Red One patrol who discovered a line of bicycles, lined up on a trail, neatly parked beside the enemy base camp. —*SP4 Phil Skoda.* AD

Enlisted Evaluation—

Riddle or Reason?



MAJ A. DeBerardino

YES, Soldier, it's true—you can be eligible for proficiency pay without having achieved the promotion qualification score (PQS) under the Enlisted Evaluation System.

Far from being ridiculous, this situation becomes understandable and reasonable when you take a careful look at the Proficiency Pay Program and the MOS Evaluation Program. Both are related, but are separately administered.

First, you must understand the meaning of your MOS evaluation score. On your annual evaluation test, you answer the same 125 multiple-choice questions as all other soldiers with the same MOS and skill level. Your test answers indicate how much you know about your MOS. The Commander's evaluation Report (CER) shows how well you performed on your job. If you are a bandsman, court reporter, radio code receiver, stenographer, or clerk typist, your performance test evaluates your know-how in using the skills, techniques and instruments of your trade. All of these are sent to the U.S. Army Enlisted Evaluation Center at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. Here these separate scores are combined on a computer, by means of a standard formula to produce the Evaluation Score.

Then, you receive your overall MOS evaluation score in the form of a MOS evaluation data report (See sample at Fig. 1.) This—your "report card"—tells you two things. First, your MOS evaluation score indicates your relative standing when compared with all other soldiers evaluated in the same MOS, skill level, and pay grade. Note this—if your buddy took the same test for his secondary MOS, it would not be realistic to compare his score with yours because your buddy did not get a CER for his secondary MOS evaluation. Comparison of scores from one year to the next, or from one MOS or skill level to another, is not as meaningful as the comparison taken from the same test scores since many factors influence each test each year. Most important is the fact that each test item is carefully analyzed each year by the Enlisted Evaluation Center and modified to improve the meaning and value of the test.

The second thing your report card tells you is how well you know the major subject material of your job when compared with all other

MAJOR A. DeBERARDINO, Adjutant General's Corps, was until recently assigned to the U.S. Army Enlisted Evaluation Center, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana.

Evaluation Data Report For a Light Weapons Infantryman

Figure 1

MOS EVALUATION DATA REPORT

USAEEC REFERENCE

EVALUATION PERIOD: AUG 65 | TCO SYMBOL: 003 | ROSTER NUMBER: P0049

SECTION I INDIVIDUAL EVALUATED

THRU COMMANDING OFFICER
2D BRIGADE, 5TH INF DIV
FORT DEVENS, MASS.

TO: BASCOMB, DAVID III

MOS IN WHICH EVALUATED: 11B20

MOS EVALUATION SCORE: 95

GRADE – PAY GRADE – PMD: SP E4

SERVICE NUMBER: RA 11 179 744

SECTION 2 INDIVIDUAL'S MOS EVALUATION TEST PROFILE

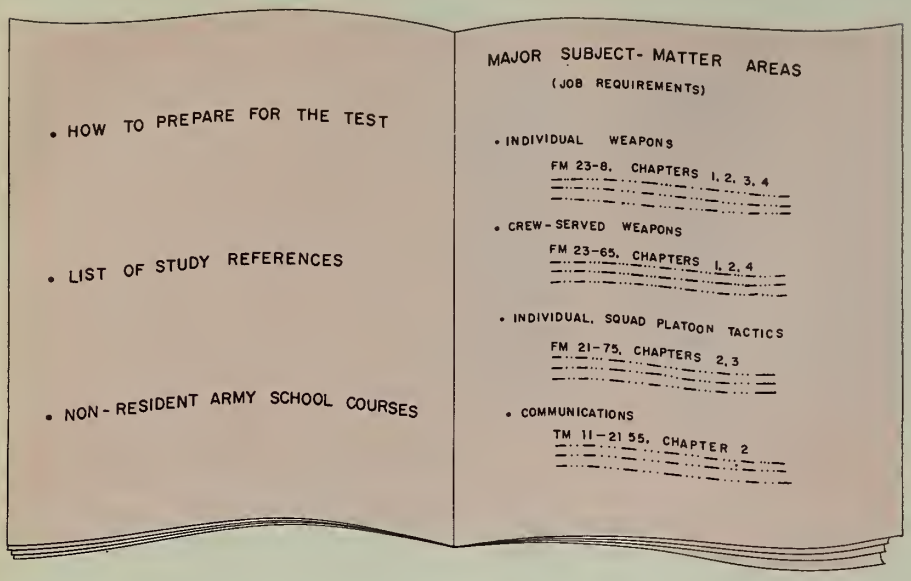
SUBJECT MATTER AREA (DA PAM 12-11B, DATED MAY 65)	VERY LOW	LOW	TYPICAL	HIGH	VERY HIGH
INDIVIDUAL WEAPONS					X
CREW-SERVED WEAPONS			X		
INDIVIDUAL, SQUAD, PLATOON TACTICS				X	
COMMUNICATIONS		X			
INTELLIGENCE	X				

EPEECO FORM 1 AUG 66 10 DISTRIBUTION: ORIGINAL - INDIVIDUAL'S 201 FILE; FIRST COPY - INDIVIDUAL EVALUATED; SECOND COPY - SPECIAL

ORIGINAL

TEST AID FOR A LIGHT WEAPONS INFANTRYMAN

Figure 2



soldiers tested in the same MOS and skill level. This information is shown by the X's which form your "profile" of technical proficiency in each of the major areas of your MOS. If you get an X under the "very high" rating in this portion, you are among the most technically proficient soldiers in the Army in that particular area. On the other hand, if the X is under "low" or "very low," you had better study the reference material listed in your Test Aid for that subject. Each soldier is given his own personal copy of the Test Aid, so it is easy for you to find out what study references you should bone up on. (See Figure 2.) Because your subject-matter *profile* (the X's) shows only your test results, you cannot compare it with the *score* you received. Remember, your final evaluation score includes the ratings on your CER as well as your test score.

If you receive an Evaluation Score of 40, this is the same as zero. What happened? You failed the "Multiple Hurdle." As Figure 3 shows, you must be able to cross *each* hurdle before you can become qualified in your MOS.

And what score is qualifying? Seventy. Does this mean that if you get 70, you are a whiz in your MOS? No, actually that you have achieved the minimum qualification. If you get a score around 100, you're average. If you get a score of 110 or higher (maximum 160), you are qualified for promotion, provided you meet other established criteria. This doesn't mean you will get promoted, but it is one of the indicators your commander must consider in deciding what men he will select for promotion.

Figure 4 shows the scores 300 soldiers would normally receive—150 of the 300 soldiers in this example would score 100 or above and 150 soldiers would score below 100; 100 soldiers would get a score of 110 or higher; approximately 15 soldiers would score between 41 to 69 inclusive; and about 6 soldiers would receive a failing score of 40.

Basic to the evaluation system is the application in connection with the Proficiency Pay Program. Proficiency Pay (Specialty) is authorized at the rates of $50, $75, or $100 in those MOS which are designated critical. A critical MOS is determined by several considerations. Primarily these are MOS where it is hard to get and keep qualified people and for which training is very expensive. This type of proficiency pay is awarded to a soldier based upon his minimum qualification in his MOS and selection by his Commander. He needs a score of 70 or higher each

MULTIPLE HURDLE

Figure 3



year to continue to receive this pay.

Proficiency Pay (Superior Performance) is set aside for a fixed percentage of the authorized strength within all other MOS not selected for specialty pay. Normally, twenty percent of the worldwide authorized strength in certain combat type MOS, and five percent for all other non-combat MOS, are eligible for $30 extra pay each month.

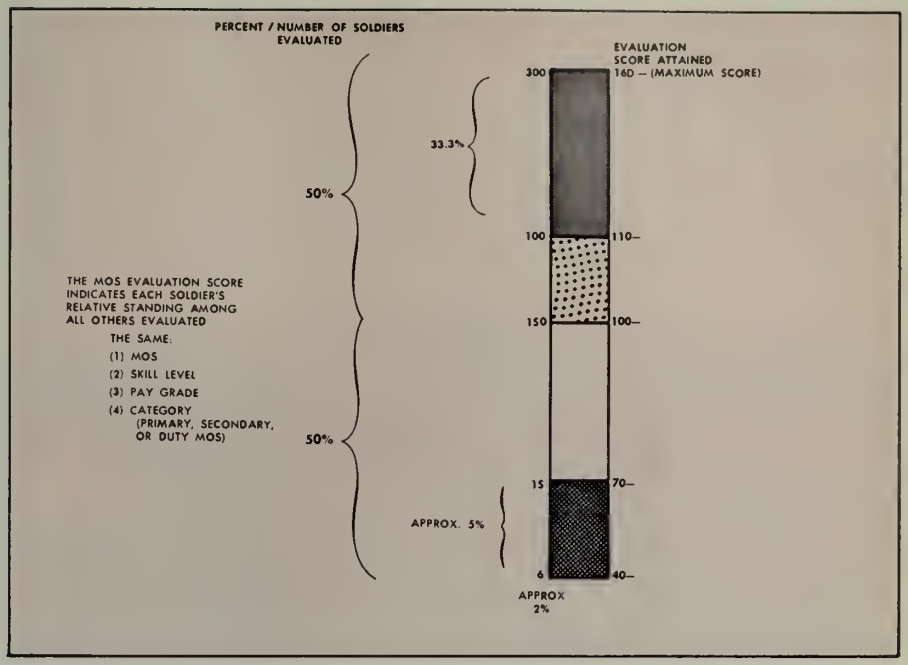
The appropriate number of individuals who can be awarded superior performance proficiency pay is determined by taking 20 percent or 5 percent of the authorized strength for all pay grades within an MOS code. Using this number as the cutoff point, the Enlisted Personnel Directorate selects the MOS evaluation scores above which this number of personnel has scored. This MOS evaluation score thus becomes the Superior Performance Qualification Score (SPQS) for that MOS code.

Figure 5, showing examples of proficiency pay allocations for critical, combat, and non-combat MOS codes, may help you to see how specialty pay and superior performance pay allocations are made. In an MOS code with a high authorized strength, the SPQS may be quite low. This would happen when the number of people actually tested in the MOS is much less than the authorized strength for that MOS. Let's look at an example—20 percent or 5,328 of the 26,639 authorized strength in MOS code 11B20, light weapons infantryman, may be authorized proficiency pay. Suppose only 6,000 soldiers were *actually* tested; then most of the soldiers tested would be eligible for the award of proficiency pay. Since there is no testing for soldiers in Vietnam, this situation can conceivably occur.

Thus, a soldier might be awarded proficiency pay in a critical MOS (specialty pay) with a score of 70 or as low as 90 in a combat or non-combat MOS (superior performance pay) and still be unqualified for promotion without a waiv-

MOS EVALUATION SCORES ATTAINED BY 300 SOLDIERS

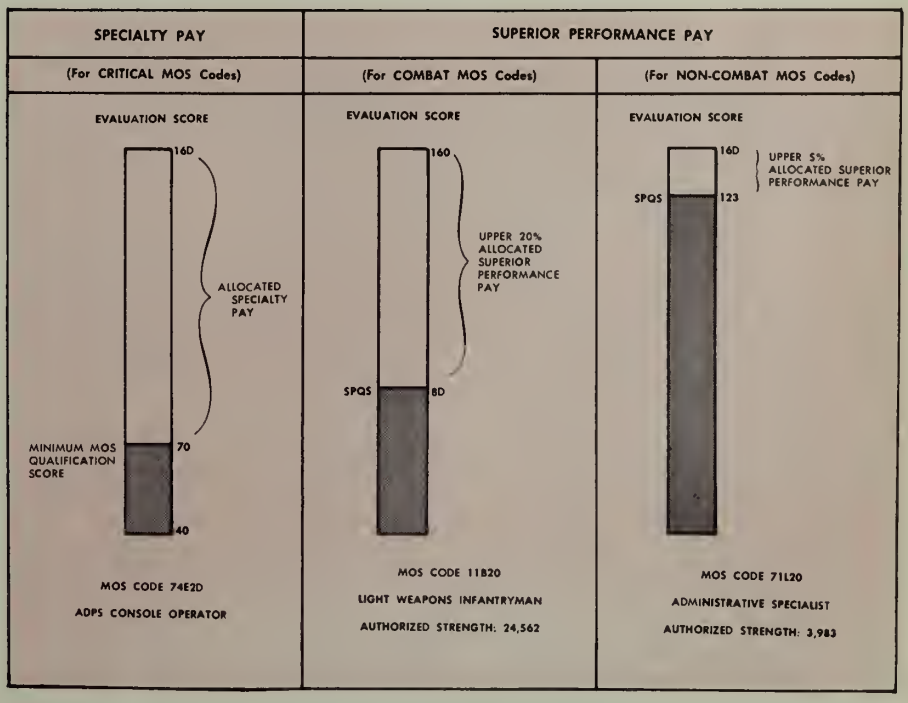
FIGURE 4



Individuals may order reprints of this article from ARMY DIGEST.

PROFICIENCY PAY AUTHORIZATION

FIGURE 5



er. On the other hand, a soldier could qualify for promotion with an MOS evaluation score of 110 and not be eligible for proficiency pay if the SPQS is higher than 110. Thus you could be eligible for proficiency pay and still not meet the designated Promotion Qualification Score.

You can see that the SPQS has no effect on the development of your MOS evaluation score; rather, MOS evaluation scores used to determine promotion qualification are simply used as convenient tools to select the SPQS and to identify those individuals who have qualified for superior performance proficiency pay.

The Enlisted Evaluation System has a lot to offer you. How high you score affects nearly every part of your military career. Besides promotion and proficiency pay, it has a bearing on your assignment, utilization, training, current MOS, and even your retention in the service. The Enlisted Evaluation System does make sense, and it makes a lot more sense for you to take full advantage of everything it offers. AD

Blood Lines To Vietnam



Laboratory technicians at 24th Evacuation Hospital, Long Binh, prepare blood to be used in transfusions.

Whole blood, delivered at a moment's notice, often means the difference between life and death for the wounded fighting man in Vietnam. The average transfusion involves five pints of blood, although 20 pints or more may be needed.

Keeping the stocks of whole blood flowing to hospitals and clearing stations in the field is the job of the Army's 406th Mobile Medical Laboratory, which acts as the central blood bank for all U.S. military medical installations in South Vietnam. Located within the 3d Field Hospital, the 406th also provides laboratory services at this modern installation near Tan Son Nhut Airbase.

The supply of blood starts at donor centers at American military installations in the United States, Japan, Korea and Okinawa.

In the states, where one-fourth of the blood stocks originate, the blood is sent to the Armed Forces Blood Processing Laboratory at McGuire Air Force Base, New Jersey. Here it is tested and classified by type and Rh factor, and checked to ensure that it is germ-free.

From McGuire the blood is airshipped to the Army collection point at Camp Zama, Japan. Blood donated in the Pacific area is also sent to Zama, where classification and purity tests are also run.

From Zama the blood is flown to Tan Son Nhut in one-pint plastic bags packed in ice cooled styrofoam containers. At the 406th's blood bank, the vital fluid is stored in refrigerators until ready for shipment to the using facilities or to sub-depots at Long Binh, Nha Trang, Qui Nhon or Da Nang. Each sub-depot supplies blood to all medical activities forward of its location—hospitals, clearing stations, dispensaries, ambulance companies and aid stations.

Some medical facilities in the Saigon and Mekong Delta areas receive blood shipments directly from the 406th. Medical evacuation "dustoff" helicopters are often used to carry blood between sub-depots and medical activities.

Blood is stored for as long as 21 days at the hospitals, where refrigerated cabinets keep it at a temperature of 38-43 degrees Fahrenheit. AD

blood for life



this lifeline extends from korea to vietnam



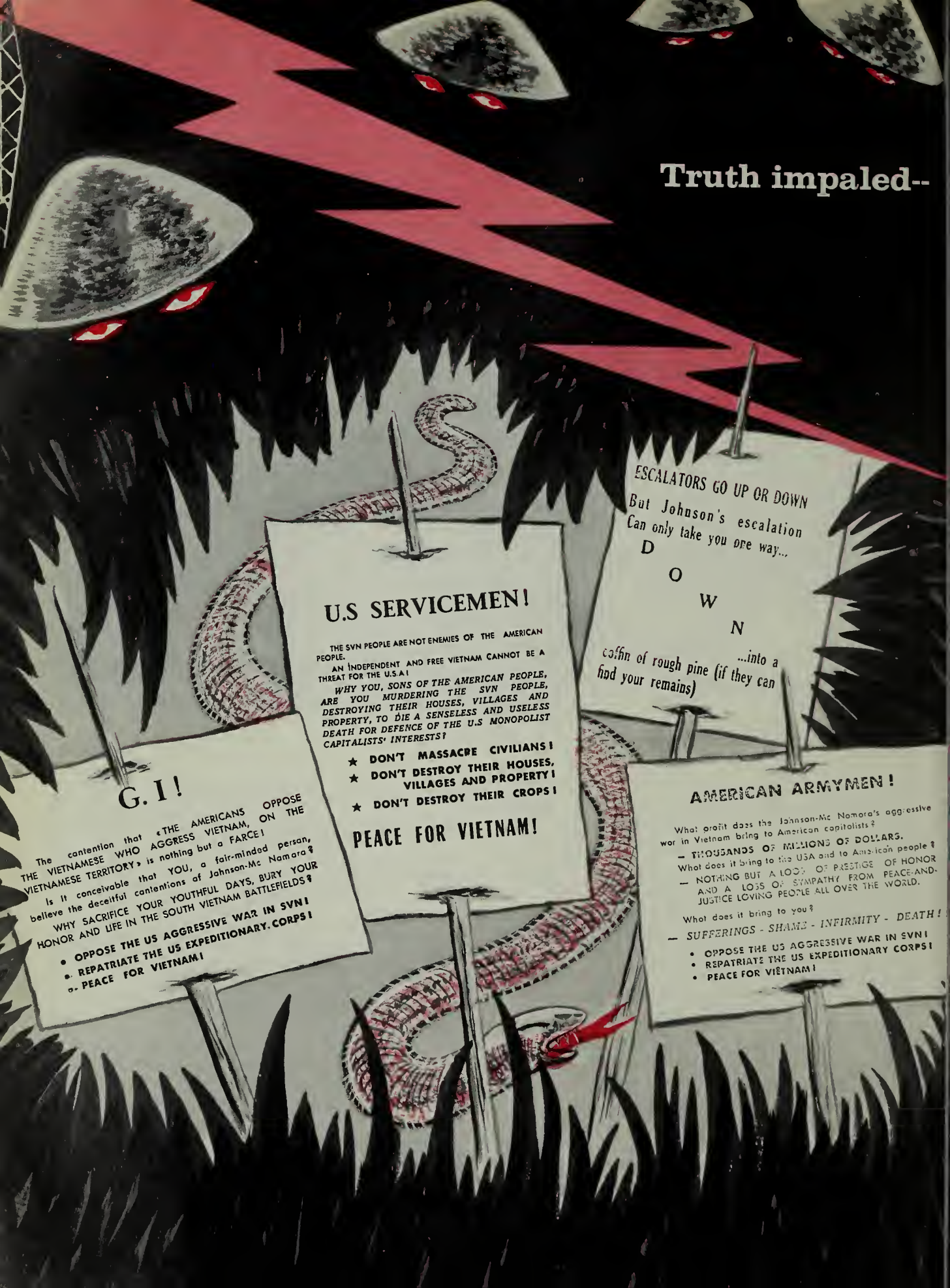
Time was, when a frontiersman was made "blood brother" to an Indian tribe, the scratching of arms and mingling of blood was supposed to seal a pact of eternal friendship, peace and protection—a ritual that still endures in some isolated areas of the world.

Today, although they may be personally far from the actual fighting in Vietnam, many a member of the Eighth U.S. Army in Korea can feel that he is physically contributing, that he is a true "blood brother" to some soldier on the battle front, who may actually owe his life to the soldier's gift in Korea.

Every day in Korea the blood donor program produces hundreds of pints of the life-giving fluid. Men of the Blood Team, 121st Evacuation Hospital ASCOM, travel by truck, train or aircraft to various units and elements throughout Korea. They put in a day's work that often extends to 14 hours, and every day they return with a collection of from 50 to 300 pints of blood.

The blood goes to the 121st Laboratory for processing, then is shipped to Japan, where the Whole Blood Drive is directed by the chief of the 406th Medical Laboratory. Originally established to supply the needs of the men in Korea solely, the increased needs of Vietnam have led to an expansion of the program.

Action officer for the program in Korea is LTC John V. Dillon who together with two enlisted men manages coordination among the United Nations Command, U.S. Forces Korea and Eighth U.S. Army Whole Blood Program, the team and all staff sections. Assisting the blood team on most of its trips are Red Cross Volunteers who assist with administrative duties and dispense refreshments to the blood donors. As incentives to units and their commanders, General Charles H. Bonesteel III, Commanding General of Eighth U.S. Army, sends a letter to each unit or organization that achieves 75 percent participation—and recommends a training holiday for any unit that achieves 100 percent participation. AD


Truth impaled--
ESCALATORS GO UP OR DOWN
But Johnson's escalation
Can only take you one way...
D
O
W
N
...into a
coffin of rough pine (if they can
find your remains)
U.S SERVICEMEN!
THE SVN PEOPLE ARE NOT ENEMIES OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.
AN INDEPENDENT AND FREE VIETNAM CANNOT BE A THREAT FOR THE U.S.A!
WHY YOU, SONS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, ARE YOU MURDERING THE SVN PEOPLE, DESTROYING THEIR HOUSES, VILLAGES AND PROPERTY, TO DIE A SENSELESS AND USELESS DEATH FOR DEFENCE OF THE U.S MONOPOLIST CAPITALISTS' INTERESTS?
★ DON'T MASSACRE CIVILIANS!
★ DON'T DESTROY THEIR HOUSES, VILLAGES AND PROPERTY!
★ DON'T DESTROY THEIR CROPS!
PEACE FOR VIETNAM!
G. I!
The contention that «THE AMERICANS OPPOSE THE VIETNAMESE WHO AGGRESS VIETNAM, ON THE VIETNAMESE TERRITORY» is nothing but a FARCE!
Is it conceivable that YOU, a fair-minded person, believe the deceitful contentions of Johnson-Mc Namara?
WHY SACRIFICE YOUR YOUTHFUL DAYS, BURY YOUR HONOR AND LIFE IN THE SOUTH VIETNAM BATTLEFIELDS?
• OPPOSE THE US AGGRESSIVE WAR IN SVN!
• REPATRIATE THE US EXPEDITIONARY CORPS!
• PEACE FOR VIETNAM!
AMERICAN ARMYMEN!
What profit does the Johnson-Mc Namara's aggressive war in Vietnam bring to American capitolists?
— THOUSANDS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.
What does it bring to the USA and to American people?
— NOTHING BUT A LOSS OF PRESTIGE OF HONOR AND A LOSS OF SYMPATHY FROM PEACE-AND-JUSTICE LOVING PEOPLE ALL OVER THE WORLD.
What does it bring to you?
— SUFFERINGS - SHAME - INFIRMITY - DEATH!
• OPPOSE THE US AGGRESSIVE WAR IN SVN!
• REPATRIATE THE US EXPEDITIONARY CORPS!
• PEACE FOR VIETNAM!

With barbs as poisonous as punji stakes, there's another war being waged by leaflet and radio

Communist Propaganda In Vietnam

LTC N. J. Richardson

"SURRENDER G.I."
"G.I.–TODAY YOU DIE."
"AMERICAN KILLER HERO."
"CRUEL AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS."
"NEO-COLONIALISTS."
"PUPPETS."
"RUNNING-DOGS."

These are some of the Communist propaganda slogans being used in Vietnam today.

The Communists in Vietnam, both North and South, have always paid a great deal of attention to the use of propaganda to support their military and political objectives. Propaganda and the use of other psychological measures, such as brutal acts of terror and personal intimidation, are basic tools used to influence the people of Vietnam, both civilian and military, to think and act in ways beneficial to Communist goals.

Communist propaganda also has the task of bolstering the morale of the people of North Vietnam and of the Viet Cong operating in the South. With mounting casualties in the South and heavy damage to military targets in the North, maintaining morale and "dedication to the righteous cause of liberating the South" presents the Communist propagandist and leader with a formidable task.

In order to bolster flagging morale, the Communist Party has resorted to "hero emulation drives," the presentation of "American Killer Hero Awards" and emotion-packed fantasies of American wickedness, cruelty, and inhuman acts of horror perpetrated on the Vietnamese people. These "hero emulation drives" have the purpose of inspiring the youth under Viet Cong control to fight harder against any odds. The "heroes" have supposedly accomplished amazing feats against the "puppet troops" (South Vietnamese Army) or Americans.

An example of one of these "heroes" is the tale of Nguyen-Van-Be, a Viet Cong. According to the Com munists, Be was the sole survivor of a Viet Cong squad of six transporting "claymore mines" on the Mekong River when intercepted by "puppet troops" on 30 May 1966. The tale relates that, following his capture, he was ordered to show how the mines worked. Asking for a mine to demonstrate, Be dashed the mine against the side of a personnel carrier. The explosion caused by this "heroic" act destroyed the carrier, 57 "puppet troops," 12 cruel Americans and Be himself.

An alert Vietnamese policeman heard this tale and had seen Be's picture on Viet Cong propaganda. A Viet Cong prisoner in the local jail, he noted, answered Be's description. Investigation disclosed that it was in fact Be, who knew nothing about his "heroic" exploits as told by the Communists. Be had been captured by the South Vietnamese Army and put in jail—certainly there was nothing eventful or "heroic" about his behavior. South Vietnamese information specialists have brought Be's true story to the attention of the world. Meanwhile, the Communists still try to convince the Vietnamese people that he is a "hero" and "dead." (Indicative of their desperation, the Communists have recently put a price on Nguyen Van Be's head, with the offer of a reward to the person who murders him.)

What's at stake? Simply this—Who will believe Com-

LIEUTENANT COLONEL N. J. RICHARDSON, General Staff, served in Vietnam as Psychological Warfare/Operations Advisor and on the MACV staff from 1961 to 1964. Currently, he is assigned to the Office of the Chief of Military Operations, with detail to the Vietnam desk in the United States Information Agency.

The Viet Cong picture themselves as "true patriots"...

munist propaganda if Be is alive? Are the other "heroes" fake, too?

On the other hand, Viet Cong propagandists also are well-trained and have had some significant propaganda successes. During the period 1960-1964, before large-scale assistance by Free World nations to the Republic of Vietnam, the Viet Cong used propaganda effectively to support their actions against the South Vietnamese Government. Thus by intensive propaganda the Vietnamese Communists were able to label the Strategic Hamlet Program of the government as "Concentration Camps" when in reality the purpose of the program was to provide security for the people away from Communist influence, terror and military actions. The program was designed to isolate the people from the Viet Cong who needed the people for supplies, intelligence and recruits. The Viet Cong combined military actions and propaganda to convince the people that the program was a cruel measure to exploit rather than help them.

Also, Communist propaganda was quite successful in undermining the morale of the Vietnamese people and their confidence in their government's ability to win against the Viet Cong. The government was portrayed as despotic while the Viet Cong were the "true patriots" fighting for Vietnamese freedom from "neo-colonialism" and domination by the Americans.

The Communists use the "South Vietnam National Front for Liberation" as a fictional political base from which all propaganda flows in South Vietnam. The Front was established in January 1960 to provide political leadership to the Communist-styled "war of liberation" being conducted against the South Vietnamese. The Communist propagandist speaks for the Front which gives his propaganda both authority and political orientation. In order to gain wider acceptance by the Vietnamese people, the Communists have concealed their leadership role controlling the Front and have announced that the Front is a popular uprising composed of all elements of South Vietnamese society.

Viet Cong or Front propaganda is disseminated in many ways—usually by word-of-mouth (probably the most effective), by printed leaflets, pamphlets and newssheets. The Viet Cong also have used loudspeakers to talk to villagers from outside the village defense line. The quantity of printed materials is remarkable considering that most of it is printed in jungle camps with rather primitive equipment. The printed materials are handed out at Viet Cong road blocks, dropped along roads and trails, or left on the scene of battle. Some are smuggled into cities where they are left in schools, government offices or on the main streets of Saigon.

Word-of-mouth propaganda is usually carried out by armed propaganda teams who enter villages and hamlets, usually in the evening, and call the people together (by force, if necessary) for a propaganda meeting. A Viet Cong propagandist may lecture on Communist virtues, the government of Vietnam or U.S. intentions to enslave the Vietnamese people. The lecture is sometimes accompanied by a musical drama show. Entertainment, laced with Communist themes and slogans, dramatizes the propaganda message. Printed propaganda material is usually handed out at the meeting.

With the commitment of Free World Forces to assist the Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam, the Viet Cong propagandist is working hard to bring his psychological weapons to bear on these forces while continuing his attack on the Vietnamese people and government. Most of the Communist effort against Free World Forces is directed against American ground forces and is in English, but other Free World troops are also targets.

Propaganda against Free World Forces is usually accomplished by leaflets left on the battlefield or dropped near base areas, on roads and trails. English-language pamphlets are smuggled into areas frequented by Free World Forces. English-language broadcasts from Radio Hanoi and "Liberation Radio," voice of the "South Vietnam National Front for Liberation," carry the propaganda message.

The Vietnam War has produced its own "Axis Sally" or "Tokyo Rose" in the person of "Hanoi Hannah." She broadcasts a 30-minute program daily in English over Radio Hanoi to U.S. troops in South Vietnam. These dry, threatening propaganda blasts against U.S. policy in Vietnam have had little appeal to the American soldier. If the soldier listens, it is out of curiosity or boredom. Even the music is unappealing—either oriental or outdated American jazz.

A prime purpose of Communist propaganda against Free World Forces is to undermine morale, produce malingering and reduce combat effectiveness. One great hope is to induce defections from our forces which the Communists will then be able to use for more intense propaganda and political purposes. (There is no case on record where an American has defected in the Vietnam War.) Another objective is to cause friction between racial groups, enlisted men and officers, Americans and Vietnamese, and Koreans and Americans in order to impair cooperation and effectiveness of these groups and forces.

Communist propagandists are quick to use world events, as well as social problems and dissident elements in the United States, to try to lower the American soldier's morale. A favorite propaganda technique used

A prime purpose of Communist propaganda is to undermine morale...

repeatedly is to encourage individual opposition by the soldier to our support of the Vietnamese by refusing to obey orders, writing letters to anti-war groups and publicly denouncing U.S. policy. To support this technique, the Communists often refer to extremist demonstrations by anti-war groups and "Vietniks," hoping the individual soldier will believe that the American people are not behind him. They hope that these demonstrations will encourage an American soldier to disobey orders or commit some act which they can use to further propagandize our troops.

Communist propagandists regularly use "fear of death" themes in their propaganda to Free World Forces. They hope thus to heighten natural fears and, consequently, lower combat efficiency of the individual soldier.

In both the international and internal Vietnam propaganda effort, the Communists have had some success in the past. But as the war wears on and the possibility of victory over the South Vietnamese Government and her allies fades each day, the tasks for the Communist propagandist become more difficult. It also becomes more difficult to "sell" the Viet Cong as patriots when their true ruthless, cruel nature comes to light, as it has recently. The Viet Cong terror, killings of innocent civilians, assassination of public officials and mistreatment of prisoners in violation of the Geneva Convention has probably permanently tarnished the image of the Viet Cong which the Communist propagandist has worked so hard to build.

The "war of words" is an important part of the Vietnam conflict for both sides. The masses of people in Vietnam, what they think and who they support, are important for the success of either side. The "battle for the hearts and minds" of the Vietnamese people is a well-worn phrase but, nevertheless, may still be the key to victory. AD

Leaflet War Up To Date

COL John W. MacIndoe

During calendar year 1966, U.S. military forces operating in the Republic of Vietnam disseminated 1½ billion leaflets, while another half billion were disseminated over North Vietnam. At the present rate of production, those figures should be doubled during the current year.

An impressive example of how leaflet war has expanded at an accelerated rate as reported in the May 1967 ARMY DIGEST by Colonel Harold R. Aaron, is found in the all-out effort made during the Tet season, 1 January to 28 February 1967. During that two-month period, 350 million leaflets were disseminated, followed by another 100 million during the first 25 days of March.

The record number of Hoi Chanh (returnees) recorded during this period of intense PSYWAR activity speaks for itself. During January 2,272 returnees were counted; during February, 2,917; and during March, 5,557. An additional 4,954 Hoi Chanh were recorded during April and May. The total of 15,700 represents seventy-eight percent of all defectors recorded in 1966.

MACV elements that play a major role in the PSYOP campaigns, both in and out-of-country, include the Psychological Operations Directorate of MACV; the 6th PSYOP Battalion, with its tactical PSYOP companies in all four Corps; the 5th and 9th Air Commando Squadrons of the 14th Air Commando wing, Vietnam; elements of the 7th Air Force; and PSYOP elements of the U.S. Navy and Marines. The joint effort of U.S. forces follows policy guidance by the U.S. Joint Public Affairs Office in coordination with the Ministry of Information and Chieu Hoi and the General Political Warfare Department, ARVN, of the Republic of Vietnam. In addition, the 7th PSYOP Group in Okinawa plays an important role, by printing many millions of the leaflets that are dropped in Vietnam. AD



Villager at Phu Hiep hamlet near Tuy Hoa reads booklet from 101st Psychological Warfare Team.

COLONEL JOHN W. MacINDOE, Infantry, is Director of PSYOP, Hq, MACV.



What's involved when the order goes out—

Headquarters, Fifth U.S. Army . . . saddle up and move out!

SFC Carl Martin
Photos by SSG Lou White

After 21 years the office building at 1660 East Hyde Park Boulevard in downtown Chicago, which served as home of Headquarters, Fifth U.S. Army, no longer echoes to the clatter of daily Army business. The headquarters has been moved to Fort Sheridan, some 40 miles to the north on the shores of Lake Michigan.

The move itself—said to be first of such a major Army complex since Headquarters, Continental Army Command (then Headquarters, Army Ground Forces) was established at Fort Monroe, Virginia, in 1946—was accomplished smoothly, efficiently. To minimize confusion in Chicago traffic, vans were loaded and moved at night, unloaded next morning.

Prior to the actual move, LTG John H. Michaelis, Fifth Army Commanding General, and his staff staged a campaign to retain civilian employees. Those who did not transfer to Fort Sheridan received help in finding jobs in other Federal agencies.

For most of the military who lived at Fort Sheridan and had to commute daily to the Hyde Park building—an hour-plus ride each way via military bus—the move was greeted enthusiastically. Section chiefs and supervisors report that morale skyrocketed as a result of the move.

Fort Sheridan boasts 220 sets of officer quarters—50 of them new and 80 recently renovated. The post also is authorized to lease private dwellings nearby.

SERGEANT FIRST CLASS CARL MARTIN is a staff writer with Army Digest.



Fifth U.S. Army now works out of its new headquarters at historic Fort Sheridan.

Enlisted quarters on-post consist of 280 units—200 of them new.

In addition to the normal facilities on an Army post, recreational facilities at Fort Sheridan include golfing, boating, swimming at a beautiful beach area on the shore of Lake Michigan. Ice skating, trap shooting, bowling, and sledding are available during the winter. Excellent hunting and fishing areas are plentiful nearby. The Officer's Open Mess has been redecorated. An existing building has been completely remodeled for the Noncommissioned Officers Open Mess. An enlisted men's club for grades E-1 through E-3 is also popular.

Neighboring communities provide public and parochial schools, and four colleges are within a thirty-minute drive. The numerous churches nearby represent nearly all faiths. Freeways and commercial transportation make Chicago's cultural and art centers easily accessible.

Tiny Fort Sheridan, a little more than a square mile in area, was established in 1887 and named in honor of GEN Philip Sheridan in 1888. In the wake of the Haymarket Riots of 1886 and the disastrous Chicago Fire of 1871, land for the post was donated by Chicago citizens as evidence of their desire for a military installation to be located nearby.

The first troops moved onto the reservation in 1887, and construction on permanent buildings began two years later. Many of those buildings still stand. In 1898, infantry and cavalry from the post joined the troop movement to Cuba. Fort Sheridan cavalry participated in the Mexican border incidents in 1913 and the Punitive Expedition against Pancho Villa in 1916. Officers trained at Fort Sheridan served with U.S. Forces in World War I.

A reception center set up at the Fort processed some 500,000 men and women on their way into the service in World War II. The post later served as a separation center. Subsequently, it was a supply and service support installation for the Army air defense system in the Midwest. Today it plays an important role in the administrative maintenance and logistical support of the Regular Army, National Guard and Reserve units of the Fifth Army area.

Fort Sheridan's newest tenant, Fifth Army headquarters, is the largest command post of the continental Army in land area. It encompasses Wyoming, Colorado, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, an area which holds one-fourth of the U.S. population.

The Fifth U.S. Army was activated in 1943 and fought under the command of then LTG Mark W. Clark during the invasion of Italy. It was deactivated in October 1945 and then reactivated in June 1946.

Mission of the command today is much the same as outlined when the Fifth Army was reactivated—to command all Department of the Army posts, camps, stations and activities within the area; to organize, train, and equip assigned units of the active Army and Army Reserve; and to insure the capability of units to perform assigned and potential missions. In addition to its military operations, the Fifth Army is ready to assist civil authorities in domestic emergencies.

The relocated, streamlined headquarters has its traditional mission to perform but now the feeling prevails that the task can be accomplished more efficiently because of the move. At its new location civilian and military alike have the advantages of suburban living plus the proximity to one of our country's largest metropolitan cities—Chicago, "The Soldier's Town." AD

Escape to the West--
And FREEDOM . . .

On 22 March 1967, the 242d meeting of the Joint Military Armistice Committee was drawing to a close at Panmunjom, Korea. The guards were drawn up waiting to salute the members as they emerged from the meeting hall. Everything was as it had been at the 241 meetings that had gone before—

Suddenly there is a commotion. North Korean guards rush up to a United Nations Command sedan, attempting to stop it. They are shouldered out of the way by a burly U.S. Military Police captain. The sedan roars off as the startled officials emerge from the meeting room.

The automobile roars on—a guard rail is lowered by other North Koreans—the sedan crashes through it—the 242d meeting is turning out to be a great deal different from the others.

The action marked the defection to the West of Su Kun Yi, former vice chief of the official North Korean Central News Agency. He had bolted into the sedan, driven by SP4 (now Sergeant) Jerry L. McAnelly. Startled, the soldier called out, "What's he doing in my car?" Without answering the question directly, LTC Donald E. Thomson, Commander of the Joint Security Area Support Group, pushed into the automobile and ordered the driver to speed away. As LTC Thomson entered the automobile, two armed North Korean guards rushed up, attempting to stop him and haul the defecting official out.

Seeing what was happening, CPT Thomas F. Bair, MP detachment commander, rushed up, pushed aside the two guards in what he later called "a regular football block." The guards broke loose, tried to chase the sedan on foot, and fired several shots. When the automobile came to the descending guard rail, Colonel Thomson ordered the driver to "Go—go—keep going—hit it." McAnelly suffered a cut face from the smashed windshield, and Colonel Thomson also received minor cuts. But the defecting North Korean safely completed his line plunge to freedom. Later the North Koreans were to accuse U.S. troops of "kidnapping" their former news man. AD



Communist guards, top, try to keep LTC Thomson from entering vehicle with the defecting newsman but CPT Bair, seeing what is going on, starts dash for automobile (2) and throws a swift body block (3) into the North Koreans as sedan starts off, to be chased by gun wielding guards (4).

A circular area 867 yards wide is the hot spot where the free world comes

FACE to FACE with COMMUNISM



SP4 Michael L. Heronemus

OCCASIONALLY, in a swift shift of focus brought about by some sensational event, newspaper headlines and radio and television newscasts turn the world's attention once more to the scene of the Korean Armistice negotiations near the village of Panmunjom in the Republic of Korea. One such occasion occurred on 22 March when, at the close of the 242d Military Armistice Commission (MAC) meeting, Su Kun Yi, former vice chief of the north Korean Central News Agency, defected to the Republic of Korea and freedom.

Thus, once again, as was the case in 1953 when the Armistice Agreement was signed between the United Nations Command (UNC) and the north Koreans and Red Chinese, public attention was focused on the long-standing military armistice between democracy and Communism.

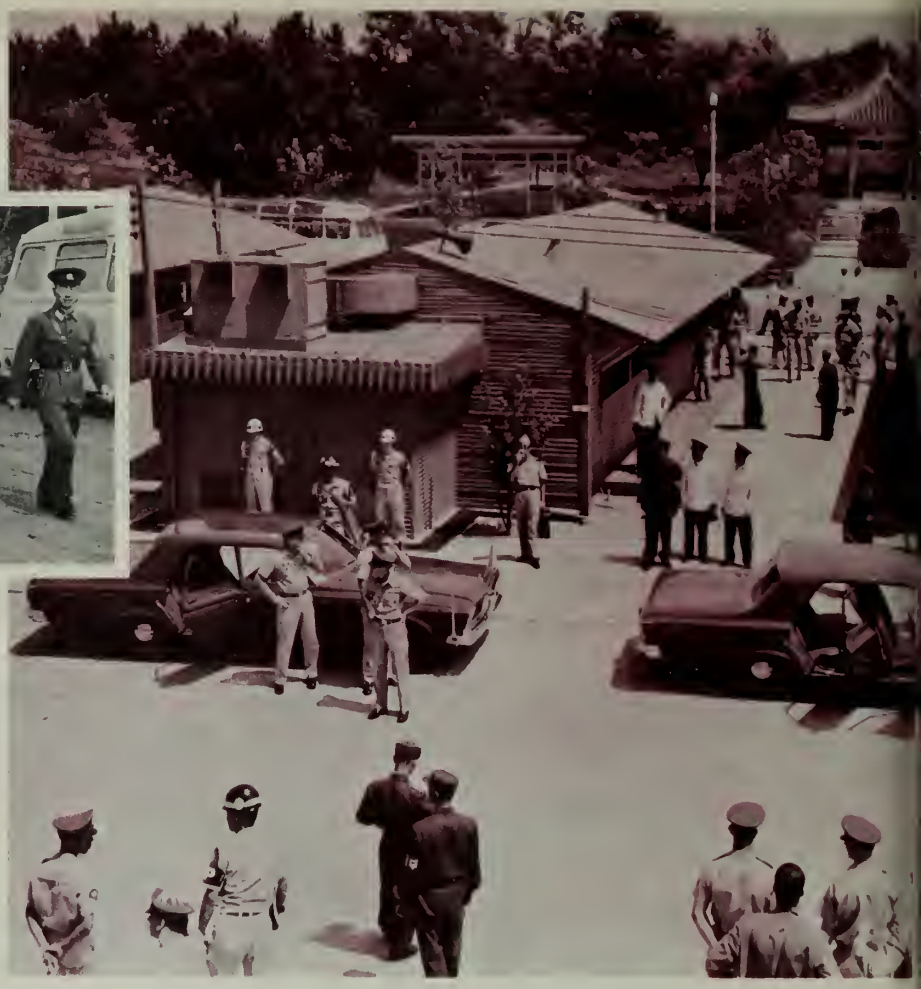
Back in 1950, fifty-three nations had responded to the Republic of Korea's plea for assistance in stopping Communist aggression from the north. Sixteen of those—Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom and the United States of America—sent combat troops to the Korean battlefield.

Today, with the 1953 Armistice still in effect, combat forces of the United States and Thailand and liaison officers from Australia, Canada, Ethiopia, New Zealand, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey and the United Kingdom are continuing to help the tiny Republic in its struggle against Communist aggression. Part of that struggle takes place during meetings of the Military Armistice Commission. The sessions are conducted at the Joint Security Area—a meeting point straddling the 151-mile long line which separates Republic of Korea citizens from their countrymen in Communist-controlled north Korea.

The Commission is composed of five members appointed by each side, with the senior member of each side acting as spokesman. The United Nations Command senior member's position is rotated every six months among the U.S. Army, Navy and Air Force. Representatives of the UNC Advisory Group and the Republic of Korea constitute the remaining four positions. A north Korean serves as senior mem-

SPECIALIST 4 MICHAEL L. HERONEMUS is assigned to Headquarters, Eighth United States Army.





ber for the communist side with three other north Koreans and one Chinese representative completing their half of the Commission. The Chinese delegate, however, has not appeared at an Armistice Commission meeting since August 1966, although a trio of Chinese Red Guard badge-wearing stenographers still sit in on the sessions.

Talks are aloofly formal. The senior member of the side calling the meeting speaks first, but there is no chairman and no agenda. Statements are made in the senior member's language, then consecutively translated into Korean and Chinese following a UNC statement and into English and Chinese following a north Korean statement. The purpose of the commission is not to strive for a peace settlement or for unification of Korea. It is responsible only for implementing the terms of the Armistice Agreement and for insuring strict adherence to that agreement by both sides.

Visitors viewing the meetings leave with the idea that negotiations with the Communists are futile—the equivalent of hitting one's head against a stone wall. UNC complaints, reasoning, appeals and offers seem to fall on deaf ears. Appeals for adherence to the Armistice terms are ignored, even at the meetings in which they are presented.

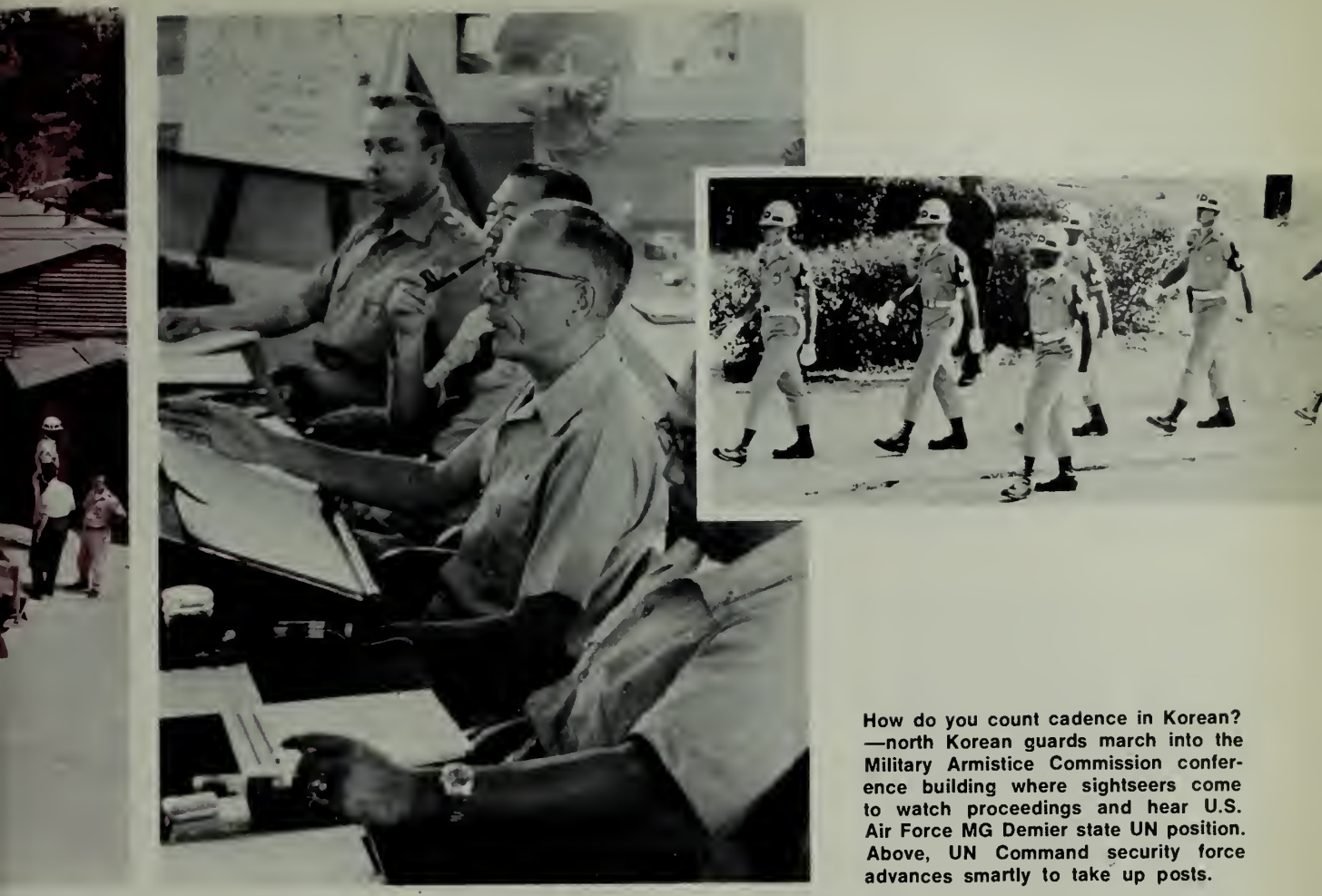
UNC charges presented at the MAC meetings are always substantiated with physical evidence—captured north Korean and Russian weapons and ammunition, uniforms taken from the bodies of personnel killed trying to infiltrate the south, tools, maps, food packs, even a miniature submarine which was discovered grounded on a sand bar in the Han River far south of the Demilitarized Zone.

Some UNC charges are met with childish replies along the line of "It couldn't possibly have been our men who intruded into your side because no one was missing from our barracks last night." Very often the Communist senior member calls a MAC meeting to charge the UNC with actions which were actually committed or "invented" by north Korean personnel.

A collection of sky-blue and dark green corrugated metal buildings and guardposts, the UNC's "Freedom House" and north Korea's "Freedom Park" make up the Joint Security Area, the site of the MAC meetings. Here, in a roughly circular area about 867 yards wide, the UNC meets Communism face to face.

The tourist in Korea can also meet Communism face to face at these meetings. Tours to the JSA are scheduled regularly by the Armistice Affairs Division of the UNC.

Upon entering the area, visitors pass the Communist guardhouse known as "The Ice Cream Parlor," located on top of a small hill about 100 yards from the conference buildings. The Communist guards stare and glare while giving them the once-over. In addition to the stationary guardposts, the area is filled with roving members of UNC and



How do you count cadence in Korean? —north Korean guards march into the Military Armistice Commission conference building where sightseers come to watch proceedings and hear U.S. Air Force MG Demier state UN position. Above, UN Command security force advances smartly to take up posts.

north Korean security forces. These guards mingle with the crowds to "protect" visitors from the opposition's security force and to prevent fraternization between visitors and newsmen of the two sides.

Pistol-armed north Korean guards stand stoop-shouldered in their over-size, olive drab, wool uniforms. They wear the same uniform the year around. UNC security personnel, members of the U.S. Army, are armed with .45 caliber automatic pistols and wear a plastic helmet and seasonal uniforms.

The Military Demarcation Line bisects the conference buildings so that Communist representatives negotiate from north Korean territory and UNC representatives from the Republic of Korea. Buildings maintained by the UNC are painted sky-blue. Communist buildings are dark green.

Upon touring the area, visitors note that whenever possible the Communists have built their buildings a bit higher than UNC structures. This gives them "superior military advantage" in case anything happens, they explain. Their joint duty office and the Ice Cream Parlor are also built on hills for the same reason.

In the JSA, the Communists keep a small flock of what they term "freedom seeking pigeons." According to Communist propaganda, these birds will not land on any building which does not house freedom lovers. Actually, the pigeons have been "shock-trained" never to land on anything painted blue and thus, of course, they never come to rest on UNC buildings.

More propaganda is embodied in the Communist "Freedom Park". Here they maintain a pagoda, benches, shrubbery and a garden where they sometimes serve refreshments to the few visitors and press representatives they allow at MAC meetings.

The UNC's answer to Freedom Park is "Freedom House", greatly despised by the Communists because it is the tallest building in the JSA. The structure was designed, erected and dedicated by the people of the Republic of Korea as a historical symbol of the hope for peaceful reunification of the divided Korea under a free and democratic form of government. In front of the building stands a statue of U1 Chi Mun Dok, famous Korean general of the seventh century A.D., dedicated to Republic of Korea and United Nations troops who gave their lives in the defense of the Republic and freedom. Inside the house are displays of Korean art objects, modern



"Freedom House" was designed, erected and dedicated by people of Republic of Korea as symbol of hope for reunification of their country under a free government.

consumer goods, and a photographic history of pre- and post-war Korea.

Straddling the Military Demarcation Line, the green, felt-topped conference table holds small replicas of UNC and north Korean flags. The north Korean flag stands about two inches taller and is a little larger than the UNC flag.

At one time, during early stages of the Armistice Commission negotiations, the flags were as they are today. But each side began displaying larger flags during successive meetings, until the flags could no longer fit in the conference room. They were becoming an obstacle in negotiations so an agreement was reached on a reasonable size and height. Like a little child who has to have the biggest lollipop or the best roller skates, the north Koreans again, as with the conference buildings, ignored the specifications agreed upon and now display a bigger flag than does the UNC.

The Communist guards in the JSA have to keep a close watch on their visitors or more people like Mr. Yi, disillusioned with Communism and seeking a better way of life, might attempt to defect through the JSA. This is one reason the Communist visitors and newsmen have been kept to a minimum. North Korean visitors over a four-year period from 1963 to 1966 averaged only about 960 per year. For the same period, UNC visitors averaged about 25,500 per year, well over 25 times as many.

At this ideological mixing bowl, where social doctrines clash and representatives of two ways of life intermingle, the United Nations Command at Panmunjom shows the world that it has no need to zealously guard and subjugate its people to ideals in which they do not believe—even when Armistice dealings bring it face to face with Communism. AD

MACV'S New Headquarters

Headquarters personnel of U. S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, (MACV) recently moved into their new home at Tan Son Nhut near Saigon. Already called by some "the Little Pentagon," the 23 acre complex is an independent city, with its own electric power plant, communications, water wells and sewage system.

A three story steel and frame mess hall and barracks are being constructed to house 900 enlisted MACV personnel. For the past several years, MACV headquarters and staff sections have been housed in compounds dispersed throughout the Saigon-Cholon area.



AD $ WINNER



In the skies over Vietnam, man and Birddog are

Looking For Charlie

SFC Joseph Browning

We had an interesting little game we played in Vietnam, called "Looking for Charlie." On our side we had two pairs of sharp eyes and a growing knowledge of Viet Cong tactics; On his side Charlie had all the tricks of camouflage learned in over two decades of warfare. Our objective—find Viet Cong training camps, munitions factories and storage areas in forests and swamps of An Xuyen Province. Our opponent's goal—shoot down the pesky Americans in their insolent little plane before they brought in fighter-bombers. The ultimate stakes of both sides—total destruction.

Ca Mau, capital of An Xuyen Province, squats in the middle of a fertile, watery rice bowl some 155 miles southwest of Saigon. When I joined U.S. Advisory Team 59 there as an enlisted intelligence advisor, I soon learned that the vast U Minh and Nam Can forests were virtual sanctuaries for Viet Cong supply and training activities.

With Vietnamese forces already spread thin among scattered outposts, little could be done about the enemy bases. Then in early 1965

SERGEANT FIRST CLASS JOSEPH BROWNING, now assigned to Fort Hood, Texas, served for a year as intelligence advisor in Vietnam.



the first U.S. Air Force forward air controller (FAC) was assigned to the advisory team. That's when our little game began.

The FAC wanted targets, the province chief wanted the VC bases destroyed, and I was to verify the intelligence we were gathering. With the FAC at the controls in the front seat and me and my notes and maps in the back seat of the little O-1 "Birddog", the Army and Air Force formed a partnership that was to endure hundreds of eventful hours over the southernmost province of Vietnam.

From refugees, defectors and captives our information came—training camps camouflaged in heavy undergrowth to the west; supply warehouses to the south; weapons repair shops to the east. Some bases reportedly had existed for years.

It didn't take us long to realize that the Viet Cong were far from being amateurs at camouflaging their bases. A defector would describe a weapons cache hidden at the confluence of two streams. Even flying at treetop level, we could find no buildings. Again with Vietnamese intelligence personnel we'd talk to the former VC. He'd repeat his story and up we'd go again. This time, if we were lucky and the sun was at the right angle, perhaps we'd find a carefully hidden thatched-roof shack beneath the undergrowth. With the province chief's approval, the FAC would direct his fighter-bombers on target and the building, often torn apart by thunderous secondary blasts as stored ammunition exploded, would go up in smoke.

We learned that a thorough knowledge of the enemy and the countryside was the most direct route to finding hidden bases. For instance, in An Xuyen the enemy used sampans exclusively for moving supplies through the water-logged peninsula, so we spent less time searching dry forests and concentrated on the thousands of canals interlacing the big swamps. Hidden beneath the undergrowth along these narrow, winding waterways we sometimes discovered whole villages sheltering VC trainees, warehouses and manufacturing facilities.

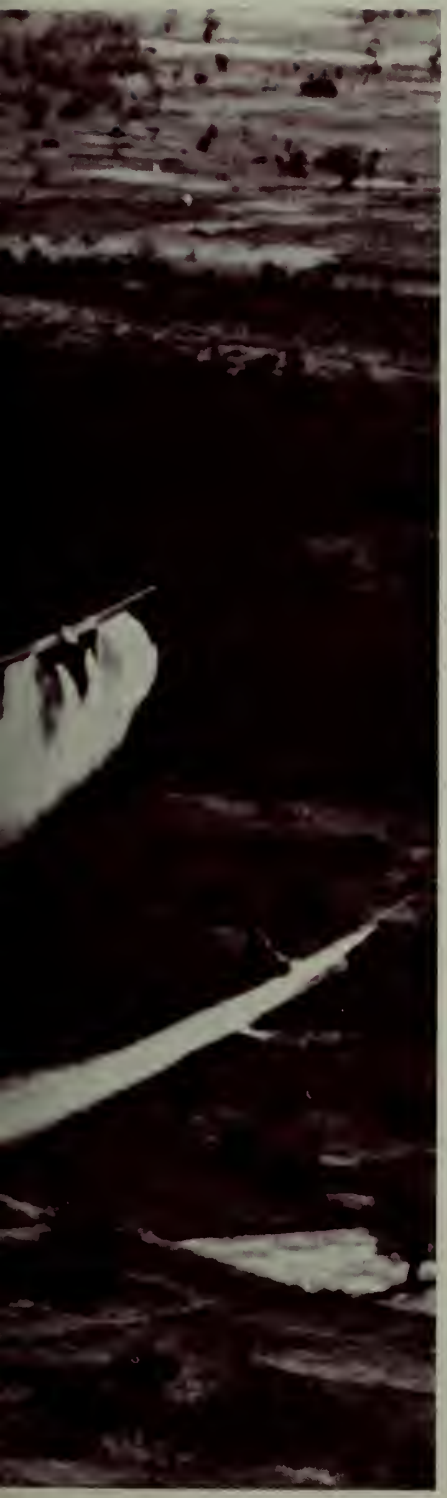
Finding these bases depended largely on bright sunlight. From about 1100 to 1400 hours the searing Asian sun penetrated the thick underbrush without casting long, obscuring shadows. Then the slightest color deviation from the dark green tropical growth could be noticed. At treetop level we could determine whether a light spot was a camouflaged roof or just a tangle of jungle growth.

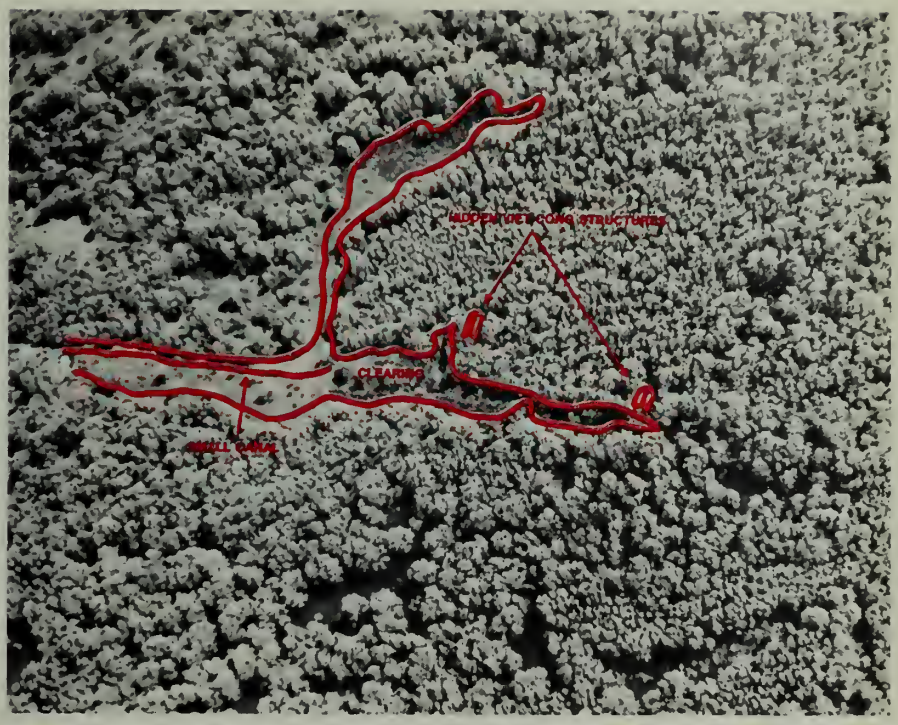
In the rainy season, the trick was to fly over the suspected area at such an angle that the sun was reflected off the water-covered forest floor. When the reflection encountered a solid object such as a building, it was momentarily interrupted. Thus alerted, we would check closer to identify the object.

In one case, the color of tree leaves was an important clue in locating a big VC base, which refugees said had been set up. After carefully plotting the location on our map, we took off for visual reconnaissance.

The necessary canals were there, but the sparsity of cover almost misled us. The whole area looked too open to hide a training camp. We were expressing our disappointment on the intercom when suddenly we both realized that something just didn't look right down there. In several places big patches of the forest were lighter, yet all the trees ap-







Three Air Force UC-123 Providers spray defoliant chemicals on the dense Vietnamese jungle to increase visibility. Above, hidden buildings can be seen through the forest of An Xuyen, southernmost province in Republic of Vietnam.

peared to be the same type. It took several minutes of "eye-balling" and an on-the-deck pass before we discovered the secret.

To compensate for the lack of sufficient overhead cover, the VC had bent treetops down over the low buildings and tied them in place. The light-colored patches simply were the undersides of leaves on the bent trees. Subsequent airstrikes resulted in over a hundred structures destroyed. Later intelligence reports claimed that almost 300 VC trainees were killed or wounded.

In the rice-growing region north of Ca Mau the Viet Cong would hide his small three-man sampans by sinking them in the muddy water, while larger boats were tucked under tall grass growing along the stream banks. To find these we'd fly parallel to the waterway, to spot the irregular shape of a sampan under the overhanging vegetation.

On a VR (visual reconnaissance) mission over the grassy plains north of Ca Mau one day we received a report of a VC battalion bivouacked in farmhouses on a canal. We tried to draw them out by flying low to attract groundfire. The FAC even fired smoke rockets close to the houses, but nothing stirred; not a shot was fired. Finally we moved away from the houses and concentrated on nearby canals in hopes of finding their sampans. About 2000 meters from the houses, we noticed that a big patch of tall grass was disheveled and trampled. Some of it was bent *into* the prevailing northeast wind while the grass nearby waved gently *with* the breeze. A

faint trail leading from the canal into the tangle did not emerge from the other side.

It was a gamble, but when scheduled fighter-bombers arrived we diverted them from another target and put them in on the high grass.

"If this turns out to be just a buffalo pasture, what'll we report for BDA (bomb damage assessment)?" my Air Force partner wondered aloud from the front seat.

The first bomb run was a near-miss and only denuded the suspected area. Then, swooping in a few feet off the ground, we counted seventeen mud-splattered steel drums—the VC battalion's fuel supply for its motorized sampans.

We didn't locate the battalion, but we slowed it down for awhile. Perhaps more important, we had discovered the answer to another of the enemy's camouflage ruses.

An Xuyen has over 150 miles of coastline, most of it isolated from inhabitated areas by wide belts of tangled mangrove swamps. With only one government outpost near the sea, the province is ideally suited for arms infiltration and storage. Despite stringent U.S. and Vietnamese naval patrols, war materiel continues to filter in from the north.

We learned that munitions-laden junks would usually arrive off the coast under cover of darkness. Then, guided by pre-arranged signal lights, the junks would pick up an escort of local guerrillas and push up coastal rivers to a designated point, where the cargo would be carried by smaller sampans to hidden warehouses.

If the ocean-going junks couldn't return to sea before daylight, they would tie up along the riverbank under a canopy of treetops. If that particular area was devoid of overhead cover or the junk was too large to hide under the trees, the crew would camouflage the deck with green brush and grass. More bushes would be cut and stuck in the mud around the hull to break up the ship's outline.

To find these infiltrators we used the same method that worked on the grassy plains—fly parallel to the waterways, staying far enough out to be able to see under the overhanging foliage. If there were no overhanging tree tops, we'd fly directly over the river while scanning the banks for disturbed natural foliage and the telltale hue of wilted leaves.

All the time we were peering over Charlie's shoulder he was not merely casting angry glances skyward. The frequency with which little round holes appeared in the Bird-dogs attested to this.

The Viet Cong had rules when to fire and when not to fire at observation planes. If we circled an area where a Viet Cong troop unit lay hidden, it was forbidden for anyone to fire at the plane. We even heard of an itchy-fingered soldier being executed for ignoring orders and drawing an air strike down on his unit. However, if the little plane became too nosy, outlying guerrilla security elements attempted to draw us away from the main unit with groundfire.

It would have been comforting to know that all VC had orders not to fire at observation planes, but at times it seemed as though we were free game for every VC big enough to handle a rifle.

While we were orbiting over a Vietnamese battalion on a local operation one day, a fellow advisor, his interpreter and battalion intelligence personnel were talking to a villager below. A child of three or four suddenly burst into the house shouting something to the villager. There was a moment of embarrassed silence before the youngster was quickly hustled out the door. "Very funny," laughed the interpreter later. "Kid say, 'Daddy, airplane flying over house. Aren't we going to shoot at it?'"

Night flying always brought out the old pros with their automatic weapons and tracers. About three orbits over any area with the belly beacon on would attract arcs of fiery tracers like a magnet. Although the VC had a long way to go to make good quail hunters, we still got our feathers dusted occasionally.

Later as an Army L-19 pilot and more FACs were assigned to An Xuyen, we were able to maintain an almost continuous surveillance of enemy infiltration routes and training areas.

In time the Viet Cong came to respect and fear our little planes as they flitted across flooded rice fields and tangled swamps looking for Charlie.

East, oh, east of Himalay
Dwell the nations underground,
Hiding from the shock of day,
Francis Thompson

Tunnel Warfare



Look out for almost anything



Look out for noxious air



Look out for booby traps

The following is based on background information given at the Fort Belvoir Engineer School to Combat Engineers on their way to Vietnam.—*Editor.*

During World War II and the Korean War, the enemy often lived and fought from caves which served as natural fortifications. A similar problem exists in Vietnam where the enemy is using underground tunnels dug during World War II, with many new ones constructed for use as underground defense systems, storage facilities, hospitals, command posts and munitions plants.

They are usually arch shaped with a diameter of 2½ to 3 feet. The entrances are usually smaller than the tunnel itself, extremely well concealed and covered with a trap door type opening.

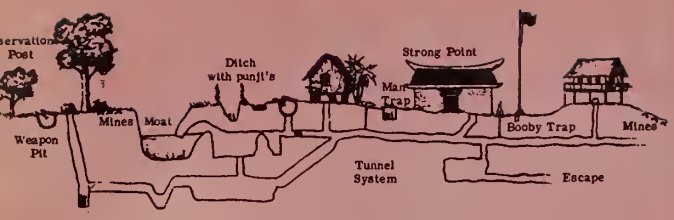
The Viet Cong dig tunnels wherever the tactical situation warrants. They serve as a network of tactical bunkers as well as an underground defense system. Often a shallow tunnel system consisting of two or three well concealed bunkers will be emplaced near an area of heavy growth. This affords the advantages of good fields of fire from the bunker positions as well as aerial concealment.

In some areas, the VC seem to exist almost entirely below ground. Two and three layer tunnel systems have been found—including submerged bunkers and interlocking tunnels. The bunkers, usually about four feet high and five feet square, are cleverly camouflaged. Storage areas, generally four feet high and six feet square, are found from four to seven feet below ground. They, too, have exit tunnels leading to other rooms or to an escape route.

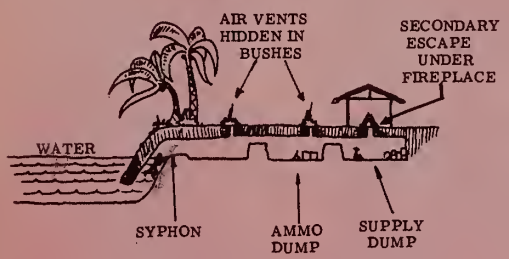
Underground living quarters—often elaborate multi-level systems—are well camouflaged and usually booby trapped. Some have been found as large as fourteen feet long, eight feet high and six feet wide. They are usually reinforced, connected with tunnels and used as hospitals and command posts.

There are various ways of rendering these tunnels useless to the enemy. Conventional explosives have certain limitations. A recent development, the XM 69 Demolition Set, Tunnel Destruction has proved highly effective. The various conventional explosives used include block explosives, shaped charges, cratering charges, and bangalore torpedoes, the latter being the most effective.

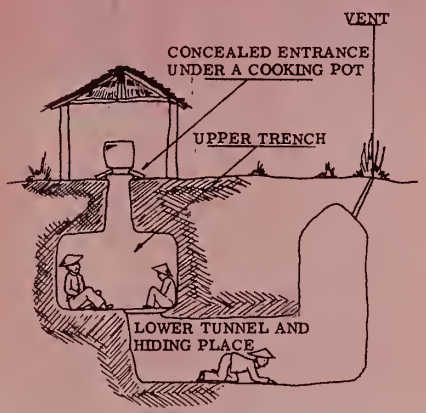
Typical VC Fortified Village



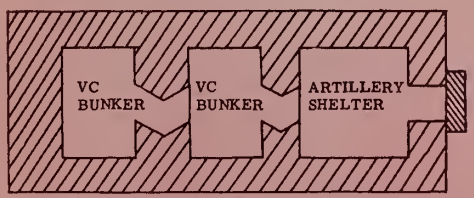
Guerrilla Base



Hiding Places Under Local Homes



VC Underground Bunker



VC ENTRANCE SKILLFULLY CAMOUFLAGED

Bunker shown above was discovered in the vicinity of Da Nang during June/July 1965 by ARVN units.

It is a multi-bunker tunnel with angled connecting tunnels. Each bunker has space available for 3 or 4 men. The entrance to the VC bunker is built into the wall of the artillery shelter and skillfully camouflaged. A second bunker is concealed behind the first; each entrance in turn is camouflaged on the outside by local inhabitants.











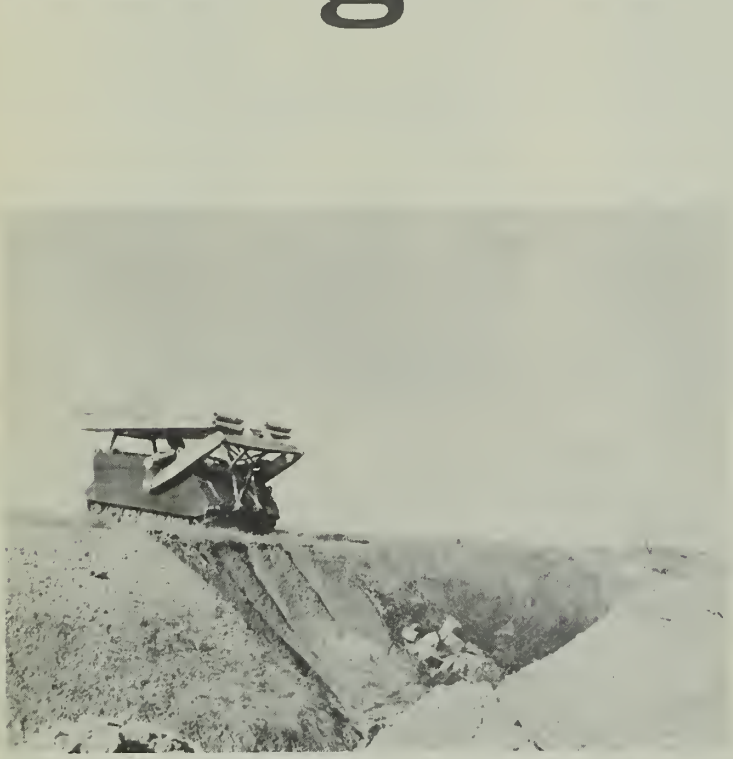




Clockwise from upper left—a 40-foot deep well concealed tunnel entrance. Another complex is put out of business permanently. Some tunnels hide food which is brought up for distribution to villagers. Soldier prepares to blow up a tunnel complex. An officer keeps in touch with men exploring underground maze. Entrances and exits are often cleverly camouflaged.

The Engineers Marginal Terrain Assault Bridge proves its versatility in Vietnam as a

Bridge Into Battle



Approaching a deep gully, the armored personnel carrier . . .



. . . launches its 33-foot span that can handle 15-ton load



. . . on its stress-carrying extruded aluminum frame and then . . .



. . . quickly disconnects and crosses on its own bridge.

A combination of natural and man-made obstacles to mobility in Vietnam—ranging from the loam and sticky-when-wet clay of the lowland savannas and monsoon-flooded areas, to rice paddies, dikes, canals, roads, bridges of ox-cart era dimensions and strengths—all make military operations difficult. Adding to the problem is the tactically-hampering but essential policy of non-destruction of crops of the Vietnamese villagers in whose territory the Army operates.

All this limits the use of the Army's overwidth, heavyweight armored vehicles, with their M48 and M60 tank-launched bridges and wheeled vehicle-transported assault bridges which were designed for use in a high mobility and total war environment of the recent past. In Vietnam, conventional-width, fast-moving armored vehicles, such as the M-113 Armored Personnel Carrier, have been found to overcome most of these obstacles to mobility.

However, these light vehicles have encountered difficulty in crossing steep-sided irrigation and drainage ditches in the delta rice paddies. Although capable of swimming, the carriers sometimes have to enter the canals practically nose-down and often sink. If they don't sink, they often can't climb out on the other side. Usually, the APC's have to wait until heavy bridgebuilding equipment is moved in, or until the canal is filled with dirt and compacted to permit safe crossing. Both are time-consuming.

A partial solution was reached late in 1965 when the U.S. Army Mobility Equipment Command's Engineer Research and Development Laboratories, Fort Belvoir, Virginia, developed an expedient deck balk

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James R. Bolton

bridge using field-available material. Built from M-4 balk carried on two APC's, and launched by one of the carriers fitted with a field-fabricated H-boom, it can be operational in 12 minutes, and now is being used successfully.

Continued study has led to tests of an experimental swampy-terrain assault bridge, carried "at the ready" by a single APC, that can be hydraulically unfolded in two minutes, without exposure of personnel, in a manner similar to the tank-launched scissors bridge. It provides a gap crossing capability over 33-foot spans.

The new bridge is a modified open box with composite deck section. Major components are four tapered box sections, hinge pins, and horizontal and vertical crossing bracing. The sections are pinned together at the hinges to form a treadway. The two treadways are then joined by bolting the braces between them to form the assembled bridge, which is built of weldable aluminum alloy.

Several other innovations include a non-eccentric hinge employed at the juncture of two folding leaves, to provide a completely flush bottom flange, and a folding mechanism completely new in principle, including a folding cylinder with major aluminum components.

The ground pressure of the combined launcher and 2750-pound bridge is less than that of the combat-loaded basic armored personnel carrier. The horizontal center of gravity of the vehicle with the bridge mounted in travel condition is approximately the same as the combat loaded vehicle, so the combination does not detract appreciably from mobility of the basic vehicle, on land or in water.

A two-man crew—a bridge operator and a driver—is required to launch and recover the bridge. They have good frontal vision at all times but overhead vision is limited when the bridge is in travel condition. With some restriction, standard M-113 armament can be mounted and operated when the bridge is in transport.

In operation, the bridge is launched from its travel position by engaging the hydraulic pump. The bridge is placed over the gap by proper sequencing of the launching and unfolding cylinder control valves. Then the lock pins are hydraulically disengaged and the launcher is backed away; the hydraulic lines to the bridge are automatically separated at the quick-disconnect couplings. The launching mechanism is then raised to travel position and the vehicle proceeds across the bridge. The ease and quietness of the complete launching operation have been outstanding features during the test. Retrieval of the bridge can be accomplished in 10 minutes by reversing the launching procedure—but one man is exposed to fire as he hooks up the connections.

While tests of the APC-launched bridge have been limited, results have been encouraging. It has been subjected to a 27-ton static load, and a 20-ton wheeled vehicle dynamic load without visible or recorded distress. Its ability to enter and emerge from water obstacles has exceeded expectations. Mobility and stability on both land and water also have been excellent. This latest example of Engineer adaptability is helping to smooth the way for combat units in Vietnam, by providing a highly mobile, reliable bridge into battle.

Getting to Know You

"Any gum, Joe?" Today in Vietnam this may be the beginning of lasting friendship. The soldier expresses his love for children in many more tangible ways. He helps build orphanages and schools; he kicks in to collections to buy milk and school supplies; he writes to the folks back home to ask for assistance in clothing ragged kids; he shows them how to use soap and water and he treats the multitude of diseases found in that war-torn country. The camera cuts across language barriers to reveal the soldier's compassion in this Vietnam album of the Family of Man.







"Open Wide," says one medical technician while second says "Grin and Bare It" as they stage sick call for villagers.







Nearly every unit in Vietnam aids an orphanage or conducts some civic action program. Above, LTC Rockwell, 1st Infantry Division, at An Loc orphanage; above right, SP5 Boren, 101st Airborne Division, at Tuy Hoa hospital; right, CPT Willmore, Civil Affairs Officer, 11th Aviation Group, built shower for kids from An Khe area.



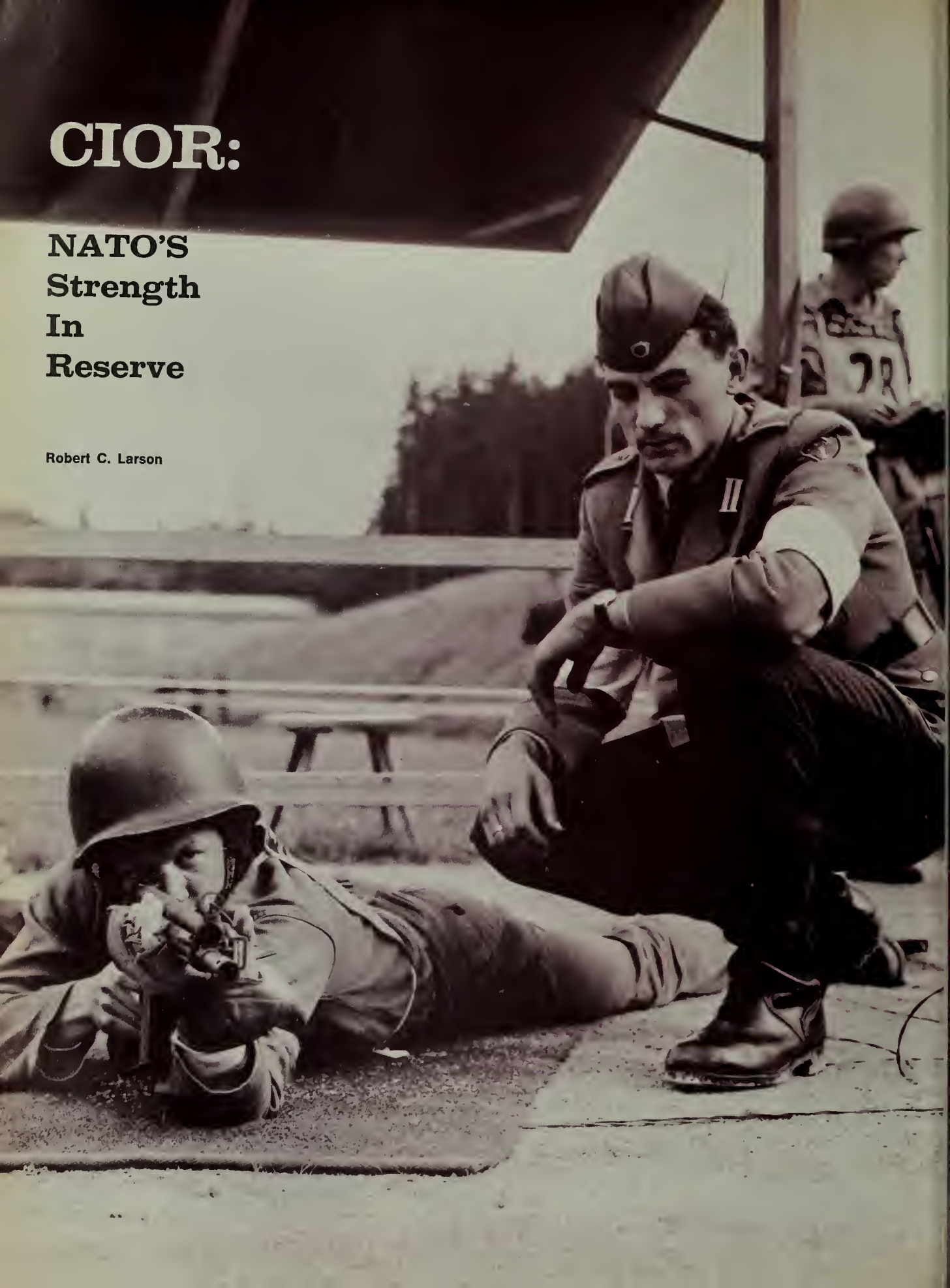


Army coaches from 125th Air Traffic Control Company stage soccer game at Danh Bao orphanage. Right, young fan cheers his favorites while enjoying "light" lunch.

CIOR:

NATO'S Strength In Reserve

Robert C. Larson



WITH a strength almost matching that of the entire American military establishment in Europe, the Interallied Confederation of Reserve Officers—CIOR, for short—is probably the world's largest and certainly the world's most cosmopolitan reserve organization.

Only 15 percent of CIOR's half million members are reserve officers on active duty. The remaining 85 percent are private citizens of every profession in the member countries of the organization—Belgium, Canada, Denmark, the United States, France, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Older than NATO—it was founded in 1948—CIOR is one of NATO's most voluble advocates. It promotes and supports NATO aims through close contacts with Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) and among reserve officers of the NATO countries. CIOR also acts as advisor to defense departments of the NATO nations to help increase their potential defense. Associated with CIOR is the 15,000-strong Interallied Committee of Medical Reserve Officers.

ROBERT C. LARSON is Publications Officer, Command Information Division, Headquarters, United States Army Europe.

As a charter member of CIOR (a French abbreviation), France is one of its staunchest supporters, despite the official position of the French government on NATO. With some 50,550 reserve officers on the rolls, France has the third largest membership in CIOR. Italy and the United States are first and second.

Aims of CIOR are not just shiny planks in a platform for display in membership drives and at annual conventions, but solid timbers that hold the organization together and give it purpose. The governing body of CIOR is its executive committee, which has up to four delegates from each member nation. They meet twice a year to review the work and the proposals of the eight standing CIOR committees, and they also plan the annual convention. The twenty-first CIOR gathering will be held in Paris in 1968.

The committees prepare studies, gather data, and exchange views on subjects of mutual concern. These include the changing status of reserve officers in the member nations; education and training for reserve officers; psychological warfare and subversion; press and public relations; and changes and amendments to the CIOR constitution and by-laws.

Because of the great emphasis CIOR places on personal contacts among reserve officers, one committee is exclusively concerned with coordinating visits, tours, and officer exchanges. Thanks to the efforts of its liaison committee at NATO headquarters, CIOR members have toured NATO and SHAPE headquarters, visited service schools of member nations, taken part in maneuvers and field exercises. Each year the executive committee selects





Plotting its position during range estimation and target designation phase of run is a U.S. team, left, while above another team clears hurdle during competition.



Members of executive committee, wives and guests, attend religious service in Munich to mark official opening of XIXth Congress of Interallied Confederation of Reserve Officers.

individual members for an 18-day orientation tour of major military installations in the United States.

Most exciting part of each annual convention is the military athletic competitions. Each member nation may enter from one to six teams in the competition, a three-day affair that combines the rigors of basic training with the trials of a torture chamber.

On the first day the teams fire three basic weapons of the host country. On the next day they make a cross country orientation run that includes not only a lot of diversified terrain, but also a map problem, a range estimation problem, and a hand grenade toss. On the final day of the competition, team members run an obstacle course that looks like an outdoor torture chamber, with its intricate network of hurdles, concrete tunnels, through a 50-yard pool that's cluttered with obstacles. Despite increasingly keen competition, the United States has managed to win first place trophies since 1963.

For the sake of convenience, the president and the secretary general of CIOR have the same nationality. They are elected for two years, and both jobs rotate from country to country. Rank is of little importance; the first president of CIOR was a major, and the present incumbent is a rear admiral. From 1962 to 1964 Prince Peter of Greece and Denmark, a reserve lieutenant colonel, served as president and brought the United Kingdom into the fold. He is still extremely active in the organization.

American membership on the executive committee includes Major General James E. Frank (USAR) and Rear Admiral John E. Harlin (USNR)—both past presidents of the Reserve Officers Association of the United States—and Lieutenant Colonel Leon G. Turrou (USAR-ret.), the first American president of CIOR (1960-1962).

The individual members at large have an enormous collective influence on decisions that enhance the North Atlantic Alliance. General Lyman L. Lemnitzer, Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, recognized this when he told the delegates to the 1966 CIOR convention in Munich: "Your organization and its individual members play a very important role in generating increased knowledge and understanding of NATO. I cannot overstate the importance of the service you render both within Allied Command Europe and to the Alliance as a whole."



GEN Lyman L. Lemnitzer, Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, speaks at opening of the Congress.

The 2D's Fiftieth

50



Celebrating its fiftieth anniversary in October, the 2d Infantry Division today holds the line in the Republic of Korea. Activated in Bourmont, France, on 26 October 1917, it participated in six major campaigns during World War I where it earned more decorations than any other American division. In World War II the "Indianhead Division" fought from Normandy to Pilsen, Czechslovakia, until the European fighting ended. The Division arrived in Korea in August 1950, where it was called upon to counter enemy attacks in numerous "fire brigade" actions. After the war ended, the Division moved to Fort Benning, Georgia, only to return to Korea in 1965 in a transfer of units and colors (minus personnel and equipment) with the 1st Cavalry Division. AD



Pushing past abandoned enemy weapons, the 2d Infantry Division enters German village in closing days of World War II. At left, a member warily enters another village half way around the world in Korea, 1950. Today the Division again serves in Korea, aiding in defense along the Demilitarized Zone.



QUIZ Where in the World Are You?

SO you think you've been around? Old-timers might have an edge in this quiz, so we'll give you a couple of clues. The answer to number six is out of this world, and Old Glory figures prominently in determining the location of number ten. Get them all right and you're another Lowell Thomas. Six right, and you'd better subscribe to Holiday or National Geographic. Five or less, sign up for another hitch and see more of the world.

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7



8.



9.



10.



Answers on Page 62

October is a bit cool for swimming in most climes. But Miss Chris Noel—closely related to Santa Claus—can put the temperature up degrees enough to make swimming most pleasant. AFRTS has a winner in this winsome lass and soldiers everywhere stay glued to their radios when Chris comes their way with songs and stories.









Champions all—left above, MSG William B. Blankenship; above right, SSG John Kingeter; right center, MAJ Sallie Carroll; below SSG Barbara Hile; bottom of page, 1LT Margaret Thompson.

Shooting for The Stars

A group of lively "dead shots" operates out of Fort Benning, Ga.

They belong to the U.S. Army Marksmanship Training Unit. No record is safe against their sure-fire accuracy. Rifles and pistols are their arms and they have won many a shoot.

Among the big guns at USAMTU are Lieutenants Margaret L. Thompson and Gary Anderson, Master Sergeant William B. Blankenship, and Staff Sergeant John P. Kingeter, as well as Major Sallie Carroll and Staff Sergeant Barbara Hile.

The mission of the unit is to improve the level of marksmanship in the Army and to produce better shooters for national and international competition. In the field of international shooting, Army marksmen dominated the 1966 World Shooting Championships at Wiesbaden, Federal Republic of Germany, taking 18 of the 39 berths on the U.S. team. They provided pivotal scores for record-breaking team efforts and helped the U.S. win 17 Gold Medals, 6 Silver Medals, and 6 Bronze Medals.

The unit conducts the Small Arms Firing School (SAFS) each year at the Camp Perry Matches, teaching techniques of marksmanship instruction to members of both military and civilian organizations.

Since 1956 U.S. Army Teams have won two out of three of the National Trophy Contests fired at the National Matches against other service and civilian teams.

The U.S. Army encourages excellence in every line of endeavor, and the members of this unit shoot for the stars! AD



HUMOR IN ARMY GREEN

Cracking the Quip

The bright young lieutenant arrived home forty-five minutes before the battalion commander and his wife were due to call on their first visit. The lieutenant found his pretty wife in tears. On the table were four plates, and on each plate was a handful of graham crackers.

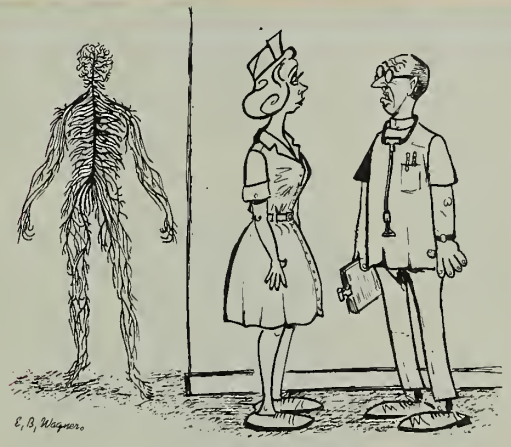
"That's not dinner, is it?" he asked.

"Don't rub it in," she wailed. "I had such a lovely menu planned. But when the steak started to burn and fell into the lemon pie, I had to throw the tomato soup on them both to put out the fire!"

Send your humorous anecdotes, stories from Army life to "At Ease" Editor, ARMY DIGEST, Comeron Stotion, Alexondrio, Virginio 22314.



Ferndale, I think you're carrying this tunnel-rat business a little too far!



The patient is just a bundle of nerves.



You've changed, Ed. What's happened to those qualities we all used to admire so much—your quick temper, your spitefulness, your all 'round rotten disposition?

Answers To Quiz

1. Honolulu, Hawaii
2. Washington Square, New York City
3. Pisa, Italy
4. Berlin, Germany
5. Somewhere in France
6. Somewhere on the moon
7. Taj Mahal, Agra, India
8. West Point, New York
9. Bangkok, Thailand
10. Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Maryland

ARMY TRENDS

What's New in
Equipment, Weaponry

ARMY STUDIES ALTITUDE EFFECTS ON PERSONNEL

The Army last month began studies on the effects of high altitude on the human body. The sea-level phase of the project was conducted at Fort Lewis, Wash. The high altitude tests are underway at Pikes Peak, Colo. The study is expected to provide detailed information on the function of certain vital glands in the human body at high altitudes.

SITE-MARKING TRANSMITTER UNDERGOES TESTS

A new site-marking transmitter which allows troops to home-in on air-dropped bundles has been under evaluation in Vietnam. If tests are successful, adoption as standard equipment is planned for next February. Transmitter has been named AN/GRT-13.

1st LOG GETS NEW SEA PORT

Newport Terminal in Vietnam, a sister facility to the Saigon military port, has been turned over to 1st Logistical Command. Newport Terminal has four deep-draft berths with cargo handling capability of 150,000 tons a month.

ARMY LOOKS AHEAD

The Institute of Land Combat has been organized as part of the expansion of Combat Developments Command. ILC's job will be to design land combat systems to meet threats posed by the world situation 20-25 years in the future.

WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE MODERNIZATION

White Sands Missile Range, N.M., is being streamlined to meet needs of nation's sophisticated missile systems. Modernization will provide improved measurement precision, greater area coverage, faster data reduction and improved reliability.

RADAR ALTIMETERS UNDER STUDY

Results have been under study of a new method to determine aircraft altitude, using special radar altimeter techniques. Results show greatly improved accuracy over widely varying types of terrain. Trial flights were made over tropical jungles and polar icecap.

ARMY-DEVELOPED GENERATORS GET DOD OK

Two small gas-powered generator sets, developed by Army, have been earmarked for purchase by DOD. Both sets, one 5KW and the other 10KW, are self-contained, air-cooled and will be bought for all services as the need arises.

BURN TREATMENT IMPROVED

The development and use of a methylated sulfonamide has resulted in near elimination of burn wound blood poisoning. Striking reduction in mortality also noted. Medication is an ointment applied directly to wound.

MONMOUTH HOSTS CONFERENCE

The U.S. Army Signal Center and School, Fort Monmouth, N.J., will host the 13th Annual Army Human Factors Research and Development Conference from 25th to 27th this month. Theme of the conference will be "Enhancement of Human Performance for Military Operations."

LEGAL EAGLE

What's new in legislation, regulations, publications, policy

DEPENDENT MEDICAL CARE

Several instances have been noted in recent months where dependent parents or parents-in-law have presented dependent identification at civilian medical institutions and received treatment supposedly under the civilian medical care program. Such services are not authorized at government expense for dependent parents or parents-in-law. They are only authorized medical care at any of the uniformed services facilities, provided such services are available. See AR 40-121 and AR 606-5 for additional information.

SOLDIER INSURANCE PROGRAMS

Adequate coverage of a sound insurance program is the mark of foresight in making provisions for one's family. However, in making these provisions, lack of planning has resulted in a number of unfortunate situations related to the insurance coverage of Army personnel. If you are considering a commercial insurance policy, make whatever plans necessary to place the policy into effect on the date you desire. If the premium is not paid in cash when the contract is made, be sure that arrangements meet the provisions of the agreement between you and the company. If you plan to have the policy put into effect on receipt of an allotment, you should anticipate a two-month delay before the policy goes into force. When an allotment is used to pay the premium, it is good idea to follow-up with the company to make sure payments are being received and the desired coverage is in effect.

EXCESS BAGGAGE ALLOWANCE RAISED

DA Message 824400 provides for an additional 34 pounds of excess baggage for enlisted men on PCS orders to or from overseas areas other than Vietnam. Total now authorized is 100 pounds. Enlisted men to Vietnam are authorized 135 pounds of excess baggage on PCS orders.

CONNECTICUT SALES AND USE TAXES

A U.S. District Court in Connecticut has made a judgment that might end sales and use taxes on some servicemen in that state. Court held that sales and use taxes against servicemen who are not permanent residents of that state is in contradiction of Section 514 of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act. Connecticut plans to appeal the decision, and in the meantime does not intend to follow the judgment. The U.S. Department of Justice has asked for an injunction to stop the state from collecting the tax. Men on duty in Connecticut should keep receipts on purchases made there with an indication of taxes paid and wait for final decision on the appeal. District Court indicated that servicemen, trying to get a refund on improperly collected taxes, must comply with the state's 3-year statute of limitations. Those who have receipts for purchases made in the state should file a request for a refund of sales or use taxes paid. Conflicting opinions of the Courts and the State of Connecticut only apply to servicemen who are nonresidents and absent from their home state in compliance with military orders. See your local Legal Assistance Officer for advice.

Daddy Says . . .

. . . that since Grandpa retired from the Army he has ARMY DIGEST mailed to him at home. Grandpa likes to keep up with Army trends and his old outfit. He knew that when he got out he would miss that free copy that he got at his unit, so he filled out a coupon and sent it and a check to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. Daddy says that when he retires from the Army he's going to subscribe to ARMY DIGEST too.*

**(We know Michelle didn't say all that, but our expert in baby conversation translated it from "Goo . . . Bye." That also means: "good buy!")*

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NOVEMBER 1967



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New Americal Division To Be Activated



The U.S. Army's Task Force Oregon now in Vietnam will be reorganized and designated as the Americal Division. The task force is presently composed of the 3d Brigade, 4th Infantry Division; 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division; and the 196th Light Infantry Brigade. It is under the operational control of the Commanding General, III Marine Amphibious Force and is operating in the I Corps tactical zone in Vietnam. Present plans call for the Americal Division to have a similar mission and location.

The original Americal Division was created under similar circumstances in New Caledonia on 27 May 1942, when the 132d, 164th and the 182d Infantry Regiments were combined into a division under Major General Alexander M. Patch, USA. The Americal participated in subsequent campaigns in the Pacific.

The Americal Division was the first U.S. Army Division to bear a name instead of a number. The name, chosen from a list submitted by men of General Patch's command, was suggested by the then PFC David Fonesca, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, a member of the 26th Signal Company, who derived the name from the general phrase "American troops in New Caledonia."



Tanks of the Americal Division take part in push to mop up Japanese forces on Cebu Island of the Philippines during World War II.

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ARMY DIGEST AD

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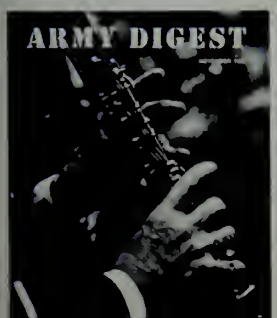
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COVER: The Army is a fighting machine made up of men and materiel, but morale is its motive power. A vibrant morale-booster, music sounds the beat that sets pulses pounding and lifts the spirit. As reported pictorially by SSG Lou White, the men of the far-traveling U.S. Army Field Band are Kings of the Highway, singing on village greens one night, and concertizing in big city auditoriums the next. With cymbals, woodwinds and voices raised in song, they speak for the Army to musical America.

















MEDAL OF HONOR WINNER. SGT David C. Dolby became 11th U.S. Army soldier to receive Nation's highest award for heroism in Vietnam. A native of Oaks, Pa., he is now stationed at Ft Dix, New Jersey. SGT Dolby's actions with 1st Air Cavalry Division merited the Medal of Honor. (For more on 1st Cavalry Division honors, see inside back cover.)

COPTER GUNNERY SAVINGS

Expected to save $3,967,488 a year in helicopter gunnery training is a two-inch billiard ball with four air ports drilled in it. Novel wind sensing device, created by MAJ George O'Grady, is estimated to reduce number of 2.75-inch rockets fired by UH-1 helicopter pilots at the U.S. Army Aviation School from 48 to 7. Rockets must leave the ship with wind hitting evenly around launcher. Device will indicate if it is.

CHRISTMAS MAILING

Servicemen should remind families of deadlines for mailing Christmas cards and packages overseas. Parcels weighing more than 5 pounds should be mailed by 11 Nov if regular rates are to be used. Cards and parcels of less than 5 pounds and less than 60 inches in girth and length combined should be mailed by 1 Dec at regular rates. Cards and parcels mailed by air should be sent between 1 Dec and 11 Dec.

R&R IN AUSTRALIA

Soldiers in Vietnam now making Rest and Recreation trips to Australia's R&R Center in Sydney. A second center is scheduled to open around 1 Jan at Brisbane.

OCCE NOW ACSC-E

Office of the Chief of Communications-Electronics has been designated a general staff agency, the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Communications-Electronics. MG Walter E. Lotz, the ACSC-E, now reports directly to Chief of Staff. Office was formerly organized under Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations.

ROTC SCHOLARSHIPS

Applications for the 1,645 Army ROTC scholarships to be awarded for the 1968-69 school year can be made beginning 1 Dec, and must be completed by 15 Jan. Information and application forms on the 800 new four-year scholarships may be obtained from headquarters of the five CONUS armies or major oversea commands. Scholarships will be awarded to 845 students with 2 years of ROTC training completed.

FBI AWARD FOR ARMY

Army's Provost Marshal General received special award from Federal Bureau of Investigation. FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover presented award to MG Carl C. Turner for "valuable assistance to the FBI."

ARMY SAFETY PROGRAM LAUDED

Arthur Williams Memorial Award presented to Army Safety Director Thomas H. Wilkenson for success of Army safety program.

COMPANY CLERKS GET A BOOST

Personnel Specialists (MOS 71H) have been upgraded from the long standing E-4 authorization to E-5. The boost involves battery and company clerks on unit manning documents. Change outlined in DA Message 830119.

BREAK FOR OVERSEA VOLUNTEERS

Men with dependents returning from overseas who wish to volunteer for oversea assignment may now do so without serving 18 months in CONUS (or area of residence) provided they are otherwise eligible to volunteer. The change will be reflected in revision of AR 614-30. Change will also be considered to determine eligibility for the reenlistment option for direct assignment to oversea area outlined in AR 610-210.

NCO LOGISTICS PROGRAM

NCOs who are, or want to be, a part of the NCO Logistics Program can now enroll in a correspondence course to help further their careers. More information may be obtained from: Commandant, U.S. Army Quartermaster School, ATTN: Deputy Director of Correspondence Course, Fort Lee, Va. 23801.

LIMITED HOUSING IN ALASKA

Housing in Alaska is critical. Officials in USARAL indicate that some men who are moving dependents there with the idea of renting off-post housing are finding that adequate off-post housing is beyond their means. When rent does fall within their income, many times quarters are substandard. Most men encountering the problem are those not authorized concurrent travel or housing for dependents.

CHRISTMAS TRAVEL

Normally, Army troop movements are spread evenly over a given month. However, during December, movements will be concentrated during the first three weeks of the month so that more men will be able to take advantage of the holidays.

POST-GRADUATE INFORMATION SCHOOLING

There is a need for senior officers with training in the information and public relations field for policy-making positions at major command levels and above. Some lieutenant colonels and colonels may now apply for the Chief of Information's FY 69 Civil Schooling Program in Communications and Journalism for 12-18 months of post-grad work. Details for application are in DA Circular 350-54.

OVERSEA REPLACEMENT PROBLEMS

Many men are reporting into Oversea Replacement Stations without proper Processed Oversea Replacement qualifications. Make sure you have what you need for movement. Some of the problem areas noted are improper shots; lack of qualifications in arms; excess, unauthorized or too little clothing for the area assignment.

TWINS KEEP FAMILY T-CORPS WHEEL ROLLING

Twin brothers graduated from Transportation Corps OCS at Ft Eustis, Va., are third generation of their family to serve as Transportation officers. Irving Aden III and Irwin Aden followed paths of father, LTC Irving Aden Jr., and grandfather COL Irving Aden, Ret., when they pinned on gold bars.

"POP" MC COY HANGS UP GREENS

SFC James H. "Pop" McCoy retired from Army after 49 years active duty. "Pop", 69, was assigned to the 556th Light Equipment Maintenance Company, 12th Support Brigade, Ft Bragg, N.C. when he retired. GEN Maxwell D. Taylor's signature on an indefinite re-enlistment waiver allowed McCoy to stay in 14 years beyond normal mandatory retirement age. McCoy claims to have been oldest EM on active duty at time of retirement.

SERGEANTS COACH WINNERS

SFC Roy Combs and SSG Roger Stanley coached the record-topping Infantry team that won the National Infantry Trophy Team match at National Rifle Matches, Camp Perry, Ohio. Six-man Army Eastern team fired at successive ranges of 600, 500 and 300 yards, outscoring nearest competition by 28 points and breaking previous record by 15 points with a 1279 tally.

SERGEANT DEFENDS HER CROWN

SSG Barbara Hile of the Marksmanship Training Unit, Ft Benning, Ga., successfully defended her National Woman's Title at the National Rifle Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio. Competing against the best women shooters in the country, SSG Hile won title for sixth time.

WALTER REED REVISITED

Former disabled Army sergeant Harold Russell, perhaps best known for his role as a disabled sergeant in the film "The Best Years of Our Lives," made a return visit to the Walter Reed General Hospital in Washington, D.C. where he was a patient in 1945. A double hand amputee, Russell is Chairman of the President's Committee on Hiring the Handicapped.

REUNION

LTC Leonce E. Gaiter and Chief Steward Isaac Gaiter were reunited after 21 years in, of all places, Vietnam. LTC Gaiter, CO of the 39th Transportation Bn, 1st Logistical Command, was in Cam Ranh Bay to get the Army Commendation Medal when he met his brother, a chief steward on the SS Mercer Victory which had just docked there.

NAMES THE SAME

West Point Cadet John L. Throckmorton Jr., Class of '68, appointed First Captain and Brigade Commander at U.S. Military Academy. The senior-ranking cadet is son of LTG John L. Throckmorton, a 1935 graduate of the Point, and current Commanding General of Third U.S. Army. Cadet Throckmorton's brother, Thomas, Class of '60, is Army Captain teaching Military Psychology and Leadership at the Academy.

AD LETTERS

On the Spot

Letters! The Pentagan staff gets lats of letters. Gripes, questians, problems, requests. Most are reasanable. Same are Way Out! The ARMY DIGEST is in a goad spat ta find aut what's going an and give you a sampling af the types af letters received by the D/A staff—with the straight answers. Sorry, the DIGEST isn't staffed ta answer individual letters.

Q. Since arriving in Europe, I have read about a jungle or "bush hat" being issued to the troops in Vietnam. What does it look like?



A. A picture is worth a thousand words. *(See right.)*

Q. Are there now, or have there been, women in the Marine Corps?

A. Yes to both questions. There have been women Marines since February 1943. Currently, there are about 2300 engaged in jobs that are much the same as those performed by the Womens Army Corps—administrative or specialized non-combatant technical duties.

Q. I'm due to retire soon and understand that the Red Cross is looking for Field Directors. Is it true? Where's the head office?

A. It is true. Apply to American Red Cross, National Headquarters, 17th and D Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

Q. What percent of commissioned officers decide to quit after their initial obligation?

A. In FY 68, it is estimated that about 80 percent of the Reserve Officer force will get out after satisfying their obligation. With Regular Army officers the figure will be much lower—only about six percent will request release.

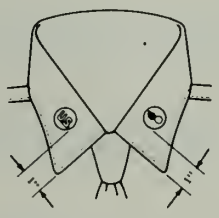
Q. I am in first place on the approved promotion list in my MOS. I am due to leave this duty station for a new assignment but will still be carried on the Morning Report of my old command for 30 days. If a stripe comes down for the position I held before my departure and I am still on the Morning Report, what happens? Can I be promoted even though I am no longer present for duty?

A. You could be promoted by the losing commander—if he so desires—on a date before you are dropped from the Morning Report (EDCSA).

Q. Will it help me get promoted if I join certain civic clubs that are popular in the community near my post?

A. Probably not. Your affiliation with civic clubs and organizations is not a measurement of your ability to perform duties of a higher grade. In fact, members of promotion selection boards are advised to ask only questions that are pertinent and objective.

Q. I saw a man using a silver quarter to measure the position of his collar-brass. How come?



A. The leading edge of the brass disc of the collar brass should be one inch from the leading edge of the collar on the summer uniform. Since the U.S. quarter measures about fifteen-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, it gives pretty good "Kentucky windage."

Q. Do residents of the Soldier's Home pay for maintenance? If not, how is the Home supported?

A. Retired service men and women who live at the Home pay no rent for accommodations and facilities there. The institution is supported by deductions from the pay of all regular warrant officers and enlisted personnel of both the Army and Air Force. The deduction amounts to 10 cents a month and is collected at the end of each fiscal year. The money is deposited in the Soldier's Home Permanent Fund.

Q. I have heard that Martha Raye is going to Vietnam for another entertainment trip. How much does the military pay stars and celebrities to make these trips?

A. The military does not pay entertainers to make trips to entertain U.S. servicemen. Transportation is furnished and a small per diem is provided to offset personal expenses. Miss Raye spent about 10 months in Vietnam on two previous USO-sponsored trips, and was cited for her entertainment work as well as for her emergency nurse role in caring for the wounded. She arrived in Vietnam for a third tour early in October. On this 33-day tour she will act both as star and director of the "Hello Dolly!" show. AD

The Army's Promotion Policy

General Harold K. Johnson
Chief of Staff,
United States Army



The Army's basic objective in its promotion policy is to recognize leadership, professional skill, and potential in both our enlisted and officer corps; and, by timely promotions, capitalize on these qualities to the benefit of the Army and the individual.

However, in an Army where approximately 68 percent of our enlisted strength and 45 percent of our officer strength have less than two years' service, this matter of prompt identification and early recognition of leadership, skill, and potential becomes most difficult. It cannot be accomplished in Washington for our enlisted personnel and our junior officers. For this reason, we have decentralized promotions to the lowest authority which can exercise the necessary review and apply the required objectivity in the selection process.

Another aim is to assure that, within certain constraints, an individual who is actually doing a job gets the rank and pay for that job. Although there are individual cases where this objective is not achieved immediately, the Army has established liberal waiver procedures which do provide adequate opportunities for accelerating the promotion of deserving enlisted members.

During recent years the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Congress have given promotion allocations to the Army which were adequate and liberal; so our promotions have not been hindered by outside agencies or considerations. However, certain constraints apply—and these are many and important.

A fundamental constraint is that the Army should not invite a repetition of our Korean promotion experience wherein promotions, particularly in the enlisted area, were made on an essentially uncontrolled basis. Although much has been done over the years to better the "quality hump" resulting from Korea, it still plagues the Army.

Additionally, the Army must keep an eye to the future and take all reasonable precautions to avoid a "quantity hump." This is probably the most difficult single policy question we face; for no one can predict the end of the war nor the nature and timing of the inevitable decrease in Army strength which will follow. Nevertheless, we can be certain that the changes in strength will be precipitous and the time span given to achieve them will be brief. If, during the current period of expansion, we indulge in a runaway promotion policy (particularly in the officer area) we will be faced with a requirement for a massive reduction in force (RIF), a reduction in grade (RIG), and promotion stagnation during the postwar period.

A third constraint derives from the fact that sooner or later a large proportion of our Army will serve in Vietnam; so we must avoid making important decisions on Vietnam promotion policies in isolation. I note that 82 percent of our Infantry majors either have completed a tour in Vietnam or are there now—the statistic alone indicates the inseparability of our Vietnam promotion policies from those applied to the Army at large.

Finally, there is a general constraint which has particular significance to me as Chief of Staff. Promotion decisions taken today directly condition the Army of a decade and generation from now; and these actions will reverberate through the Army personnel structure for at least the service life of the individuals involved. I must, therefore, take all reasonable precautions to avoid policies which, while temporarily appealing, will present my successors with personnel problems which could reasonably have been avoided.

IN the light of these policies and constraints, I want to state my views on certain controversial areas in the promotion field, both enlisted and officer.

The first concerns the criterion which we have established that, prior to the promotion of an enlisted man, a promotion vacancy should exist within the command having promotion authority. At times, we in Washington are under pressure from commanders in the field to relax this criterion. However, to relax this would be tantamount to agreeing that there can be two squad leaders in the same squad. I believe it would seriously disrupt the carefully established pattern of organization and responsibility within the noncommissioned officer corps.

A second area of concern involves the "jump" promotion of enlisted

"Promotion decisions taken today condition the Army of a decade and generation from now . . ."

Chart 1

Average Monthly Enlisted Promotions as Compared to Average Monthly Strength

	E-9	E-8	E-7	E-6	E-5	E-4
Average Monthly Strength Army-wide	5,252	16,584	46,617	98,272	164,026	280,799
Average Monthly Strength USARV*	484	2,124	6,438	15,410	25,052	66,080
Percent USARV to Total	9.2	12.8	13.8	15.6	15.2	23.5
Average Monthly Promotions Army-wide	92	389	1,562	4,304	14,737	38,079
Average Monthly Promotions USARV	22	94	324	1,027	3,321	10,140
Percent of Promotions in USARV to total	23.9	24.2	20.7	23.9	22.5	26.6

USARV grade breakout is estimated based on actual strength of last eight months in FY 67.

*U.S. Army, Vietnam.

personnel. This proposal stems from the understandable desire of a commander in the field to recognize, for example, the performance of a private first class (E-3) who has done a top-flight job as a fire team leader (E-5) in a couple of firefights. If we were to adhere firmly to our basic philosophy that the man doing the job should get the rank and pay for the job, the E-3 should become an E-5 immediately. However, this is one of the principal mistakes made in the Korean promotion experience and we do not want to duplicate it now. The existing waiver authority granted commanders in the field, and the specific exceptions to policy given Vietnam which are designed to recognize outstanding combat leadership, do permit rapid promotion of genuinely deserving individuals without resorting to the jump promotion procedures.

"How well are we doing under existing promotion policies?"

In the officer area, a policy which may have considerable appeal involves "spot" promotions, whereby an individual who is filling an important position in an outstanding fashion (for example, sector advisor in Vietnam) would receive a spot promotion prior to his contemporaries. Although legal authority to make such promotions does exist, I do not favor such a policy. It depends too much on the accident of assignment; and it calls for too delicate a discrimination as to the relative importance of jobs. For example, is the captain doing a major's job in a depot at Cam Ranh Bay more deserving of a spot promotion than a lieutenant doing a major's job in a depot at Taegu? Certainly these factors play some part in all promotions; but we should not magnify them by making them the basis of a separate promotion system.

A basic question which deserves an answer is: "How well are we doing under existing promotion policies?" Any answer must be qualified by recognizing that inequities and inadequacies certainly will exist in any system

Chart 2

Time in Grade (TIG) and Active Federal Commissioned Service (AFCS) At Promotion

Promotion to:	Medians - 1962	Medians - 1964	Actual (as of 16 Aug) - 1967
Colonel			
TIG	10 years	7 years 8 months	5 years 2 months
AFCS	21 years 1 month	21 years 10 months	21 years 5 months
Lieutenant Colonel			
TIG	5 years 10 months	3 years 10 months	3 years 6 months
AFCS	17 years 6 months	17 years 7 months	14 to 15 years
Major			
TIG	5 years 6 months	5 years 1 month	4 years
AFCS	10 years 9 months	11 years 7 months	7 to 7½ years
Captain			
TIG	3 years	2 years 6 months	1 year 2 months
AFCS	4 years 6 months	4 years	2 years 6 months
First Lieutenant			
TIG	1 year 6 months	1 year 6 months	1 year
AFCS	1 year 6 months	1 year 6 months	1 year

which individually affects almost 1.5 million men; but a summary reply which can be substantiated is, "Very well indeed."

For example, from the standpoint of gross numbers of enlisted promotions, we made over 709,000 enlisted promotions in the top-six grades during the last year. This number, in comparison to a total of approximately 729,000 top-six positions authorized for the Army, indicates a highly favorable promotion rate.

Our liberalized enlisted promotion system for Vietnam appears to be working very well. Chart 1 shows that promotion performance in every grade was better in Vietnam than in the rest of the Army. In the officer area, the time in grade and time in service for promotion has been dropping at a satisfactory rate, as shown by Chart 2. A recent comparison conducted by the Office of the Secretary of Defense indicates that, on the whole, the Army enjoys the most favorable position among the Services in promotions. Chart 3 compares the enlisted promotion status of the Services.

". . . the Army enjoys the most favorable position among the Services in promotions."

Finally, our monitorship of the decentralized system and, particularly, of the liberalized enlisted promotion authority granted to commanders in Vietnam, indicates that our commanders are demonstrating a most commendable balance and objectivity in their use of this authority. These and other factors are grounds for general satisfaction but certainly no basis for complacency.

In appraising the Army's promotion experience to date, I am of the opinion that we have, with rare exception, moved in a timely and adequate fashion to make the necessary adjustments as we prosecute the war in Vietnam. This is not to say that we will stabilize our policies as they now stand; for certainly no one can predict what the future may hold in the promotion field. However, if changes become necessary, they will be in keeping with the rationale and basic considerations outlined here. AD

Chart 3

Average Years of Service of Enlisted Men in Top-Six Grades (as of 31 Dec 66)

Grade	Army	Air Force	Navy	Marine Corps
E-4	1.6	5.4	3.4	2.5
E-5	5.4	11.7	7.3	6.1
E-6	12.2	15.3	11.9	12.5
E-7	16.8	18.2	16.5	17.5
E-8	19.2	20.0	18.9	20.7
E-9	21.6	21.9	20.9	24.4
E-4/9*	6.2	11.2	7.4	7.6

*Average years of service for top-six graders.

Medal of Honor Award to SSG Jimmy G. Stewart



In ceremonies presenting the posthumous award of the Medal of Honor to SSG Jimmy G. Stewart, formerly of Company B, 2d Battalion, 12th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile), Secretary of the Army Stanley R. Resor declared:

"I am honored today to represent the President of the United State in bestowing the Medal of Honor upon an American soldier who gave his life heroically for his country. Staff Sergeant Jimmy G. Stewart, whom we honor today, was one of those rare individuals, so completely devoted to duty, that he willingly laid down his own life so that others might live."

The award of the Medal of Honor recognized SSG Stewart's heroic action near An Khe, in Vietnam, on 18 May 1966, when he gave his life to protect five wounded comrades. As the only man in his squad not wounded, he refused to withdraw. He was killed holding his position for four hours in the face of three assaults by a Viet Cong platoon.

"The progress which has been made in the 2d Corps Area in the last two years is in large part due to the outstanding performance of the division of which Staff Sergeant Stewart was a member," Secretary Resor noted. "The 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) deployed directly to the 2d Corps Area in Vietnam at a time when the enemy was threatening to split South Vietnam along the Pleiku-An Khe-Qui Nhon axis. At the time of the division's arrival in Vietnam, nearly half of the population of the 2d Corps Area was under Viet Cong domination. Today 89 percent of that population is under control of South Vietnam and its Allies. In August 1965, 70 percent of the rice land in the 2d Corps Area was under Viet Cong control. Today 95 percent of the rice land is under control of the government of South Vietnam. Two years ago none of the important highways could be used unless a major military effort was launched to open one, for a limited number of days for a specific purpose. Today 90 percent of the important roads are open. Two years ago almost none of the railroads were in operation. Today 53 percent of railroads, or 226 miles,



are repaired and in use.

"The progress which has been made in the 2d Corps Area reflects particularly the extra sacrifice and extra service which have been displayed by those unusual individuals who, under the extraordinary demands of combat, have responded with unusual qualities of leadership and self-sacrifice. Sergeant Stewart was one of these."

[Note: For more on 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) accomplishments and honors, see inside back cover.]

Medal of Honor to Marine GYSGT Jimmie E. Howard

GYSGT Jimmie E. Howard, USMC, who received a Silver Star during the Korean War, was recently awarded the Medal of Honor for actions while serving as a Platoon Leader with Company C, First Reconnaissance Battalion, First Marine Division, Republic of Vietnam.

He and all other members of his platoon but one were wounded and five killed while repulsing a Viet Cong force of estimated battalion strength on 16 June 1966. His platoon was still in command of its position when evacuation helicopters arrived. SGT Howard waved them off and called for additional air strikes and small arms fire against enemy automatic weapons in order to make the landing zone as secure as possible.

As the citation accompanying the award read, ". . . his extraordinary courage and resolute fighting spirit



. . . was responsible for preventing the loss of his entire platoon. His valiant leadership and courageous fighting spirit served to inspire the men of his platoon to heroic endeavor in the face of overwhelming odds . . ."

CONARC's NCO Academies—

Training Ground For Leadership

Specialist 4 Jerome S. Berger



This is how we get from here to there, explains SP5 Robert Ellis as SGT Robert McNeal checks compass directions and SP5 Frank Smith makes notes as part of an exercise at Third Army NCO Academy.

A sergeant practices the technique of conducting a physical training formation.

A University of Alabama English instructor studies into the wee hours learning Army leadership and tactics.

Where?

At the Third U.S. Army Noncommissioned Officer Academy at Fort McClellan, Alabama, one of the five NCO academies in U.S. Continental Army Command (USCONARC). Here—and at similar academies located at Fort Knox, Kentucky; Fort Hood, Texas; Fort Riley, Kansas; and Fort Lewis, Washington—soldiers showing potential for outstanding service are trained to become more effective Army leaders.

Offering a basic course for E-3s and E-4s and a senior course for E-5s and E-6s, USCONARC's NCO academies provide career educational opportunities to NCOs and develop in them the self-confidence and sense of responsibility essential to good leadership.

Only those physically, mentally and morally fit to be NCOs are accepted for this tough, intensive training. Most of the students are Regular Army soldiers who volunteer for the training. Among them are cooks, medics and other specialists, although the courses are infantry-oriented. Most are young: average age for the basic course is 21 or 22; for the senior course, 25. All students are unqualifiedly recommended by their commanding officers.

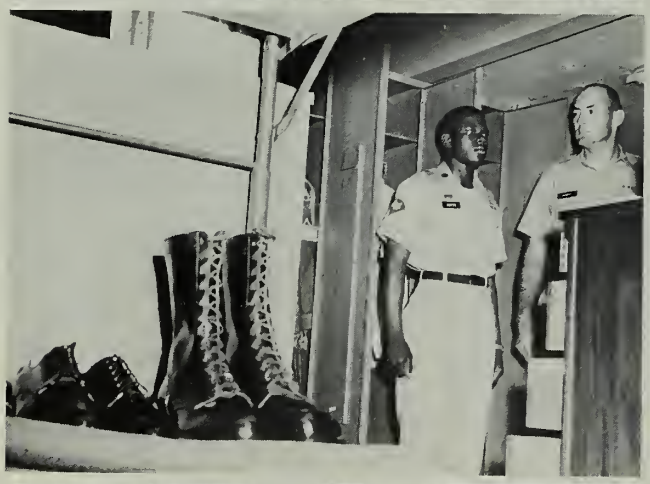
Army Reservists and National Guardsmen are among those enrolled. Two Alabama National Guardsmen from the 20th Special Forces Group, Birmingham, were top graduates of a recent senior course at the Third Army NCO Academy. Honor graduate was Sergeant Olin D. Briggs, an English teacher at the University of Alabama, who is working on his doctorate in English and majoring in linguistics.

Tough and timely is a terse description of NCO Academy activity. On the soldier's third day, he is

SPECIALIST 4 JEROME S. BERGER is assigned to Command Information Branch, Headquarters, U.S. Continental Army Command.

Only those physically, mentally and morally fit to be NCOs are accepted...







SP4 Robert Carriger leads classmates in physical training. MAJ Floyd M. Murphy, Jr., inspects living area and equipment of SP4 Leroy Smith; SP4 Eugene Haskamp uses rattlesnake as training aid.

generally conducting classes—a practical exercise in leadership—using knowledge newly acquired.

In basic and senior courses of five or six weeks duration, nine subjects are presented—drill and ceremonies; physical training; hand-to-hand combat/bayonet; leadership; instructor training; general subjects; weapons training; map reading; and tactics. In the basic course, students concentrate on fundamentals. The senior course emphasizes tactics.

Spot quizzes, mid-term and final exams measure student progress. Student presentations are an important part of the courses. The soldier leads a physical training formation. While he is leading the class, his performance is evaluated from several viewpoints—Is he demonstrating the exercise properly? Is he using correct command voice? Is he maintaining troop discipline?

All available time is spent in training, but a soldier's military bearing and appearance are not left to chance. Each class is assigned tactical noncommissioned officers, called TACs, who see to it that men not only hit the books, but act like soldiers.

To maintain the high standards, only top NCOs are considered for instructor positions—and only NCOs instruct the students. As CPT James R. Vachin, Commanding Officer of Headquarters Company, Third Army NCO Academy puts it: "This is an NCO Academy, run by and for NCOs—and that's the way it should be."

A student's day begins with physical training at 0500 hours. Chow and clean-up of his area follows, with the first class at 0730 hours. His first class period of 50 minutes might be concerned with general subjects—fitting and wearing of the uniform, conducting an inspection, a view of the Communist soldier—followed by a study hall, instruction in combat intelligence, lunch break, an exam in instructor training, class in principles of offense, and two periords of hand-to-hand combat to conclude his day at 1630 hours.

During his first two weeks, the student attends a study hall from 1830 to 2000 hours. If he attains a 75 percent overall average or better, he is excused from evening sessions. Saturdays are devoted to inspections and housekeeping.

At the Third Army NCO Academy, out of 1,000 possible points in the course, 940 are academic. Up to 60 points may be awarded by the student's TAC for soldierly performance during the course. A student must have a minimum of 700 points to pass. A soldier graduating high in his class has advanced his career with improved promotion prospects. Several have even been promoted during the course. AD

Seventh Army NCO Academy—
Its business is

The Making of a Leader



Captain James H. McDonald

The diploma you receive upon completing four weeks of instruction at the Seventh Army Noncommissioned Officers' Academy marks just the beginning of your leadership responsibilities. Already, some 62,000 graduated since the Academy was set up in 1949 have returned to their units to provide better leadership and to share what they learned with others—and also to continue to increase their own proficiency.

CAPTAIN JAMES H. McDONALD, Infantry, is Director of Instruction, Seventh Army Noncommissioned Officers' Academy.

From the beginning, the Academy has sought to develop the ability to recognize and the willingness to assume the responsibilities of the noncommissioned officer. It develops the soldier's confidence to apply his technical knowledge and leadership techniques and to maintain the high personal and professional standards required of a noncommissioned officer.

The newly arrived student at the Academy finds that the Student Company, which will be the center of his life for the coming weeks, is composed of other students whose military backgrounds and jobs vary

widely. One roommate may have been a mechanic; another a clerk, cook, cryptographer, or cannoneer or any of hundreds of other Military Occupational Specialties. They may even come from another service or another country. Since the instruction is general in nature, the Academy has many female members of the Army, Navy and Air Force among its graduates.

The new student sees that he and these hitherto strangers must develop close teamwork and cooperation if they are to meet successfully the tests that lie ahead. He learns to perform his assigned tasks and required studying by organizing his time, establishing work priorities, paying attention to small details—all of which will be useful when he returns to his own unit. The teaching concept at the Academy is that instructors should spend a minimum of time teaching so that students can devote as much time and effort as possible to performing.

Academic training is in four main fields—leadership, instructor training, map reading and tactics. The noncommissioned officer instructors are carefully selected for experience, dedication and ability. Their standard is excellence; their conviction is that they can teach best by example.

The Leadership Committee begins with classes on fundamentals and psychology of leadership and management. The student performs in a leadership position in the student company and in daily relationship with fellow students. The Committee acts out in skit form various situations requiring leadership decisions—and the student solves the problem using the techniques he has been taught. In the Leadership Reaction Course he is given a mission but discovers an obstacle blocking his path. He estimates the situation, forms a plan which he puts into effect, using limited equipment and his own ability. From the instructor's critique he learns his strengths and weaknesses when under pressure.



Because a noncommissioned officer is of necessity a teacher as well as a leader, the Instructor Training Committee gives the student experience in fundamentals of military instruction. A brief presentation—of four or five minutes—is designed to build confidence. Three more presentations, each increasing in time and complexity, are given and finally each man presents a 20-minute conference demonstration. The student thus learns to organize his thoughts, to express himself clearly and concisely whether in a classroom or on a job-training chore. The student here is giving a lecture demonstration on hand to hand combat techniques.



To attain his objective, the student has to know how to locate himself and his squad or platoon on the map and then use the map to get there. Once having learned the theory in a classroom, the student goes into the field. This is one of the practical elements of the tactical exercise that develops self-reliance and instills confidence in the individual.





The tactical portion of the instruction stresses that every noncommissioned officer, no matter what his MOS, is a potential combat leader. A 24-hour field training exercise, called the "Combat Leader's Development Course," provides the opportunity to evaluate and critique the student as he conducts squad-size missions under a variety of combat conditions. The leader must formulate and execute a plan that includes security, a rapid appraisal of the situation and prompt decisions, effective organization and supervision.

To climax the field training exercise, a short-range patrol is executed. Here value of planning, organization, teamwork, alertness are stressed. The student company defends an area from Aggressor probing action at night. Then each student, accompanied by two classmates, takes part in an escape and evasion exercise which tests physical stamina, use of cover and concealment, proficiency with map and compass, and ability to function independently.





The student is constantly evaluated and counselled by his platoon supervisor who combines the virtues of understanding father and demanding old-line top-kick. As the course progresses, however, it becomes clear that the platoon supervisor has an uncanny knowledge of men, which helps the student understand his own men better when he returns to his unit.



On graduation day, when the student commander orders "Pass in Review", each man parades with the realization that he has acquired—or has sharpened—the tools for successful leadership. He graduates with the conviction that he can fulfill his role as an effective noncommissioned officer. AD

On Getting Ahead After Getting Out

Some Thoughts for the Young Man Leaving the Service . . . And His Commanding Officer

Michael J. Kosser

The young man with the collar turned up on his sport coat walked the streets of Terre Haute, shoulders slumped, hands shoved deep in his pockets, the picture of a man beaten at the age of twenty-two.

Yesterday he was a young enlistee, completing his three year tour of active duty, looking forward to returning to his home town and civilian life. Today, though, he is just another jobless kid, not knowing what he wants out of life, feeling very much alone, and lost.

A Young Man's Obligation—Preparation. No matter how brief his service obligation, a young man on active duty should consider the possibility of a career in the service. If he rejects such a possibility, however, he owes it to himself to prepare in every way possible for the day when he leaves military life for a place in civilian society.

If you are in your early twenties, chances are good that you haven't made up your mind what you want to do when you receive your release from active duty. Your tour of active service in the Army provides a good breathing space for you to look at yourself, look around, think and decide where you would like to go and what you would like to do for a living.

To Find a Place in Life. Make a list of those things that you might like to do for a living. When your list is complete, hustle over to your post library and start reading up these occupations. Find out what each job entails, what its qualifications are, whom you have to contact. Soon you'll find you've narrowed down your list to a few choices. Here is where the fun begins.

FIRST LIEUTENANT MICHAEL J. KOSSER, USAR, was assigned to U.S. Army Artillery and Missile School, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, while on active duty.

Write home, or grab a home telephone book and scan the yellow pages to find out who deals in the kind of work you're interested in. Then sit down and start writing letters. If you're close to your RE-FRAD date, ask about job openings. If you've still got plenty of time left to serve, stick to generalities. In any case, be polite, to the point, let the employer know you exist. Tell him who you are and why you're interested. And find out what qualifications and experience are necessary.

Let's say you know the kind of work you want when you get out. Do you need education? Do you need experience? You can get plenty of both in the Army. Army service schools offer courses in many fields that are applicable to civilian work, and they don't cost you a cent. Many colleges and universities offer correspondence and residence courses to service members. The Army will pay a substantial part of the cost of these courses, and you can take them in your spare time. Your post education center is staffed by people who can help you obtain the information you need.

Experience. Many job situations in civilian life have their counterparts in the Army. If you kept the battalion motor pool running in service, you have experience for a good mechanic's job on the outside. If you worked on the post newspaper staff, you're one up on the next guy when you apply for a spot on your hometown newspaper. Find out if there is a slot open somewhere that fits your capabilities. Fitting square pegs in square holes is an Army-wide problem. You can make the job easier for the Army and for yourself, too, telling them your special abilities. And if they give you that square hole, for heaven's sake work hard at it or it won't be worth your time —or the Army's.

Don't Forget the G. I. Bill. Education never stops—and it never hurts. The Veteran's Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966 authorizes Uncle Sam to pay you up to 150 dollars a month for each month you served on active duty to further your formal education. Everybody wants to see a diploma, whether it be a PhD or a certificate of completion from a radio repair school. However much schooling you've received before you leave service, take a little more when you get out. Attend full time and work on the side, or go part time with a full-time job. Many schools have scholarships waiting for you. Ask the man at the education center. He'll know where to direct you.

A Note to the Commanding Officer. These words of advice are not intended to lure your best men out of the service. As you get to know your men, you soon find out who is likely to stay in, and who is likely to leave. You'll get better performance from your short-timers if you can convince them that what they do in the Army can really count when they're trying to make a go in civilian life. Make post-service preparation a part of your Command Information program.

Today, as during any period of expanded military operations, great numbers of non-career men are about to leave the service for the unknown of adulthood in civilian life. In the past our country has been haunted by the ghosts of lost young men who couldn't make the adjustment. Only education and preparation—now, while they are in the service—can prevent them—and you—from joining the ranks of the post-war lost. AD

The Young American's

A Checklist of What They Are Under Current Laws and Regulations As Compiled by the Staff, U.S. Continental Army Command

The concept that a citizen has a duty to serve in the military forces of his government goes back, even before earliest colonial times. About 200 colonial laws were reflections of British laws which required military service to the king. That obligation was written into colonial charters, and later the obligation to the monarch became a duty to the state.

Thus recognition in modern times of the obligation to serve evolved from a necessity, when it was the duty of every man to bear arms in his own defense to protect his life and property. Later, the duty to give military service became the right to bear arms, and was seen as an essential element of personal liberty.

The obligation to serve the state in time of emergency or actual war was recognized long before the Colonial laws—the Romans and Greeks required service of all able bodied free citizens. Later such service developed into a form of militia, which persisted through the Middle Ages and into modern times. Along with this system there developed various methods of conscripting men for long terms.

Massachusetts and Virginia employed a form of conscription during the Revolution. National conscription—sometimes called the *levee en masse*—that applied to the entire manpower of a country, was instituted during the French Revolution in 1793. Other European countries sooner or later adopted the concept.

After the American Revolution, the Militia Law of 1792 required all able-bodied men to serve in the armed forces of their respective

Your Military Obligation

Every able young American man who becomes a member of the Armed Forces before his 26th birthday incurs a six year obligation to share in the defense of our country. This chart shows alternative ways of entering military service, the obligation incurred under each, and the manner in which your obligation is satisfied.

IF YOU	YOUR OBLIGATION IS	YOU WILL SERVE
Are inducted	6 years	2 years on active duty and 4 years in a reserve component.
Enlist in the Army	6 years	3 years on active duty and 3 years in a reserve component.
Join a reserve unit	6 years	A minimum of four months on active duty and the remaining time in a reserve component.
Graduate from ROTC	Information concerning specific obligations incurred by ROTC personnel can be obtained from Professors of Military Science or by writing Army ROTC, Fort Monroe, Virginia, 23351.	

Service Obligations

states, but the law lacked enforcement machinery, and the War of 1812 showed its ineffectiveness. Several states refused to furnish their quotas of soldiers. General Andrew Jackson drafted local males to fight during the Battle of New Orleans. Ironically, the courts later declared Jackson's action illegal.

With the coming of the Civil War, the Confederacy on 16 April 1862 enacted a draft law. Next year, faced with a dwindling stream of volunteers, President Abraham Lincoln asked the Congress for draft legislation. Out of more than 1,300,000 men "drafted" under the Federal Act of 13 March 1863, all but 46,347 came to the colors as volunteers who had accepted bounties offered by the state and Federal governments, or who had been pressured by their local communities into volunteering. Opposition to the draft—it rose to bloody riots in New York City that cost hundreds of lives and many millions in property damage—was due more to hostility to the search and seizure techniques of Federal marshals assigned to enforce the draft than to unwillingness to serve.

Conscription was not considered during the Spanish-American War in 1898. However, the preamble of the original bill asking for volunteers included: "That all able-bodied male citizens of the United States and persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States . . . are hereby declared to constitute the national forces, and, with such exceptions and under such conditions as may be prescribed by law, shall be liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States."

When the United States entered World War I, this principle underlay enactment of the Selective Draft Law of 18 May 1917. For the first time in American history, registration and selection were left to local civilian boards rather than to the military. This, also, was basically the system by which the manpower of the Nation was marshalled for World War II.

The Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 authorized the President, whether or not a state of war existed, to select and induct into the armed forces for training and service such number of men as in his judgment was required in the national interest. The age limits were 21 to 36.

The Act of 20 December 1941 extended the period of service to the duration of the war plus six months and set the age limits at 20 to 45. It provided for the registration of all men in the United States between the ages of 18 and 65. Eventually, the upper age limit was reduced to 37. Peak figure of mobilization was reached in mid-1945, with Army strength at 8.3 million and the Navy at 4 million.

The many commitments facing the Army after World War II meant that some force larger than the traditional peacetime Army would have to be maintained. In June 1947, a commission appointed by President Truman to study problems of the national defense reported in favor of a national security program based on Universal Military Training (UMT). This position was backed by the Armed Services Committee of the 80th Congress. Nevertheless in the same year, the Selective Service system was ordered liquidated on or before 31 March 1948.

Then, in June 1948, the Russians blockaded Berlin. The reaction of Congress was passage of a new Selective Service Act, effective up to June 1950. Again, just five days before that Act was due to expire, Communist forces attacked in Korea, and the Act was extended into 1951, then again to 1 July 1955. Since then, the four-year span of Selective Service has been extended upon each expiration of its term. The most recent such extension became effective in July 1967.

AD

A Checklist of Current Regulations on Obligated Military Service

AR 135-10 Minimum Standards for the Status of Readiness of Reserve Component Units.

AR 135-22 Relief of National Guard and Army Reserve Units from Active Duty.

AR 135-25 Dispositian of Conscientious Objectors (See also AR 614-260)

AR 135-90 Service Obligations, Methods of Fulfillment, and Enforced Procedures.

AR 135-173 Relief of Officers and Warrant Officers from Active Duty.

AR 135-175 Separation of Officers.

AR 135-210 Order to Active Duty as Individuals During Peacetime, National Emergency, or Time of War.

AR 135-300 Mobilization of Army National Guard of the United States and Army Reserve Units.

AR 135-301 Ready Reserve Mobilization Reinforcement System.

AR 140-55 Mobilization Availability of the Standby Reserve.

DA Cir 135-10 Policies and Procedures Governing Satisfactory Participation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310

For many years a wealth of material has existed in our Army schools and colleges -- material which, if known and made readily available, can be put to good use by each of us. In order that this great source can be tapped, the Army Library is establishing a Registry that will make it possible to learn what is to be had and where it is. Obtaining it, then, is easy. This article describes in detail how the system will operate.

The Registry will be of particular value to staff officers at all levels, as well as to students in the various stages of their career schooling. I urge everyone to take advantage of this service.

RALPH E. HAINES, JR.
General, United States Army
Vice Chief of Staff



Interested in furthering your education or developing your career? At the Army Registry of Special Educational Materials you'll find

Facts on Parade

Pauline C. Ramsey

Trying to locate a thesis written at an Army school?

Want to know what material has been produced in Army schools on a specific subject?

Looking for a copy of a special presentation given by some authority at a school seminar?

You can find all these and many other items in a newly established central catalog known as the Army Registry of Special Educational Materials (ARSEM) maintained by the Army Library, The Adjutant General's Office, in the Pentagon.

PAULINE C. RAMSEY is in charge of special information activities in the Army Library, The Adjutant General's Office, Department of the Army.

This central listing can tell you if any Army schools or colleges have on tap any unpublished materials in your field of research interest—items that are not available elsewhere, such as theses, research papers, faculty presentations, important lectures by guest VIPs, special staff studies, reports of boards, committees and seminars of more than local interest. The Registry, it should be emphasized, does not concern itself with widely available publications dealing with particular skills or specialties such as technical manuals, instruction books, training films or programmed texts.

The Registry can retrieve information by author, subject and school. Each catalog card contains a short description or abstract of the publication, and tells where the document can be obtained. A twice-a-year index is planned.

The Registry also offers bibliographic and reference service based on a search of the central catalog. This will be particularly helpful in locating the most recently acquired references that arrived after the latest index went to the printer. You can request this service by telephone, letter or visit.

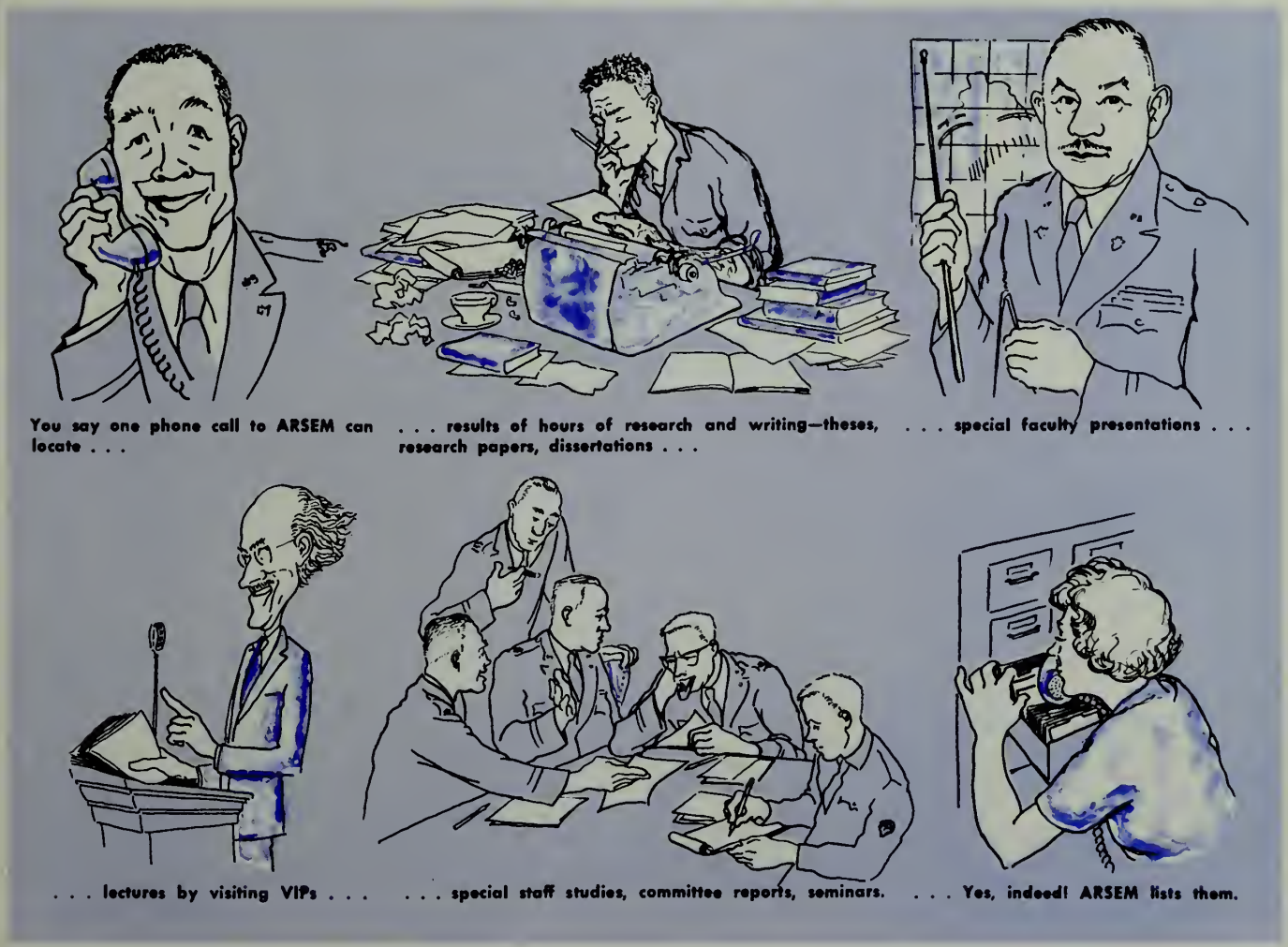
The new service was established as the result of a recommendation of the Department of the Army Board to Review Army Officer Schools. This Haines Board study of Army officer education and training within the Defense environment investigated the role of the Army school system in the light of the Army reorganization of 1962.

In its Report of February 1966, the Haines Board noted that much good research material is produced within the Army school system—material useful in helping prepare Army officers to perform their duties in war or peace. However, this material might be listed only in the library of the originating school, and while it might be of value to other Army schools, they may never know of its existence.

Student theses at the Command and General Staff College and the Army War College, for example, contain invaluable original research in military art and politico-military affairs. Each thesis represents 300 to 600 hours of research and writing. Many are of interest to staffs, faculties, and students throughout the Army school system. Some are excellent source materials for serious study of the Defense Establishment. References to these will now be listed in the catalog.

The Registry does not keep a file of the actual documents but it will search its catalog to locate a particular document. Then, if you want to see the actual document, you will make direct contact with the school that has it on file.

Bibliographic reference service is available by telephone, letter, or visit. The Pentagon telephone number is OXford 5-9501. The address is: The Army Library, ATTN: AGSL-AR, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C. 20310.





A Fiftieth For the Marne Division



Near Mezy, France, in July 1918, men of the 3d Division fought off the last great German attack of World War I. (From the "U.S. Army in Action" series.)

Organized on 21 November 1917, the 3d Infantry Division went overseas in April 1918 where it earned six battle streamers in World War I campaigns. In November 1942 the Division went overseas again where it participated in landings in North Africa, Sicily, Anzio and Southern France. After returning to the United States in 1946, it went to Korea where it participated in eight campaigns. The Marne Division is presently in Germany fulfilling its mission as part of the front-line shield of NATO. AD



A 3d Division soldier guards pass with recoilless rifle in Korean War.



A World War II infantryman advances through the ruins of a German town.

Pass in Review —

ARMORED STYLE

In a ceremony reminiscent of the old Army's horse cavalry reviews, the 3d Armored Division displays its armored power in a full-scale mounted review.

The mass of armored vehicles was aligned, three abreast, on a hillside at Grafenwoehr, Germany. It took nearly an hour and a half for the more than 600 vehicles to pass the reviewing stand. AD



Armor of the "Spearhead Division" gets ready to roll in mounted review held at Grafenwoehr, Germany.



No longer a drawing board fantasy,
the UNAMACE produces

Automated Maps to Order



Universal Automatic Map Compilation Equipment produces topographical maps from aerial photographs

LT David L. Fortney

WHEN Army researchers recently unveiled the UNAMACE at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, they launched a new era in mapping history. What used to take months or years is now accomplished in hours—at less cost, and with greater accuracy.

The UNAMACE makes maps. More formally known as the Universal Automatic Map Compilation System, it produces topographical maps from aerial photographs. The entire process takes from one to 24 hours, depending on the complexity of detail involved.

A map made by the old method might require from six months to two years to complete, and even then it might lack the high degree of precision now possible. UNAMACE allows only one foot of error for every 10,000 feet—a degree of accuracy hardly possible when such details are drawn by hand.

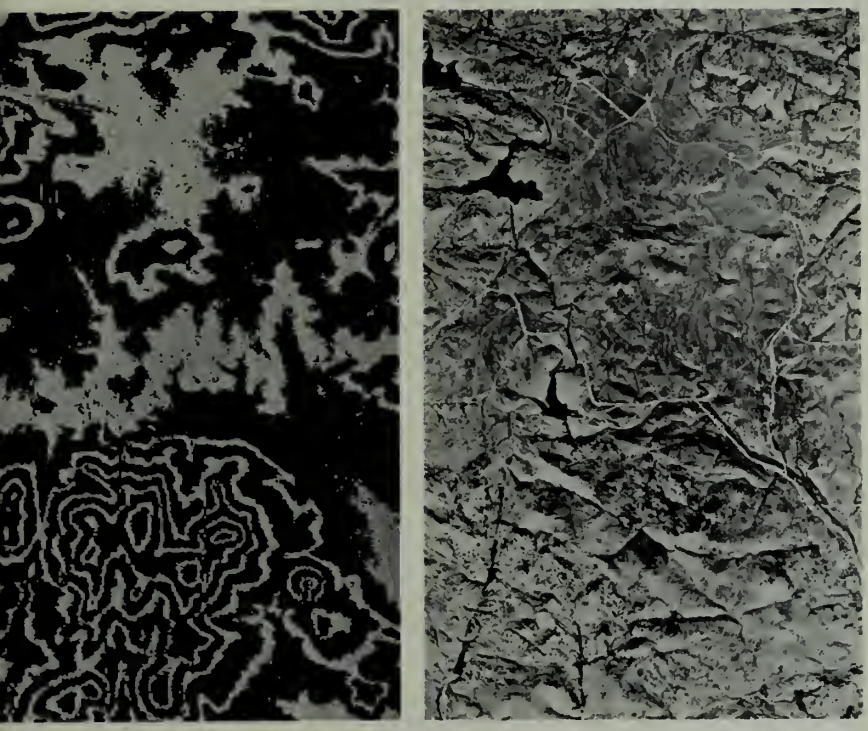
UNAMACE can update old maps or create new ones of previously uncharted areas. The only hand-work involved is the placement of contour lines on the finished topographical product—and engineers hope eventually to automate even this process.

In essence, the process of mapping consists of collecting data, putting it into meaningful form, then giving it to people for use. The new system shortens the time between the gathering of the information and its eventual use.

UNAMACE offers great possibilities for aiding the soldier and the civilian—in war or peace, on the earth or the moon. For the astronaut it means the pick of better lunar landing sites; for the explorer, paths through strange territory; for the artilleryman, more accuracy in plotting fire missions.

Military use alone has caused map-making requirements to mushroom in recent years. Back in World War I the Army Map Service turned out nine million maps, but in World War II the demand soared to 500 million. Piled in one stack, this would tower 297 times as high as the Washington Monument. During the Battle of

SECOND LIEUTENANT DAVID L. FORTNEY, Adjutant General's Corps, is Associate Editor of ARMY DIGEST.



UNAMACE produces finished maps by a process that combines the elevation chart at left with orthophoto (corrected right angle projection of an aerial photo) of same area at right.



Research and Development Achievement Award for 1967 went to five members of team credited with developing UNAMACE. L to R: M. Stromberg, J. D. Mayer, E. R. DeMeter, K. Y. Yoritomo, E. F. Burzynski.

Normandy alone, some 3000 different maps were used.

Modern mapmaking technology hasn't always been available. Civilians had to resort to assembly line techniques in World War II, constructing maps a step at a time. UNAMACE has changed all that.

The new system is "revolutionizing the whole thinking of the Army with respect to the production of maps for military use," says Major General Frederick J. Clarke, Acting Chief of the Corps of Engineers.

On display at Fort Belvoir, one of the $900,000 UNAMACE units is housed in an air-conditioned room where the temperature is maintained at 70 degrees and visitors must wear slippers so they don't track in dust.

The unit at the Fort Belvoir topographical laboratories is used only for research and development. Two other systems, however, are producing maps at the Army Map Service, while a third is on order.

The system has four basic elements—a computer or electronic brain, a control unit where the operator monitors the machine's work, electronic "logic" racks, and tables to hold photos and the contour map.

The operator guides the machine while looking through a stereoscopic viewer at two maps at the same time. The machine computerizes the laborious tracing and cartography involved in making maps from air photos.

UNAMACE required nine years of work and about $4 million in developmental costs to produce the first satisfactory laboratory test model. A finished model was delivered to Fort Belvoir in September 1965.

Five engineering scientists—Edward R. DeMeter, Kent Y. Yoritomo, John D. Mayer, Edward F. Burzynski, and Morton Stromberg—were presented plaques and pins by Lieutenant General A. W. Betts, Army Chief of Research and Development, for their role in developing the system.

"It's fine to do research," Mr. DeMeter said, speaking for the young engineers, "but it's better to get results. This is one time I think we did." AD



Education—the Hard Way

Major Albert J. McClure, Ret.

A VC bullet slammed into the corporal's leg. He went down—hard. A chopper was right on the ball and lifted him back to the hospital. Chunk of bone knocked off, nerve and tendon damage. A bad wound. Medical evacuation to the States.

So—what to do to kill several weeks in the hospital? Read? Watch TV? Play cards? Sleep? Perhaps, but this soldier was shaken. Taking stock of his situation, here's what he found: 21 years old, no money in the bank, no trade or profession—and no high school diploma!

He had dropped out in his senior year. When he went home on leave to San Diego after a year in the Army, he noticed that his friends who had also dropped out of school weren't doing so well. Either they had jobs that didn't pay very well, or they just hung around the bowling alley.

The day after arriving at the Stateside Army hospital the corporal noticed the patient in the next bed working with books and papers. "What's that you're reading?" he asked. "Not reading," was the reply. "I'm studying. Boning up for the high school GED test."

That same day a nurse's aide appeared at his bedside to discuss his education and what he could do about improving it.

Like thousands of soldiers who didn't finish high school and are finishing high school requirements during their active duty, many patients, while recovering from their wounds, are also working on various courses. Particularly good educational programs are operative in Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco; Fitzsimons General Hospital in Denver; Brooke Army Medical Center in Fort Sam Houston, Texas; and Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D. C.

Education in the hospitals begins with the patient's desire to improve himself—then an explanation of what can be done and how to go about it. Professional education counselors guide the way. Classes are held for those able to get to them. The others study in bed.

Courses most popular are: English, math, typing, and refresher courses in preparation for the General Educational Development tests.

On the average, patients are in the hospital about one month. But no matter how long they may stay, much can be done to get started on the important project of improving themselves and the Army by increasing their education. AD

MAJOR ALBERT J. McCLURE, USA-Ret., formerly Executive and Editor of Army Digest, is Director of Public Affairs, Society of American Foresters.





They may be out of action, but they won't waste time while recuperating—one soldier consults with Education Counselor at Letterman Army Hospital while another studies languages from his bedside.

ARMY
US
LIBRARY SERVICE

Bedside Library

The days become weeks and the weeks become months and you've memorized every crack in the ceiling over your bed. This is where the Special Services Librarian at Brooke General Hospital comes in.

"We've found that as soon as our patients begin to feel better, they start to think about what they'll do when they are discharged," a librarian explained, "and they start reading or studying. They may brush up on their math, for instance." Books on high school subjects self-taught are quite popular, she points out.

Special materials are available at Army hospital libraries for bedridden patients, including a "reading machine" which turns the pages of the book or magazine automatically at the touch of a switch.

Books and selected magazines recorded for playing on a phonograph are available. The libraries also provide records with players for musical entertainment.

Patients who cannot sit up in bed may borrow a pair of spectacles with prisms in place of regular lenses. The patient wearing the glasses can lie flat on his back, look straight up through the lenses, and read a book on his chest. They can be worn over regular reading spectacles. AD

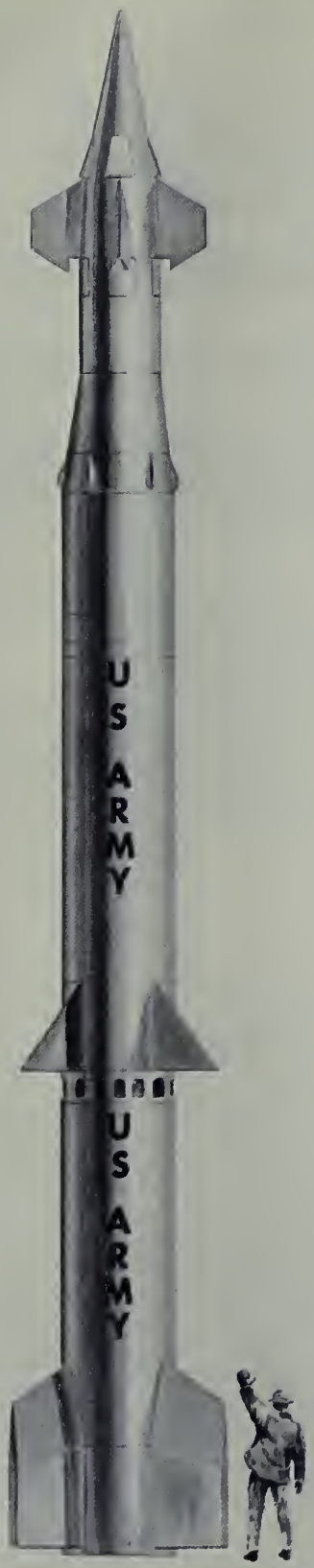








Top—SP4 Donald R. Scott investigates USAFI course. Center—SGT Henry M. Placker operates a page turner. Above—SSG Charles H. Michaud reads through prism glasses. Right—SP4 Michael S. Howell studies with aid of record player.



An artist's concept of Spartan, the long range anti ballistic missile. Spartan's shorter range partner, the Sprint, is shown close up on page 30 and in action on back cover.

Oriented to the Communist Chinese threat, the Nation's Antiballistic Missile System includes as key elements

Spartan-Sprint

A decision to produce and deploy an antiballistic missile (ABM) system oriented to the Communist Chinese threat has been announced by Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara.

The system will consist of 15 to 20 Spartan and/or Sprint missile batteries deployed throughout the United States. The Spartan will provide area coverage for the continental United States, Alaska, and Hawaii against a Communist Chinese attack. Sprint missiles will be added to further defend the radars for the area defense and to defend most Minuteman ICBM sites. Specific battery locations will be announced later.

The first battery of the system is expected to be operational in the early 1970's with the entire system becoming operational in five or six years.

Research and development on ABM components of the Nike-X system (as contrasted to this ABM deployment program) will continue, with tests being conducted at Kwajalein. Work on ABM component development will include work on the MAR radar, against which our offensive missiles will be tested to help maintain the U.S. assured destruction capability.

Generally, the system will work as follows: If missiles are launched against the United States, the radars will locate, track, and provide discrimination data for the system. As this information is fed into the computers, intercept times will be determined and defensive missiles will be fired at the appropriate time. The Spartan will engage targets generally outside the earth's atmosphere at several hundred miles range; the Sprint will engage generally within the earth's atmosphere at a range of about 15-25 miles.

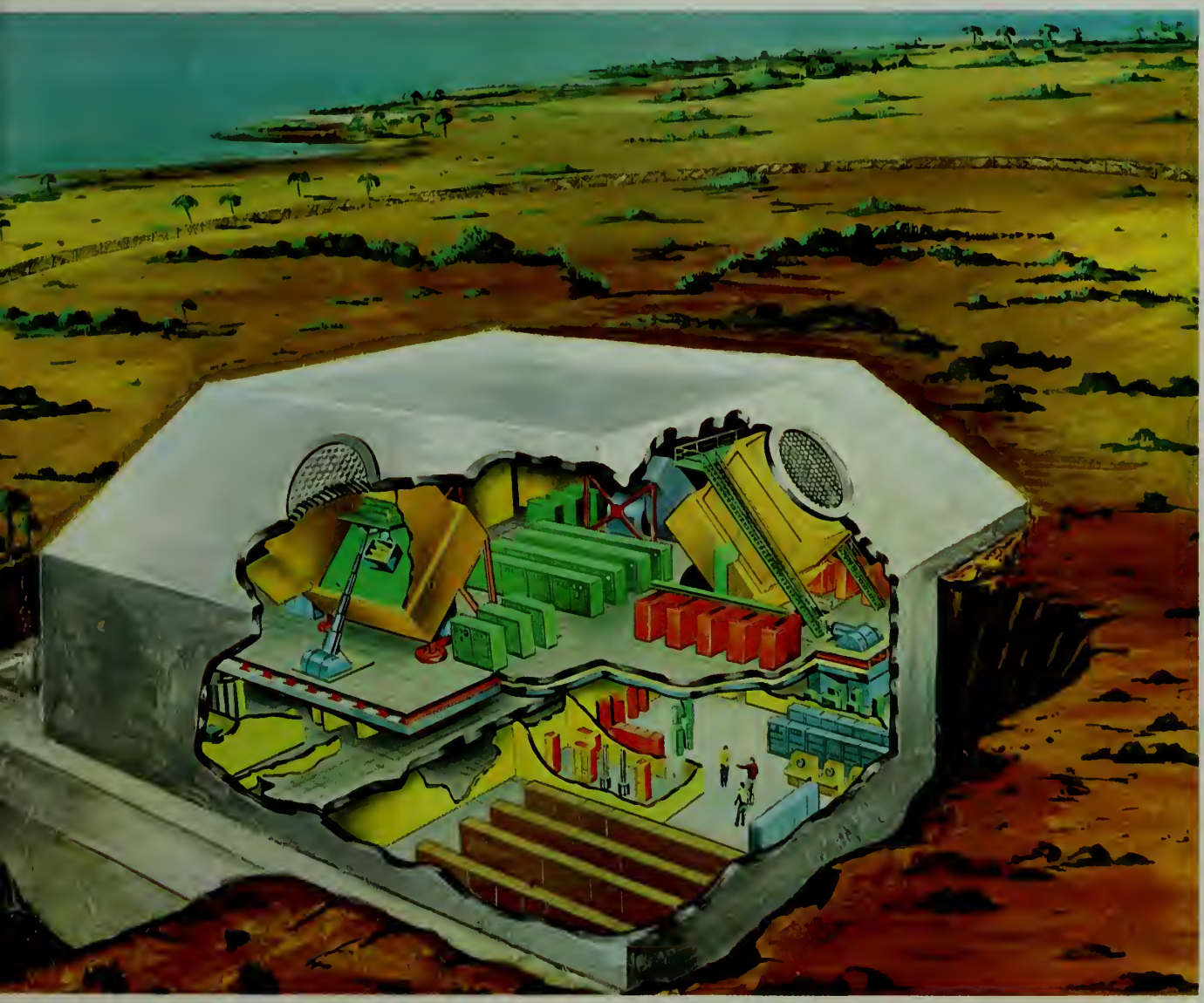
Both missiles will be armed with nuclear warheads. When intercepts are made, the ground effects of these detonations will be negligible for blast and radiation. Lethal fallout will not be produced by these air bursts. Volume of fallout will be less than that produced by previous U.S. and Soviet nuclear testing in the atmosphere.

Throughout the operation, the radars provide in-

Twin Defenders

formation on targets and command guidance for defensive missiles; computers operate the radars, compute trajectories of incoming missiles, sort out the threat, and provide guidance for defensive missiles; the missiles intercept the incoming offensive missiles at long ranges for the area defense and at both long and short ranges for the areas defended by Sprint and Spartan.

Artist's concept of a typical Missile Site Radar for the anti-missile system.





Sprint is Spartan's shorter range partner.



Under the grandeur of Old Glory, the Field Band gives concert in municipal auditorium in Worcester, Massachusetts.

The U.S. Army Field Band—

Kings Of The Highway



The village green is alive with the sound of children. A whisper of wind tickles the trees and the yap of a puppy is lost in the sounds of townsfolk gossiping as they await the big event. From the lengthening shadow of town hall, a soldier in dress blues strides to the microphone and speaks the words heard by so many around the world: "The Department of the Army is proud to present from the Nation's Capital—the Kings of the Highway . . ."

A drum roll signals a burst of music and the concert starts—one of more than 500 appearances the U.S. Army Field Band makes each year.

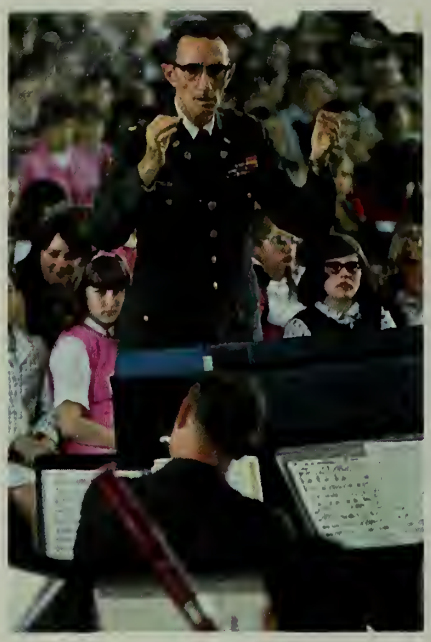
As one of the three special bands in the U.S. Army, the Army Field Band carries to the grassroots of the country a musical picture of the Army—a picture steeped in the heritage of our Nation.

The U.S. Army Band in Washington, D.C. concerns itself with the pageantry that surrounds our Capital city. The U.S. Military Academy Band is entwined with the traditions of West Point. Although all three bands represent the Army, only the Field Band tallies so many miles annually. It serves as the corps band of the Army.

Last year the Field Band travelled 18,000 miles and played before more than a million people. The jutting beaches of Maine, the gala air of Expo 67, the lazy sun of Texas and the awesome mountains of Alaska were settings for the touring musicians. Military marches, classical selections, popular music and novelty numbers greeted the thousands of listeners at each stop.

One hundred and five members strong, the band tours each Spring and Fall. They leave their headquarters at Fort Meade, Maryland, in buses. A few hours ahead of them travel specially designed trucks carrying instruments and sound equipment. At prearranged spots the troupe of Army troopers joins up with their equipment. Toe-tapping tunes again herald the arrival of the Kings of the Highway.

Article and photos by Staff Sergeant Lou White











Top—MAJ Trumbull, conductor, gives the downbeat. Center—Specialists Peterson and Hildreth entertain in folk style. Bottom—SGM Caughlin directs Soldiers' Chorus.



Field Band and Soldiers Chorus give concert at Bowdoin College, left. Portable sound system, below, enables band to reach large audiences. Massed drums, bottom right, are used in novelty act. Bottom page center, the band tunes up prior to a concert. Opposite page below, the band leads a parade.















Music on a village green or college campus always draws a crowd. Below, bandsmen concentrate on their notes while listeners show rapt attention. AD



At Dartmouth College the band gives concert in the open air.

CDC human engineering planners draw the

Blueprints for the Soldier-Oriented Army

Sergeant First Class Carl Martin



Universal Engineer Tractor, below, was good earth mover but passenger compartment was too noisy—a deficiency now being corrected. The hot exhaust pipe (marked by yellow arrow) of mobile floating assault bridge-ferry now has protective cover.



Over the years the U.S. Army has been modernized, standardized and computerized. Not so well publicized, but equally important, has been the effort to humanize the Army—to make it a soldier-oriented combat force.

Human engineering for a soldier-oriented Army is not new. It is as old as military history. Commanders have always been aware that the best fighting force is one that is well-equipped, well-fed and well-clothed, well-trained and well-motivated. Yet only in the past few years has such strong emphasis

SERGEANT FIRST CLASS CARL MARTIN is a staff writer for Army Digest.

been placed on how well that equipment, food and clothing is personally suited to the individual soldier.

Since its establishment in 1962, the U.S. Army Combat Developments Command (CDC) with headquarters at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, has had the job of ensuring that the soldier's ability to move-shoot-communicate stays in stride with our military commitments. CDC is the Army's planner—its architect. Logically, this is where elements of human engineering must first be considered to build a soldier-oriented Army.

CDC's job is complex. Simply put, it recommends answers to three basic questions—How should the Army fight? How should the Army be equipped? How should the Army be organized? CDC does not develop the hardware or train the troops—these are functions of other Army agencies. CDC determines what the Army should be in terms of doctrine, materiel and organization. In making the determination, CDC keeps in mind the most important part of any combat force, the product user—the soldier. (See "Around the World in Eighty," July 1967 ARMY DIGEST.)

Nearly everything the soldier of tomorrow will operate, eat, wear, carry or use will be partly a result of CDC's planning today. Human engineering considerations by CDC and related agencies will make these items simpler to operate, more nutritious and tastier to eat, more comfortable to wear, lighter to carry and easier to use. It insures that the Army of tomorrow will continue to be soldier-oriented.

Obviously, before CDC planners can draw a realistic blueprint of tomorrow's Army, they must first establish a point in the future for which they are planning. These points in the future, or time frames, are identified as Army 70, 75, 80, 85 and 90.

While the concept of Army 90 is still in the embryo stage, some elements of Army 70 are in existence or being troop tested. When Army 70 was in the embryo stage a few years ago, the first threads of human engineering were woven into the fabric of development. Results of those initial efforts in human engineering planning are becoming more apparent every day in plans for—

- Tanks and armored personnel carriers designed to meld man and machine into a more efficient and effective combat system.
- Recoilless small arms that may be fired silently.
- Lightweight armored suits that give head-to-toe protection from CBR agents, fragmentation devices, small arms fire.

These items are certainly not in current supply channels; however, the possibility of such way-out items of equipment becoming part of the inventory are not as remote as some may think. As warfare becomes more sophisticated, ideas, concepts and development of new equipment must keep pace. If an idea makes sense and can be tailored to fit into a concept that fulfills an Army requirement, the action line is— let's pursue this development.

Not all of CDC's work deals with equipment or concepts that are ultra modern or in the the realm of "Strangeville." It also seeks to modify and refine items already in existence. A soldier's helmet certainly is not a new item of personal equipment. When protective headgear becomes lighter and more comfortable to wear while affording the same degree of protection, the old helmet has taken on new characteristics—characteristics which were brought about through human engineering.

The business of "crystal-balling" the future to determine what the world environment might hold for the Army in 20 years is vastly complicated. Most of us more readily identify with the job at hand—with what we daily use to accomplish our mission. Most combat infantrymen are concerned with what they must carry into battle and what it will do for them. The urgency of the situation might prompt the question: how soon will soldiers have the blueprinted items that will help us do the job faster, better, more effectively?

Here are some things under study or development—items with human engineering features incorporated into their design:

- A complete system of lightweight individual combat clothing and equipment about 25 per cent lighter than the combat infantryman's present fighting load. Some of the items in the system are being tested and evaluated now. Others will take more time to develop.
- Also on the way is a single vehicle to replace the dump truck, bulldozer, grader and scraper used by combat engineers. The vehicle, Universal Engineer Tractor, will be able to load and unload itself and may be used to transport cargo or the combat engineer squad from place to place. The UET has already undergone many tests as a prototype with certain modifications recommended. One of the refinements needed, according to CDC, was a reduction of the noise level in the passenger compartment. Further shake-down tests will be made in 1968.
- Weight of the helmet is to be reduced at least by 50 per cent, with increased stability for the wearer. Subject to future ballistic tests, it will probably keep its same basic shape for ease of identification under battlefield conditions.
- CDC requirements call for body armor weight to be reduced by one-half, while providing the same general protection to the upper part of the body as the current item.
- A new lightweight poncho is under test and evaluation.
- A compact, lightweight entrenching tool also is being studied.

These are only a few items of equipment being adapted by human engineering. CDC is working on the blueprints of dozens more.

Other Angles. In blueprinting the Army of tomorrow, CDC architects must think in terms of the entire Army as a single land combat force, required to operate in varied environments and under many different tactical situations. Under this concept, CDC must work not only toward combat arms development, but must draw plans for the de-

velopment of combat support and combat service support organizations.

This combat developments process runs the gamut from generating ideas—long-range concepts based on strategic estimates and threat analyses—to integration of advance hardware, new organizations, and improved doctrine into units in the field.

As the architect of tomorrow's Army, CDC normally does not work directly with private industry in the development of materiel. This phase of the development cycle is handled by Army Materiel Command (AMC), a partner agency at Department of the Army level. AMC, working with industry, puts into the hardware specifications and design what CDC has called for on paper. AMC also provides CDC with up-to-date information, in the form of technological forecasts, as to what industry is capable of producing now, and up to 20 years in the future.

As Army materiel is guided through its various stages of evolution, CDC experts also busily developing new doctrine to keep pace with the advances in materiel. When CDC puts the stamp of acceptance on equipment and materiel generated within its organization, it also has ready a complete doctrine for its employment and use.

Designing an Army to operate effectively under all sorts of known or anticipated conditions of warfare is an awesome task. But regardless of the complexities involved, CDC planners will continue to view Army concepts through the eyes of the individual soldier. Theirs is the job of making sure that the man-machine marriage is compatible—that the U.S. Army continues to be a truly soldier-oriented Army. AD

Barracks Breeze

The Navy has its scuttlebutt, the Air Force its propwash, the Army its barracks breeze. Here are capsule philosophies—some wise, some otherwise—for you to contemplate in moments of Hurry Up and Wait. There's a twist of wry mixed with salt of tears, the distilled wisdom of the years. Topping all, a dash of froth to suit your craving, along with some afterthoughts while shaving. Take it, leave it, disbelieve it—It's All Seriousness Aside:

Point of View—
The milkman who was drafted wrote home: "This Army life is real luxury. You can lie around in bed until four or five o'clock in the morning."

Simile—
As empty as the coke machine the day the PX closed for inventory.

Sign in Recruting Station—
"We Honor All Draft Cards."

Dialogue Before Payday—
"Say Harry, can I see you a minute?"
"How much do you want to see me about?"

Easy Out—
He's a very considerate doctor. If you can't afford the operation, he'll retouch your x-rays.

Definition —
Efficiency Expert—If women did it, they'd call it nagging.

Point of View—
The manager was checking on the diligence of his new employee.
"Are you a clock watcher?" he asked.
"Heck no," came the reply. "I like outside work. I'm a whistle-listener."

Optimist vs Pessimist—
The pessimist reads the obituary column in the morning paper. If his name isn't there, he goes to work.

The optimist says this is the best of all possible worlds, and the pessimist is afraid he's right.

Sign Seen Around Town—
You are welcome to use our lawn mower, provided you don't take it out of the yard.

Getting the Azimuth—
The man who had spent too much time and money in the bar came out into the street, looked up at the sky and asked a passerby: "Tell me, is that the sun or moon up there?"
"I wouldn't know," replied the stranger. "I don't live in this neighborhood."

Consumer Report—
Surveys show that people really don't want a cheaper car. They want an expensive car that costs less.

Professional Courtesy—
The new gas station employee rushed up to his boss to report, "Your doctor just pulled into the station with a flat tire. What shall I do?"
"Tell him he has deflation of the perimeter and charge him accordingly."

Flexibility is the keynote in

Bringing The School To the Man

Colonel James L. Erickson

On the blackboard the legend reads "Rear Area Defense," "Instructor: Major Davidson." The visitor's table at the rear of the room holds a neat stack of materials pertinent to the presentation—lesson plan, practical exercises and a well-executed sketch of the combat area.

It is a scene typical of any Army Service School and, measured by any standard, it is Army instruction in the best tradition. But it makes a major break with tradition for here the student does not leave his home town to attend this course—the classroom comes to him. It is a U.S. Army Reserve School.

The system was established in 1950 at Allentown, Pennsylvania, by the Chief of Army Field Forces, now U.S. Continental Army Command. This first "Organized Reserve School" with a staff of 29 officers, 18 enlisted men and 300 students tested a new concept—could qualified Army Reserve instructors use service school materials to train Reservists in their home areas? Experience proved they could. In 1956, the USAR school system received its permanent charter—in the form of an Army Regulation.

The result is today's USAR school system which annually produces more than 5,000 graduates. Their levels of achievement demonstrate that it can be as profitable to "bring the school to the man" as to send the man away to school.

USAR schools prepare students for duties they may

Colonel James L. Erickson, Infantry, is Deputy, Office, Chief, Army Reserve.

Students at month-long Army Reserve Medical School, Sandia Base, New Mexico, compare notes on lectures and text book assignments.





A medical class instructor aids study group in a field problem at 2979th U. S. Army Reserve School, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

have to perform if mobilized. The student also is qualified for future promotions and more responsible assignments.

For officers, this means branch career courses and progression to the U. S. Army Command and General Staff College. For enlisted men, it means training for a new Military Occupational Specialty or a special qualification.

In the 1966-67 school year, there were 103 USAR Schools in Continental United States, for which the Commanding General CONARC had responsibility. Three schools in Europe, one in Hawaii and one in Puerto Rico, are the responsibility of the respective oversea commanders.

In addition, "parent" schools operate "satellites" in their general geographical area to bring instruction within easy commuting distance. Currently there are 253 such satellite schools in CONUS, seven in Europe, four in Hawaii, and two in Puerto Rico.

During 1966-67 the Reserve school system enrolled 12,481 officers and 10,373 enlisted. The enlisted enrollment more than doubled the previous year's figure. The majority came from the Reserve Components, although the Active Army and other services were represented.

Officer courses prepared and monitored by the Army Service Schools and the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College parallel those given in residence by the Active Army. Diplomas are awarded by the proponent Active Army School. To the Reservist planning his own career advancement, this diploma is invaluable for assignment potential and promotion.

Active Army officers, beginning in September of this year, can take the same route to self-advancement. Blanket authorization has been given them to enroll in the CGSC Department of the nearest USAR School; formerly, Army Commanders granted permission on an individual basis.

The new policy results from the cancellation, on recommendation of the Haines Board, of the Associate CGSC Course, and the limitations placed on the number who can attend the Regular Course.

The enlisted courses are based on Army MOS subject schedules and are taught by faculty members of the appropriate USAR School. Most enlisted men take one of 30 routine MOS courses. Others may become specially qualified at the request of unit commanders. If, for instance, the men of a Reserve Special Forces unit need language training, a course can be set up at the nearest USAR School.

Each school is authorized a minimum staff of five officers and eight enlisted personnel for command and administration. Instructional teams are allotted to each department, based on the number of classes and phases of branch or CGSC courses. Instructors have actual or constructive credit for their courses and usually have completed an Instructor Training Course.

By attendance at a USAR School, the Command and General Staff Course can be completed in five years; the Officer Career Course in four years; and an MOS Course in one year.

The school year runs from 1 September through 31

August. As in all troop program units of the USAR, the training calendar is divided into two parts—Reserve Duty Training (RDT) at home station which may be a government or leased facility; and Active Duty for Training (ACDUTRA) at an Army installation. Active Army officers may take the phase covered during their ACDUTRA either on TDY or through extension.

Reserve school staff and faculty are authorized 48 paid drills during RDT and 15 days ACDUTRA. Students are attached rather than assigned and receive pay only during ACDUTRA. Those in MOS courses at the request of unit commanders go to school in lieu of training with the unit. Officers assigned to units attend school either in addition to or in lieu of training assemblies.

The RDT phase for students consists of 24 two-hour assemblies. But during active duty training, the officer-student body ceases to exist as a group. Each goes in the direction of his own branch. Host USAR Schools are designated by Army commanders to conduct ACDUTRA for each of the 17 career branches.

This summer, to illustrate, the Louisville, Kentucky, and Memphis, Tennessee, USAR Schools were hosts to the Armor Officer Career Course at Fort Knox; and the Cincinnati, Milwaukee and Charlotte, North Carolina, USAR Schools went to Fort Sill to give the Artillery Officer Career Course. At Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, the Baltimore USAR School gave the Ordnance Officers Career Course.

The first four ACDUTRA phases of CGSC are conducted by a host school at an installation designated by the Army commander. The fifth is conducted at Fort Leavenworth with attendance mandatory for graduation. Host USAR Schools conduct this phase with certain subjects presented by the Fort Leavenworth faculty. Graduates receive diplomas from the Commandant, U. S. Army Command and General Staff College.

Beginning in 1966, the schools were streamlined into three departments: Command and General Staff, Officer Career Course (Branch), and MOS Course.

The introduction of the Officer Career Course (Branch) by USCONARC consolidates the common subjects of 17 branches into one course. The Army Service School of the branch concerned prepares those subjects which must be taught in all branches. During the four years required to complete a branch course, all RDT training will be in common subjects. All ACDUTRA instruction will cover subjects peculiar to the branch.

This should greatly increase potential enrollment. Formerly, at least ten students were required to establish a branch department in, for instance, Artillery. Under the "common subjects" concept, the ten students may come from as many as ten branches. Each Service School carries its own students on the branch career rolls and monitors their education.

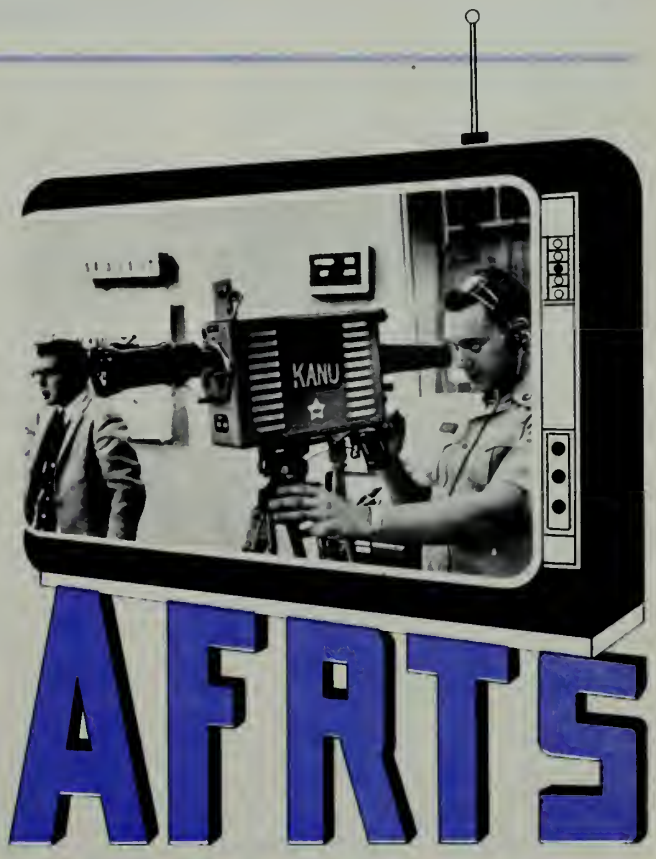
Another advantage is that the eight phases are interchangeable with correspondence courses. Thus the USAR School student who, for any reason, must discontinue his schooling, can take it up again by correspondence and return to USAR school status when opportunity permits. Flexibility is the keynote in bringing the USAR school system to the man. AJ

AJ ANNIVERSARY

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ARMED FORCES RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICE celebrates 25 years of providing entertainment, information, education and news to members of the Armed Forces. From twenty-five years ago in Casablanca to today in Saigon, AFRTS brings a bit of Home as close as the transistor in your pocket.



AD $ WINNER

By knowing snakes and their ways, you can head off insidious effects of

Snakebite in Vietnam



SSG Simon Campden-Main
and
Thomas J. McIntyre

Troopers newly arrived in Vietnam have heard tales of snakes, snakes, everywhere—and as a result often spend their first few weeks tip-toeing gingerly around the countryside.

Although South Vietnam is about the same size as Nevada, it has 130 known species of snakes compared with 115 in the United States, yet snakebite is only a minor medical problem for the U.S. Army in Vietnam. Snakes are widely prevalent, however, and in dealing with them a certain amount of discretion is in order.

Because it is difficult to tell the difference between nonpoisonous and poisonous snakes, the trooper is wise to leave alone any species encountered in the field. Trash and garbage dumps, which provide food and cover for rats, also attract snakes. Policing details can expect to hear the cry of "snake" as they clean up an area. Attempting to kill a snake, however, increases the chances of being bitten.

Treatment of poisonous and nonpoisonous snakebite is a medical problem best handled by medical personnel, who are up-to-date on the latest methods of treatment. The traditional, home remedy expedients of slashing, freezing or total stoppage of blood can result in gangrene, frostbite and crippling. In Vietnam, proper identification of the snake that has inflicted the bite is most important. The snake should be sent along with the soldier to the medics. Proper identification of a non-poisonous snake may save a soldier painful treatment.

Many soldiers in Vietnam may never see a snake in their area of operations, but countrywide the snakes of South Vietnam range in size from the pythons, which constrict their prey, to tiny worm snakes which spend most of the time burrowing in the soil. There is a gliding snake, able to soar from a high branch to a lower one, and completely aquatic sea-snakes, barely able to move when beached. Six-foot rat snakes are at home both in bushes and on the ground, where they move rapidly in search of food. There are snakes that live out their lives high in the trees, plus a large number of water snakes, very similar in form and pattern to the water and garter snakes of the United States.

Probably the most feared of the Vietnamese snakes is the king cobra which has been recorded from Bien Hoa, Phan Rang, Baria and Con Son Island. It probably occurs throughout Vietnam, but is never common. This is partly due to its feeding habits; it only eats other

STAFF SERGEANT SIMON CAMPDEN-MAIN served three years in Vietnam with the Army Preventive Medicine Unit before his assignment to Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C. **THOMAS J. McINTYRE**, now with the Naval Medical Research Institute, Bethesda, Maryland, served as a Navy HM3 in the Da Nang area with the Navy Preventive Medicine Unit.

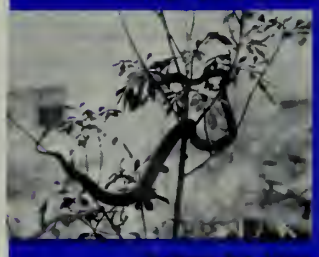




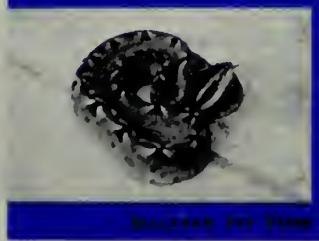












King cobra, above, not as common as it is infamous, can grow to over 18 feet. At right, from top down—Asian cobra is smaller relative of the king, and much more common; banded krait is brown or tan with black bands; common krait is black with white bands, white belly; spotted coral snake is probably not capable of biting properly (treated soldier). Probably most frequently encountered are the three species of pit vipers—bamboo, mountain and Russian, all with comparatively weak venom.

snakes. This olive-brown snake can grow to be over eighteen feet long.

The Asian cobra, a smaller relative of the king cobra, occurs throughout Vietnam and is a much more common species. Several color varieties range from a light brown to deep black. The familiar hood of the cobra may or may not have markings. The usual size is near five feet, though specimens over six feet are often taken. Unlike the king cobra, the Asian cobra may be found near populated areas, where it feeds on rats. This cobra is not aggressive and usually will attempt to escape if given the opportunity. The Asian cobra is recorded from Soc Trang, Phan Thiet, Cam Rhan Bay, Phu Loi, Saigon, Go Cong, My Tho, Hatien and Tay Ninh.

Vietnam has three species of kraits, which are closely related to the cobras and coral snakes. All three species may attain a length of over six feet, but the usual size is between three and four feet. Even though its venom is among the most toxic known, the krait presents little danger to the soldier. Most active after dusk, kraits are seldom seen during the day.

The banded krait is brown or tan with black bands continuous around the body. It has been recorded from Bien Hoa, Ban-Me-Thout, Saigon, Da Nang, Ca Man, Go Cong, My Tho and Tay Ninh. The common krait is black with white bands and a white belly. It has been found in Dai Lanh, Bien Hoa, Phan Rang and Tay Ninh. The red headed krait is blue-black over its body with a broken red line down the back. The head and tail may be red, orange or yellow. The species is known only from Baria in Vietnam.

The three species of Asian coral snakes are similar to the kraits in their secretive habits, and no bites have been recorded for any of the three species. The spotted coral snake and the Macclellands coral snake are usually between eighteen

and twenty-four inches in length. They are probably not capable of biting a properly dressed soldier, and the only areas that might be penetrated by their small fangs would be the fleshy areas between the fingers or toes.

The spotted coral snake is brown above with black dots along the sides, while the Macclellands coral snake is brown above with reddish-brown cross bands. The belly is white with brown or red spots. The latter is recorded only from Dalat while the spotted species has been taken in Con Son, Lai Khe, Bien Hoa, Baria, Vung Tau, and Saigon.

Largest of the Asian coral snakes, the red-headed coral snake is known to reach a length of five-and-a-half feet. This species occurs in the southern part of the country at Nui Dinh. It is blue-black above, with head and belly coral red.

There are fifteen species of sea-snakes in the coastal waters of Vietnam, easily recognized by their vertical paddlelike tail. All sea-snakes are venomous and should be treated with caution even though they rarely bite when handled. Fishermen who discover sea-snakes in their nets are occasionally bitten.

Probably the venomous snakes most frequently encountered in Vietnam are the three species of pit vipers—the bamboo viper, the mountain viper and the Malayan pit viper. The bamboo viper is found throughout Vietnam. It is the most common of the venomous snakes and, indeed, among the most common of all the snakes. Full grown, they range from two to two-and-a quarter feet in length and are green above, pale green or yellow below. There may or may not be a white stripe on each side of the body. Although bamboo vipers will readily bite, their venom is relatively weak, and thus not particularly dangerous.

A close relative of the bamboo viper is the mountain viper which possibly occurs throughout the Annamite mountain chain, though it has only been recorded from near Dalat and Da Nang. There is no report of bites by this species, which is brown above with dark brown blotches along the back and is dark brown or black below.

The Malayan pit viper is plentiful in rubber plantations and many people are bitten every year. Like other vipers, the venom is not particularly potent but an adult Malayan pit viper might very well incapacitate a man for three or four days. Adults range from two-and-a-half to three feet and are tan above with lateral triangles on the body. The points of the triangles often meet at the center of the back or may be separated by a dark brown line. The belly is pink or yellow with grey or black specks.

Although snakes are a problem in the Republic of Vietnam, the soldier exercising common sense will avoid being bitten. He can also take encouragement from the fact that the local snakes are on our team, in the sense that they feed on the rats that spread plague throughout Vietnam.



"What the hell sarge, a lot of the fellows have pets."

Vietnam Duty Spells Ditto For This Duo

Two soldiers from the 3d Brigade, 25th Division, left Vietnam recently on the same jet back to the States. This is not unusual, but these two soldiers have had a record of similarities ever since they were drafted into the Army a year and a half ago.

The two men are SGT Lester D. Cooper of Pullman, Washington, and SGT Ralph W. Bafaro from Spokane, Washington.

Both were drafted at the same draft board on the same day. Neither had ever met the other previously.

Both went to the reception center at Fort Ord and then on to Fort Lewis for their basic training.

Both were in the same platoon of Company C, 2d Battalion, 12th Infantry, and both received two weeks of training to become squad leaders.

On the same set of orders, both were promoted to PVT E-2 after basic training, and then to PFC at the end of Advanced Individual Training.

Both were sent to the 6th Army NCO Academy on the same orders and both graduated in the upper one-quarter of the class. Promotion to Acting SGT came to the pair after NCO training. Later, both became SGT E-5 with the same orders.

After the 3d Brigade's arrival in Vietnam, Cooper and Bafaro continued their identical ways.

Both were squad leaders for 11 months of combat.

Both received the Combat Infantryman Badge on the same day following 11 months of combat.

Both have been recommended for the same award for their service in Vietnam.

Finally, both left Vietnam on the same plane, same day, and again the same set of orders, enroute to the same assignment in Fort Lewis.

So far during their tour in the Army everything has been the same for the two Sergeants except one thing—their serial numbers. Bafaro's number is 56378842 while Copper had to settle for 56378843—one away.—*Tropic Lightning News, Vietnam.*

Ingenuity Is Also A Weapon

The war in Vietnam is being fought with conventional weapons and some that are not so conventional. For example—how about fighting fires with chocolate milk, driving off fierce jungle cats with insect repellent, using a refrigerator for a bomb shelter?

Spray the Cats Away



Probably the most exclusive club in the world has six members, all in 1st Battalion, 5th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division. They call it the Pussycat Hunt Club, and because of the membership requirements, they really don't expect ever to increase the rolls. Each member must have been attacked by six jungle cats while on a long-range patrol—and defend themselves by driving off the cats with mosquito repellent.

Seems that SSG Leroy Belfield and his five-man patrol were operating near Bong Son when a large spotted jungle cat resented their intrusion. Unable to fire because the noise would have betrayed their position, they tried to chase it off—but it soon returned with five other cats, apparently its offspring, and started raiding the C-rations of the patrol. Exasperated at loss of his food, one of the men sprayed the cat in the eyes with insect repellent and it dashed for the trees with the family close behind.

Those involved with SSG Belfield in his unique encounter are SP4s Charles Steen, John Rudder, Frank Pagano, Sam Baily and Edwaurdo Lugo-Martinez.

When Bombs Explode-- Cool It....



During the raid on Landing Zone English, when ammunition and fuel dumps exploded to send artillery rounds whizzing throughout the landing zone, one explosive ordnance disposal expert really played it cool. SP6 Marvin O. Holbrook, of Santa Ana, California, a member of the 184th Ordnance Battalion, was sleeping in his van when the explosions knocked everything out of the refrigerator. Realizing that the thick walls provided the best shelter in sight, he crawled in, tripped the safety catch so the door wouldn't lock, and relaxed as well as possible until the explosions abated. Then he went to work with the rest of his section disposing of the shells scattered around—a task that took a week.

...Or Douse It

Then there was the case of the chocolate milk credited by three members of the 27th Maintenance Battalion with saving them from getting burned up on the same night.

Captain Robert Duffey and Warrant Officers Melvin Hoyt and John Rigby-Meth were among the many who crawled into bunkers to escape the flying steel coming from the sling-out area a few yards away. An airburst directly over the bunker set off flares that started a fire in the bunker and smashed beams supporting the roof. They swiftly improvised beam supports of ammunition boxes and two milk cases and even some paper back books —then they used the chocolate milk to put out the fires. AD

AMC's New
Equipment Training Program

Making Weapons More Effective

Howard G. Stevenson



Jungle heat strikes the men. The air hangs like steam in a turkish bath as the thermometer threatens to erupt through the top of the tube. A lead platoon of United States and Republic of Vietnam soldiers is pinned down by small-arms fire from a thicket at the far end of a rice paddy. The platoon lieutenant calls to his radioman, "See if you can get Dragon Lady. We've got some good targets for her."

Two hundred yards back the M132—an M113 armored personnel carrier equipped with M10-8 flamethrower plus coaxial machinegun—roars into life as its two-man crew gets the message: "A bunker-type emplacement with several automatic weapons, about halfway up the tree line, and another about 30 yards to the right of it."

HOWARD G. STEVENSON is on the staff of U.S. Army Munitions Command, Dover, New Jersey.

The machine is the "Dragon Lady", more formally known as an M132. Her crew chief jockeys her closer to the target. He moves from his bow position into the enclosed turret housing the flame-thrower and machinegun. He elevates the tube to get on target, squeezes the trigger and a long arc of orange-red flame pierces the air with a pop and a hiss. It's on target for five seconds, then the bunker erupts in a mass of flame, spewing its contents in all directions, superheating the already hot jungle air.

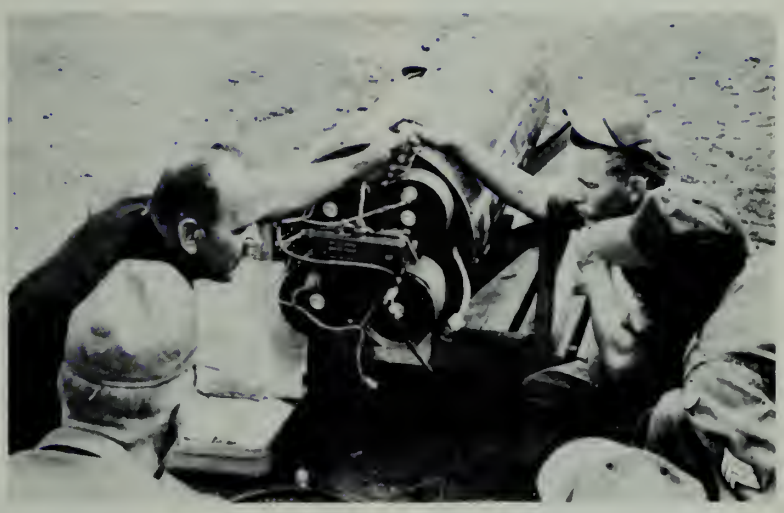
The Viet Cong open up with small arms fire on the exposed APC. It moves to the protection of a clump of trees but here the gunner's view of the second bunker is partially blocked. He fires a short burst of tracers from the machine gun to locate the target, then sends out another arc of the flaming napalm, and the second bunker is destroyed. The Viet Cong now fade back into the thick jungle and the platoon leader takes up the pursuit.

Success of this particular action can be traced back in part to a 12-day training program at the U.S. Army Hawaii Maintenance School, Schofield Barracks, in March 1965. Conducting the sessions was a four-man team from Army Munitions Command, Dover, New Jersey. The team trained 75 men from the 24th and 25th Infantry Divisions and other local units in the operation and maintenance of the M10-8 flamethrower. This activity was just one element in AMC's New Equipment Training Program (NETP).

Later the team trained others assigned to the units. By the time final elements of the Tropic Lightning Division had landed at Cam Ranh Bay in March 1966, six



Demonstrating effectiveness in Vietnam, the Dragon Lady spews a 100-foot flame during training at Schofield Barracks. Below, MUCOM expert explains operation of new mine-dispenser.



M132's were parked on hard-stand, waiting for their baptism by fire.

Within the sprawling Army Materiel Command (AMC) complex, every commodity command is active in the NETP.

The program introduces new items developed by the Munitions Command for new weapons systems; it also trains and briefs key people who will train the ultimate user—the combat soldier, sailor, Marine or airman.

When the new system item for which MUCOM is responsible requires extensive maintenance and logistical support, a team is organized and an instruction format drawn up. Then the team goes to the field to introduce the item and to brief and train selected individuals. Training tours are scheduled concurrently with or immediately after the new equipment arrives in major field commands. These teams have available "source data"—information obtained from the contractor producing the item—plus a variety of visual aids, and a comprehensive program of instruction.

The team members are versatile. They know weapons and ammunitions systems intimately. On visits to contractors, they learn all about an item so they can talk clearly, simply, meaningfully to their audience.

Highly-trained civilians working out of Picatinny Arsenal in Dover, New Jersey, and Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland, complement the MUCOM headquarters staff in planning and staging the training sessions. Other MUCOM installations provide similar teams in support of AMC's mission—to put into the hands of Army troops the best equipment available.

Commanded by MG Frank G. White, the Munitions Command researches, designs, develops and procures for the Army an array of fire power from the 5.56mm bullet for the M16 rifle to the 150-pound, 175mm artillery round hurled with such devastating effect at the Viet Cong north of the demilitarized zone. Munitions items vary from a hand-size, anti-personnel mine to the warhead for a Pershing missile.

Stepped-up military operations have led to the application of ever more varied military technology. Production of semi-sophisticated weapons and ammunition for field units in the Continental U.S. and Vietnam is putting new emphasis on the Munitions Command's well-established training program and its NETP schedule.

An example of this new emphasis at work is the family of four distinct



Sergeant demonstrates loading of M79 grenade launcher which is widely used in Vietnam fighting.

"beehive" rounds for the 90mm tank, the 90 and 106mm recoilless rifle, and the 105mm gun. To make this ammunition more useful to more troops, MUCOM on short notice organized and staged 66 briefings and 22 firing demonstrations in Southeast Asia from mid-October through November 1966. Effectiveness of the training was proven when U.S. artillery units, using the "beehive" round, repulsed *banzai*-type charges by fanatic Viet Cong forces early this year.

The NET program evolved from one developed about 12 years ago at what then was known as the Army Ordnance Ammunition Command at Joliet, Illinois. Still going strong under the old program, since modified by AMC requirements, MUCOM teams in FY 1967 trained nearly 1,400 key instructor and technical staff members and briefed another 7,000 on 19 new items at bases in Southeast Asia, Alaska, and the United States.

Key to success in providing such swift, effective training lies in the fact that teams quickly reach key people in various training echelons —instructors at Army service schools, maintenance staffs at field depots and technical people in overseas installations. The teams seldom train the ultimate user direct; this is usually the responsibility of Army service schools—the infantry, artillery and armored centers.

Considering that the teams give as many as five classes at an installation and usually work with 20-man groups, the totals are significant. As efficiency in utilizing new weaponry and other materiel continues to build up, and as more items enter the inventory, the contributions of the New Equipment Training Program will become increasingly evident in the arena where it counts the most—the combat soldier's fighting power. AD

EX-SOLDIER TO SOLDIER . . .

Maintain Your Standards!

Charles S. Stevenson

It was never possible for me to agree with the feeling that existed for many years that servicemen were of a different moral caliber than civilians. Some of my early Army playmates, however, brought me up-to-date on the subject as the days went along and I soon began to understand how some people could think that way.

I couldn't see then, though, any more than I can now, any reasons for a service man to observe lower standards than he had as a civilian.

This I do know, though: any downward trend in standards will present more of a problem in returning to civilian life than one might think.

The moment a fellow takes his uniform off he will be a civilian and, while he can change his service attire over night, it is unlikely he will change his habits and thinking quite that quickly. His friends and acquaintances will appraise him on these habits and thinking as, and when, he arrives back home.

Everybody will want to understand and they will think they do . . . "The war—" they will say as they nod their heads wisely—but not necessarily sympathetically.

Do the things and think the things that will assure your returning home



a person of character—unaffected, natural and wholesome. You will give your folks a measure of happiness you will not realize until you are a parent yourself—and you will have a community acceptance you will cherish always. AD

CHARLES S. STEVENSON is a Civilian Aide to the Secretary of the Army. Now retired, he was formerly Vice President of Hallmark Cards.

The top kick is a

Legend in the Five-O-Deuce

SP4 William P. Singley

Twenty-eight years ago—in June 1939, three months before Hitler blitzkrieged Poland—a promising young boxer exchanged his gloves and trunks for the uniform of the U.S. Army. At the time "Wally Sabath" had a ring record of 58 wins and two losses. His victories included decisions over some of the best in the light-weight and welter-weight divisions.

Today, that tough fighter from Chicago is Sergeant Major Walter J. Sabalauski, 2d Battalion (Airborne), 502d Infantry, 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division.

Few enlisted men have compiled a record as remarkable as the 57-year old sergeant major. He recalls the old days at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, when "I was a yardbird and the newest soldier above me had 13 years of service."

When war broke out in December 1941, the "yardbird" of Company E, 35th Regiment, 25th Infantry Division, started island hopping. On Guadalcanal his platoon leader was Lieutenant (now MG) Leland G. Cagwin, and his battalion commander was Stanley R. Larsen, now Deputy Commanding General, U.S. Continental Army Command.

"Fighting in the Philippines was much like conditions here in Vietnam, with jungle and rough terrain," says the Sergeant. "We were preparing for the invasion of Japan, when V-J Day came. We were at sea and we had nothing to celebrate with," recalls the Pacific veteran.

Subsequent assignments included a short stint as part of a military government team in Korea, and a



tour with Fifth U.S. Army headquarters in Chicago.

When the Korean war started, Sergeant Sabalauski returned to the 25th Division and his old company. "Korea was different from Vietnam," he notes. "You knew where the enemy was."

He served in Korea twice between hitches with the 82d Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, North Carolina. In 1959, he joined the 1st Airborne Battle Group, 504th Infantry, 8th Division in Germany.

The sergeant major prefers to stay close to the action. "It's like boxing," he says. "Your training pays off."

In 1963, he volunteered as an advisor to the 32d Vietnamese Ranger Battalion. Following that tour he re-returned to the 82d Airborne Division in time to go to the Dominican Republic. From the Caribbean, Sergeant Sabalauski returned to Vietnam and the 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division to become the first sergeant of Company C, 2d Battalion (Airborne), 502 Infantry.

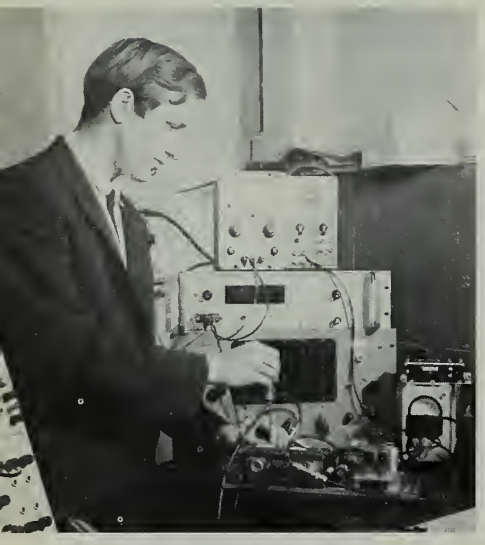
When his unit was threatened with being overrun by Viet Cong during Operation Hawthorne in Kontum Province, his commanding officer called in an airstrike on their position, an action that saved the lives of many paratroopers. For his bravery in that action, the fighting First Sergeant was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

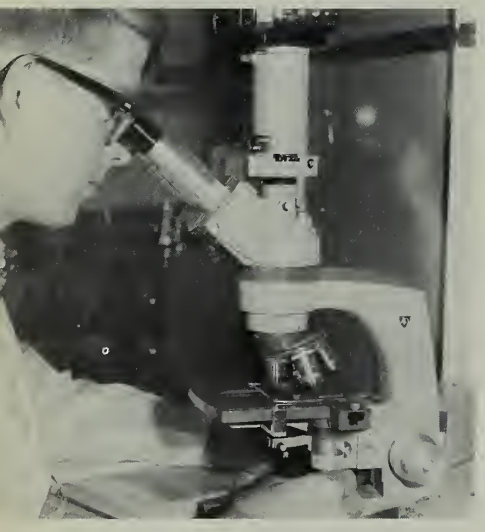
The Vietnam veteran next became the First Sergeant of Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division. Recently promoted to sergeant major, Sergeant Sabalauski feels the young "Screaming Eagles" of today are smarter than their World War II and Korean counterparts. "It took more than three years to make a professional soldier in the old days. Now a few firefights make the young trooper experienced and better than his predecessors in other wars."

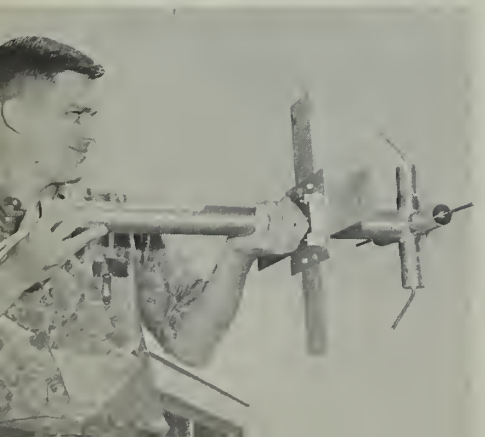
Backing up this judgment are the Sergeant's impressive credentials. His service record notes he has won the DSC, Silver Star, four Bronze Stars for valor, four Purple Hearts, three Army Comendation Medals, the Air Medal, and wears three Presidential Unit Citations, to name only his principal decorations. AD

SPECIALIST 4 WILLIAM P. SINGLEY is assigned to Headquarters, 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division.









Army employees combine practical experience with academic study and theory under the

Cooperative Education

It Helps the Army Meet a Pressing Need

Since its inception by Dean Herman Schneider at the University of Cincinnati in 1906, the Cooperative Plan of Education has combined theory and knowledge of the classroom with practical training and experience. Under this program, students alternate between periods of academic instruction at a college and related experience on the job. Work periods give meaning and reality to classroom theory.

Employers, whose interest and cooperation make the plan possible, contribute significantly to the student's education. Essentially, they furnish the employment opportunities that give the student a chance to see what different fields of work are like and how they relate to his specific interests, abilities, studies.

Army interest in the Cooperative Program was accentuated in the post-World War II period when the increasing shortage of scientists and engineers became evident.

Co-op students, alternating work with schooling, could be used to supplement subprofessional staffs in Army research and development activities. The Army would benefit from their increasing skills and knowledge.

The first Army installation to participate was Frankford Arsenal in Philadelphia, in cooperation with Drexel Institute and the U.S. Civil Service Commission. The first group of Co-ops reported for duty there in June 1949.

The Army's largest cooperative program was started at White Sands Proving Ground in 1952, in a cooperative effort with New Mexico A&M College. The program included carefully planned work assignments and provided on-the-job counseling and guidance to the students during its work phases.

Since 1952, formalized Cooperative Education Programs have been launched at 28 Army installations nationwide. More than 400 students are now employed, making the Army one of the largest employers of Co-ops in the United States.

ARMY INSTALLATIONS EMPLOYING CO-OP STUDENTS

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.
Albuquerqque Engineer District, New Mexico.
Army Tonk Automotive Center, Michigon.
Detroit Engineer District, Michigan.
Electronics Proving Ground, Arizono.
Fronkford Arsenal, Pennsylvonia.
Fort Belvoir, Virginio.
Golveston Engineer District, Texos
Huntingtan Engineer District, West Virginio
Jocksonville Engineer District, Florida.
Little Rock Engineer District, Arkonsas.
Louisville Engineer District, Kentucky
Memphis Engineer District, Tennessee.
Mobile Engineer District, Alabamo.
Natick Laborotories, Massochusetts.
New Englond Engineer Division, Mossochusetts.
New York Engineer District, New York.
Ohio River Engineer Division, Ohio.
Philodelphia Engineer District, Pennsylvonio.
Picotinny Arsenal, New Jersey.
Red River Army Depot, Texas
Redstone Arsenol, Alobama.
Rock Islond Arsenal, Illinois.
St. Louis Engineer District, Missouri
South Atlontic Engineer Division, Georgio.
Vicksburg Engineer District, Mississippi.
Waterways Experiment Station, Mississippi.
White Sands Missile Ronge, New Mexico.

Program



Army Cooperative students are paid a salary when on work status, and are placed on leave without pay during college attendance. Most enter the program at the GS-2 level. Periodic promotions are authorized by the Civil Service Commission as the student progresses toward his degree. Thus the student progresses from GS-2 to GS-5 before he graduates. He then becomes eligible to be employed at the GS-5 level.

Co-op students are employed in pairs. One student works while his alternate is in school. Jobs are planned to provide experience in a field corresponding to the student's major in college. As the student progresses toward his degree, his work assignments become progressively more responsible and challenging.

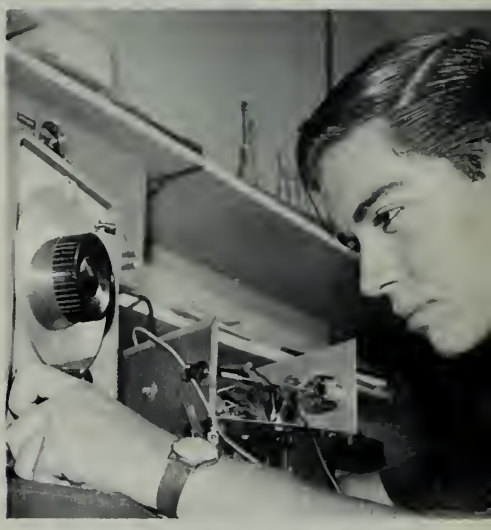
Army participation in the Cooperative Education Program has already proved its value. Students are enthusiastic about their jobs. Some have earned superior accomplishment awards and others have received special commendations. Some, too, have made significant research contributions and had their reports published.

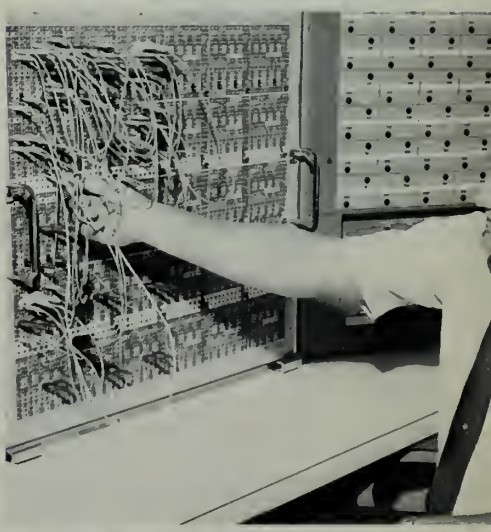
Under Army sponsorship, the Co-ops are able to see the theory of the classroom come to life in shops and laboratories. Principles of textbook and lecture room become realities as they meet the problems and people of industry on their home ground. By its support of the Cooperative Education Program, the Army again demonstrates its pioneering efforts in training for the Nation's benefit. AD



Christoper A. Eddy, cooperative training student from New Mexico State University, works in Acceptance Test Branch at White Sands Missile Range, where his grandfather BG C. G. Eddy set up the program while he commanded the range, 1950-1954. Other Co-op students pictured here are employed at White Sands and Redstone Arsenal, Alabama.











Before setting out on a patrol in DMZ, SFC Dumfees puts his men through intense firing practice.



Unrest in Indian Country

Major David L. Stanley

Out in Indian country you get shot at, wounded, and sometimes killed. It is supposed to be peaceful, but the "Indians"—the North Koreans—are restless.

They prowl through the Demilitarized Zone. They violate provisions of the truce they signed with United Nations forces by placing armored equipment or bringing automatic weapons into the DMZ. They attempt to ambush patrolling United Nations forces, of which the U.S. 2d Infantry Division is a part.

Sometimes North Korean success along the 38th parallel causes casualties, as when a U.S. patrol was almost wiped out last fall. More often, his aggressivness backfires due to the vigilance of men such as those in the 1st Battalion, 23d Infantry. They're positioned north of the Imjin River (a name familiar to Korea vets) protecting the DMZ.

Sergeant First Class Louis Dumfees from Canton, Ohio, a five-time veteran of Korea, takes considerable care in briefing his patrol of men from Company A. They're PFC's for the most part who arrived from the States not quite ready for what they found.

Now they listen, carefully taking notes, as the sergeant says, "Our jobs tonight include locating ambush locations along this road." He points to a map chalked on a board showing an enlarged area within U.S. forces area south of the DMZ. "We'll move out in a modified squad column . . ." The briefing lasts about 40 minutes.

"All right men, let's go out to the range. Every one of you check out your weapons," he says.

He needles his men a bit when they get off a bad shot, but he's careful to groom them for the job of war. Theirs is a nasty little job—

MAJOR DAVID L. STANLEY, Adjutant General's Corps, Executive Editor, ARMY DIGEST, recently toured Korea.





Briefing the squad members before they enter "Indian Country" near the Liberty Bridge across the Imjin River, he informs them about the mission and locates on map the routes to be traveled.

not so newsworthy as the bigger conflict in Vietnam—but the men in Company A, 1st of the 23d take it seriously, even when a scared pheasant squawks from the brush at the crack of a rifle.

Some of the men admit they really didn't know there was shooting going on in Korea when they left their Stateside assignment. "It becomes a reality when you find out one of the guys was killed," said one.

"It doesn't take long for them to realize we're not at peace in Korea," said Sergeant Dumfees.

The M14's cracked in the background.

"This is Indian country" states the sign posted near the Liberty Bridge across the Imjin. That's the first hint. Warning markers flanking both sides of the dirt road say "mines." Intensified training on patrolling and outpost operations also brings realization that all is not peaceful.

For the men of Sergeant Dumfees' squad, the first patrol was the real key. From then on, it didn't seem like a game anymore. When firefights break out along the DMZ, and somebody gets hurt, it further proves the point—that in Korea it's a truce, not peace. The job of the 1st of the 23d, and the rest of the units, is to maintain that truce—even at the risk of firefights, and life. AD

BATTLE LORE

On Booby Traps



Combat Tips From Vietnam Returnees, Compiled by U. S. Continental Army Command.

What things did the enemy most often boobytrap? Empty soft drink and C-ration cans, for one thing. U.S. items left in an area by troops were a natural for the Viet Cong to turn into traps—such things as damaged batteries, broken weapons, even ammo, or discarded shell cases. You learn to be suspicious of practically anything left lying around, including the rubbish and garbage in an abandoned VC camp.

Sometimes, the gas tanks on vehicles, tank sections on tankers, and spare gas cans are boobytrapped. The VC drop grenades down fuel tanks with the pin taped so that when the tape dissolves in the gas, there's a delayed action explosion.

I'd say be especially leery of VC flags on poles or trees. The VC think our guys want these as souvenirs, and anything they think we'd like as a souvenir, they're likely to boobytrap.

Anything you see in strange country is potentially dangerous—a boat left along a canal bank; any food packages or food abandoned or dug up out of hiding places.

Look out for propaganda signs or posters. They boobytrap them.

Don't forget: the VC boobytrap people, too. You hear of women, girls and kids, supposed to be selling things to the soldiers, waiting until they get a crowd around them, then pulling a grenade out of their blouses and blowing everyone sky high, including themselves. There are a number of reports of this happening. They even boobytrap the bodies of the dead, RVN as well as their own.

What was the weirdest thing you ever saw boobytrapped? A basket of fresh fish, with explosive in it waiting to be triggered; ripe melons lying in a field, rigged with plastic explosive to blast the guy who snatched them.

Sometimes, if we found a cache of rice sacks, we knew enough to be pretty careful handling the stuff. There have been cases where the VC planted grenades in bags of rice after pulling the pins. The weight of the rice would keep the detonator from going off; but whoever came along and shook the bag or disturbed the rice—well, they'd had it.

Talk about weird things the VC boobytrap: reports have come in about a small dog that was operated on and mined inside; a can of beer that looked ready to drink, except that it contained battery acid instead of beer; a cucumber on a vine that looked ready for eating, only if you picked one up, look out!

Once we saw a goat tethered in a field; sure enough, when one of the men used a grappling iron to get him moving, he took off and triggered an explosion. There wasn't much left of the goat; and the same thing would have been true of anyone near him.

One of our men saw a pair of new jungle boots and knew enough not to touch them. They were wired to explosives. Another time, we saw a fence post at the edge of a village —the kind the villagers use to tether cows. It contained a firing device that was set off by pressure exerted on the top of the post.

An incendiary round, found in a fuel storage area, was made with sticks and a piece of inner tube, with a nail for a firing pin. It was a primitive but effective device, if we hadn't gotten to it before it could blow up the area. Once we saw a dummy, dressed like a U.S. trooper, floating down the Dong Nai River on a raft. The belt buckle was boobytrapped.

Even manure is boobytrapped, some of our men discovered when probing for weapons or a tunnel in an animal pen. They found that a pile of manure concealed an explosive device.

Another time we found a bicycle leaning against a post. Its frame was stuffed with plastic explosive. There was a timing device in the headlamp.

Based on interviews and questionaire responses by officers and enlisted men of U.S. Army Air Defense School, Fort Bliss, Texas, U.S. Army Armor School, Fort Knox, Kentucky, and U.S. Army Artillery and Missile School, Oklahoma, who served in Vietnam 1966-67.



Where were boobytraps usually found? The most common areas were those through which U.S. and friendly troops were expected to move; but they were also found in fox holes and ditches. You had to be particularly careful when probing in any cavity or sunken place for VC food or ammo caches. In the tall grass country, you had to be very careful because the elephant grass gave effective cover. Along trails, you had to keep a sharp eye out for trip wires, sometimes tied to a piece of bamboo lying on the trail. Moving the stick released a grenade pin and caused an explosion.

The most usual places were the entrances to houses and in streets, as well as along trails. Road obstacles, logs lying in the path, and dirt mounds were frequently boobytrapped. Boobytraps were found in rice paddy dikes at knee level. Although traps could be found at any height, placing them in tree branches was fairly common. The largest percentage, though, were at ground level or aimed below the waist.

Another commonly trapped place was the abandoned village. Doorways always had to be carefully checked, but anything in the huts could be trapped. A favorite place was right under the rafters, and sometimes the woven baskets which were used for carrying stuff. Fence gates, for instance, were always suspect; they were used so often to trigger traps. A broom in the corner of a hut, any item that could be moved, could be boobytrapped.

But you've got to realize that no place is really "unusual" for boobytraps. Wherever, whenever and however the VC can fool you, they'll try. That's why you have to be alert, keep sharp, and always ready for trouble. Follow your orders; listen to the men who have been around longer; and stay cautious. That way you won't get taken.

What did you do to avoid boobytraps? Keep your eyes open whenever you travel. Stay off well-used trails. Keep your eyes on the trees. If you're moving in a file, try to step where someone else has already walked. Whenever we could, we used a grappling hook to move anything strange.

All the time, we tried to learn by someone's mistake. If a man was hit by a boobytrap, we tried to determine how it was rigged, and how the man could have avoided it. When the answers were found, they were always passed to the other men in the unit.

Remember this basic rule in strange terrain—don't allow yourself to become curious enough to fool with strange objects. The temptation may be strong. It may be a valuable-looking radio or VC weapon that would make a fine souvenir —if you live to enjoy it, that is.

Another basic rule—run different trails when moving, and never come back the same way you went. You've heard this before, of course, but it can't be repeated too often.

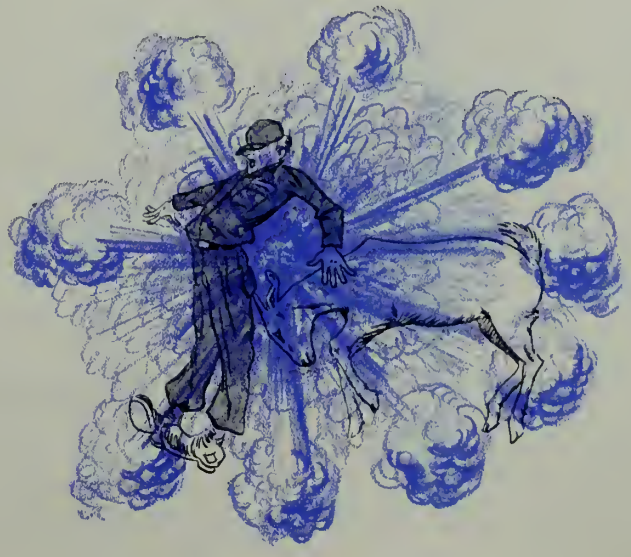
Another old rule that can't be repeated too often—stay clear of main-traveled roads. But if you have to use these routes, follow the local people, walk where they walk, avoid paths they avoid. When you enter a village, never move anything without examining it very closely first.

Men who worked with tractors and trailers always checked them before moving the equipment. On the 5,000 and 1,200-gallon tankers, they put screening right under the lids, so nothing could be thrown inside them.

Mine detectors were widely used and were very effective; and sometimes, if the situation was right, claymore mines were used to blast the area ahead. If we thought that some object ahead might be trapped, we fired and wiped it out.

Finally, listen to the warnings and guidance of your leaders, and carefully follow your training in detecting and countering or avoiding boobytraps. Handle all captured equipment with extreme care. Some of it may be boobytrapped. AD

In Vietnam even goats pack a bigger wallop.



Rooting Out Charlie



Under eye of guardian soldier, operator of bulldozer jungle clearing blade pushes through underbrush and high trees to clear a security area.

Staff Sergeant Duke Richard

When it's not moving it resembles any other of the hundreds of bulldozers used by Army Engineers in Vietnam. But once it roars into action, all similarities cease.

A sharp, curved blade shears the jungle at ground level, clearing everything in its path. When it encounters a stubborn tree, one as much as 30 inches in diameter, it acts like an infuriated bull. It backs up, motor howling, black smoke snorting from its stack—and it charges. With a convincing crunch, a steel stinger, protruding three feet from the sharpened blade, smashes into the core of the tree trunk, splintering the tree. Then it continues clearing the jungle, the once-immovable split tree and any others in its path spill over like so many dominoes.

This is the tractor-mounted clearing blade, the popular new bulldozer-plow with which, as one officer puts it, "we can literally root out Charlie."

There are 120 tractor-equipped clearing blades in Vietnam. Three land-clearing teams (each with 30 blades) work under groups in the U.S. Army Engineer Command and 30 other blades are distributed among division engineers.

The 159th Engineer Group used the blades to do the bulk land clearing at Long Binh Post where 3,000 acres of secondary jungle and rubber plantations vanished.

The 34th Engineer Group uses the blades to clear areas next to roads for protection against ambushes and sniper fires.

The clearing blades are also used extensively and effectively in combat support operations. The 168th Land Clearing Team, assigned to the 168th Engineer Combat Battalion of the 79th Engineer Group, has been rooting out Charlie around Di An, home of the 1st Infantry Division.

Working in three groups of 10 blades each, the team moves into an area and clears a perimeter in the shape of a rectangle or circle. Then the dozers line up and mow down the jungle until the area is a mass of broken trees and crumpled brush.

After the first few weeks of clearing the "Big Red One" country, the 168th Land Clearing Team uncovered 15 Viet Cong base camps, innumerable tunnels and captured two of the enemy.

Like nearly everyone who has seen the clearing blade in action, Lieutenant Colonel John R. Manning, commanding officer of the 168th Engineer Combat Battalion; is highly impressed.

"It runs right over mines and boobytraps," notes the cigar-chewing colonel. "And we don't have time to stop for every little mine. We've got too much wood to clear."

Mines and boobytraps aren't the only worries of the clearing blade drivers, though. It seems Charlie doesn't appreciate being rooted out. Some operators have been wounded by mortar and grenades, although firepower provided by the 1st Infantry Division in the form of tanks and Armored Personnel Carriers has prevented any concentrated attacks.

Colonel Manning claims the clearing blade is "four to five times faster than normal bulldozers." On good terrain in secondary jungle, the blade has been known to clear 10 to 12 acres per day.

Major General R. R. Ploger, commanding general of the U. S. Army Engineer Command, Vietnam says, "This is the best way to get rid of the VC—just get rid of his jungle."

Here's a prime example of how the blade has affected Charlie's morale.

A Viet Cong commander was chased out of his base camp by the devastating blades of the 168th Land Clearing Team. He moved to another camp nearby. Again the clearing blades devastated the area. The VC commander moved again. Sure enough, the blades moved into that area. This time one of the commander's squad leaders was killed in the operation.

That did it. The VC commander threw up his hands and turned himself in. He had been rooted out for the last time. AD

STAFF SERGEANT DUKE RICHARD is a staff writer with Army Digest.

HUMOR IN ARMY GREEN

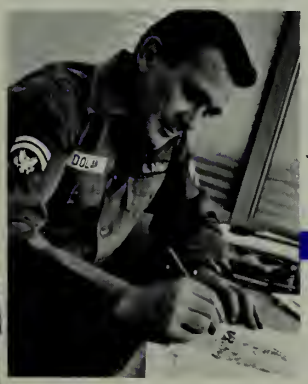
"Up Country" with SP6 Bill Dolan











Specialist-6 Bill Dolan's newest feature is "Up Country," featured here. The U.S. Army Command Information Unit illustrator's cartoon will occupy a corner of this page each month in future issues.

REBEL

Jungle Scout



When Rebel takes this stance, his handler knows there's an enemy hiding nearby.

Rebel is one of the 36 German shepherds participating in combat missions with the 1st Brigade of the 1st Infantry Division in War Zone C, northwest of Saigon.

A scout dog with a sense of smell 40 times keener than that of a man, he can give soldiers a silent warning of a Viet Cong ambush or sniff out a field of booby traps.

When he perks up his ears and tenses his body, his handler knows that either human beings or devices touched by men are on the trail ahead.

Always in the lead of a patrol, the dog and his handler are in the most dangerous spot. Unlike the sentry dog which is more aggressive and noisy, the scout dog is trained to move quietly, to crawl through jungle growth, just like a foot-soldier. In fact, he is near human in the way he lives and trains.

Each animal eats three pounds of food a day. When in the field, the dogs live on cold combat rations.

SERGEANT WALLY K. BELL served with the 1st Infantry Division in Vietnam before his present assignment with 101st Ordnance Battalion in Germany.

Sergeant Wally K. Bell

If the scout dog is wounded, he gets emergency evacuation by "dust-off," and if badly injured, the dog is taken to the 936th Veterinary Clinic at Tan Sun Nhut airbase in Saigon.

"On a sweep and destroy mission near the Cambodian border," 1LT James F. Gravelle, recalls, "a platoon-size patrol from Company B, 1st Battalion, 28th Infantry set up position near a jungle trail. Shortly afterwards, three enemy soldiers were detected by a scout dog. He gave the Big Red One soldiers forewarning, the patrol detonated a Claymore mine at the approaching Viet Cong, and killed all three.

"The scout dogs can see 10 times farther than a man at night; they're completely effective," Gravelle, platoon leader of the 41st Scout Dog Platoon, comments.

During a more recent operation, a scout dog picked up the scent of booby traps hidden about 50 meters in front of a patrol from Company A, 28th Infantry.

The Air Force "recruits" the scout dogs—usually German Shepherds—at Lackland Air Force Base in Texas. They come from private owners who either volunteer or sell them.

At Lackland they're given a physical examination and tests for gun shyness, intelligence and aggressiveness. Then they're flown to Fort Benning, Georgia, where they are put through a 14-week training course with their handlers. If they are effective, they continue on to combat.

In order to keep their charges combat ready, the handlers train the dogs continuously. They forget what they've learned within weeks. Unless training is kept up, they become as docile as house dogs.

The 41st Scout Dog Platoon has participated in virtually every major operation with the Big Red One's 1st Brigade.

SP4 Ronald McBride of Ohio speaks for most soldiers when he declares, "You feel a whole lot safer with these scout dogs around."

Lieutenant Gravelle, a native of Indiana, sums it up: "If one man is saved, all the expense and training has been worth it." AD

Clinic for Mascots

"All right, nurse, I'll see the python at ten o'clock, the elephant at ten thirty, the monkeys at eleven and the cheetah at eleven thirty." Perhaps the dialogue doesn't go exactly like that but the 936th Veterinary Detachment in Saigon actually treats everything from puppies to pythons.

Main mission of the detachment is to care for sentry and scout dogs, but the pet clinic is open in the afternoons on a time-available basis to treat pets and mascots of soldiers. Two veterinary officers and twelve enlisted men maintain the kennels, pharmacy, laboratory, operating and treatment rooms.

The staff is most often called upon to give rabies vaccinations to military dogs and pets, sometimes as many as 500 a month. "Our treatment," says the commanding officer, "includes surgery, vaccinations and physicals for animals leaving Vietnam. Additionally, all sentry and scout dogs entering Vietnam are held at the animal hospital for a ten-day quarantine period. We make sure that none of the dogs has brought an infectious disease into the country." AD



Soldiers' pets get same care—on time available basis—as official animals on Army rolls, and often . . .



. . . as matter of courtesy, vets check pets of diplomats such as this cheetah belonging to West German ambassador.



CPT Ronald R. Crawley, veterinary clinician gives check-up to "Leroy," pet Mandarin monkey. Photos by PFC Charles London.

QUIZ

Personality Parade

Making the Army scene are many personalities who rate as newsmakers. You no doubt recognize many of these individuals when properly captioned, but can you recognize them out of context? Here are some well-knowns for you to identify. If you score all right, you have a remarkable memory for faces; twelve out of sixteen, you're on a par with those who claim never to forget a face but sometimes do; ten right, had your glasses checked lately? Eight right, you're out of touch, man! Here they are with answers below.



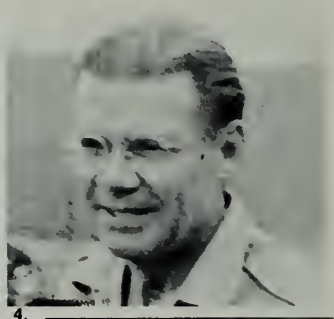
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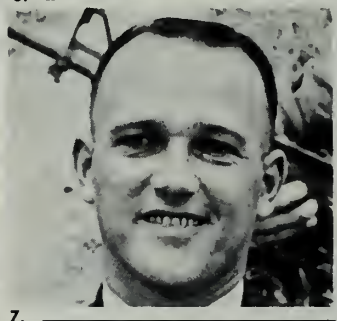
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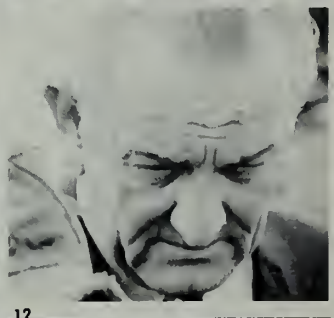
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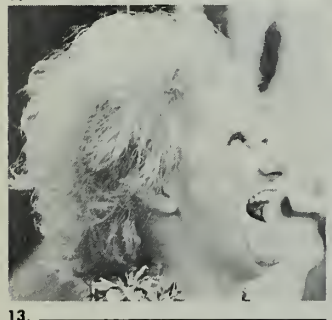
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14. _____



15. _____



16. _____

Answers To Quiz

1. COL Elizabeth P. Hoisington, WAC Directar 2. Secretary af the Army Stanley R. Resor 3. SGM Williom O. Wooldridge, Sergeant Major af the Army 4. Secretary of Defense Rabert S. McNamora 5. GEN Williom C. Westmoreland, MACV Commander 6. GEN Horold K. Johnson, Army Chief of Staff 7. MAJ Rager H. C. Danlon, first Vietnom Medol af Hanor winner 8. GEN Dwight E. Beach, Commander, U.S. Army Forces, Pocific 9. General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhawer 10. Would you believe—Bob Hope? 11. MG Winfield Scott, af Mexican War fame 12. The Commonder in Chief, President Lyndon B. Johnsan 13. Who else but Phyllis Diller on USO tour 14. SGT Jimmie Stewart, recent Army winner of Medal of Honor 15. COL Anna Mae Hays, Chief, Army Nurse Corps 16. GEN Earle G. Wheeler, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

LONG DISTANCE PLEASE

A multi-channel coaxial voice and teletype cable linking military bases in Vietnam and Thailand will provide instant communications throughout Southeast Asia. Cable will be tied in with one already in use between Vietnam and the Philippines.

FILL 'ER UP

Rapid ship-to-shore transfer of liquid fuel is being tested using 8-inch floating hoseline. System handles fuel at a rate of 1,500 barrels per hour. Hoseline can reach 1,000 feet offshore. Hose is stripped from reel placed onshore, and is rewound when not needed.

HUGE TREE CRUSHER UNDER TEST

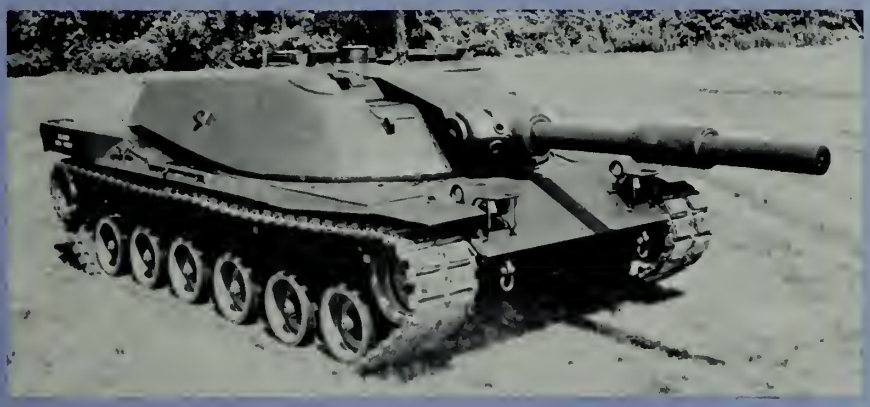
An awesome machine called Transphibian Tactical Crusher is under test in Vietnam. Monster weighs 97 tons, has three star-shaped rotors instead of wheels which roll over trees up to 20 inches thick. Despite its weight, vehicle floats and can be maneuvered in water.

ARMY EVALUATES ARMORED CAR

Army military police are testing an armored car as a possible addition to their fleet of convoy escort vehicles. The car's hull, with no vertical surfaces outside, protects against small arms fire and helps deflect larger projectiles and shell fragments. Dubbed "Commando" cars, six are being checked out under combat conditions to see if they are acceptable for permanent use.

SHILLELAGH GOES OPERATIONAL

Shillelagh Guided Missile System is now operational. Anti-tank weapon has been issued to a tank battalion at Ft Riley, Kansas. New system is mounted as part of the M551 General Sheridan vehicle and is being adapted to M-60A1E2 Battle Tank. Shillelagh Missile System is now in mass production.



THE ARMY'S NEW MAIN BATTLE TANK was unveiled at the Association of the U.S. Army annual meeting in Washington. The MBT-70, with a 152-millimeter gun capable of firing conventional ammunition and Shillelagh guided missiles, was developed jointly by the U.S. and Federal Republic of Germany.

LEGAL EAGLE

What's new in legislation, regulations, publications, policy

NEW GI BILL ENACTED

Increased educational assistance is one of the major provisions of the "Veterans' Pension and Readjustment Assistance Act of 1967" signed into law by the President. Allowances for veterans who served after 31 January 1967 have been upped from $100 to $130 per month for a single veteran taking full-time courses, to $155 for veterans with one dependent, to $175 for veterans with two dependents with an additional $10 per month for each dependent in excess of two. Allowances for on-the-job training, farm cooperative training and flight training have also been increased. Under other major provisions of the act:

- Veterans of the Vietnam era (which began 5 August 1964) receive compensation for disabilities at full wartime rates.
- Vietnam era veterans qualify for nonservice connected pensions on the same basis as older veterans.
- An allowance of $250 for burial and funeral expenses of deceased individuals who served in Vietnam era became available beginning 1 Oct.

PRISONERS OF WAR

DA pamphlet in the TROOP TOPIC series titled "Prisoners of War" is being distributed. Pamphlet aims to increase troop understanding of the Geneva Convention in all relationships with captured enemies.

CHANGES TO RETIREMENT POLICY

Beginning this month, Army is changing its retirement policy for enlisted men. Major change is a difference in the lead-time allowed to submit retirement application (DA Form 2339) from six months to 12 months. Forthcoming changes to AR 635-230 are designed to prevent situations where combinations of promotion obligations, oversea tour commitments and PCS moves can extend an EM's actual retirement date from one to two years. Enlisted men with 19 years service may now apply for retirement up to a year in advance of eligibility date. Retirement of applicants stationed overseas may be deferred, however, until a replacement is available through normal rotation cycle if the applicant is in a critical position. Other changes are outlined in DA Message 831370.

D.C. TAX APPEAL

U.S. Supreme Court's decision to decline to review a U.S. Court of Appeal's ruling may affect the many active duty and retired military who claim legal residence in the District of Columbia. The court ruled that the District may not impose its income tax on income earned outside the District before the taxpayer became a resident. Taxes paid on income before the taxpayer became a legal resident in 1964, 65 and 66 may be refunded. Persons having questions regarding the change in the D.C. tax law should consult their post or unit legal advisor.

Presidential Unit Citation To 1st Cavalry Division



Troopers of the 1st Air Cavalry Division land in a Vietnamese valley for a search and secure mission.

The 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile), first division-size unit to be awarded the Presidential Unit Citation for service in Vietnam, was presented the citation by President Johnson in a White House ceremony in September.

The division was cited for its actions in Vietnam between 23 October and 26 November 1965. The citation reads in part: "The superb training, unflinching devotion to duty and unsurpassed gallantry and intrepidity of the cavalrymen, individually and collectively, resulted in numerous victories and succeeded in driving the invading North Vietnamese division back from its positions at Plei Me to the foot of the Chu Pong Massif."





President Johnson awards the Presidential Unit Citation to the 1st Cavalry Division.



SPRINT blasts off. This missile teamed with Spartan provides an anti-ballistic missile defense oriented to the Communist Chinese threat. **(See page 28)**

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ARMY DIGEST

DECEMBER 1967



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Holiday Greetings

Since December is the time of year when many families join together to observe the anniversary of the birth of Christ, I wish all fellow soldiers, and their loved ones, a Merry Christmas and a Happy Holiday Season.

The scene on the front cover of this issue moves me deeply. I'm reminded of the Christmases that I have had to spend away from my family and friends. I would like to address a few words to our men in Vietnam and other parts of the world who are not able to spend Christmas at home.

Even though you are far from those dear to you, Christmas is still a meaningful day. It is a day for us to remember that we are enlisted in His cause to help bring peace to a troubled land, and people throughout the world. Through our own sacrifices we attempt to give others the freedom that we enjoy. That is the true spirit of giving. I can think of no prouder way of spending Christmas.

May the good Lord bless and keep you and sustain you in His service and in the service of our Country.

William O. Wooldridge

Sergeant Major of the Army

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Chief of Information
COL Charles R. Thomas
Chief, Command Information

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ARMY DIGEST AD

THE OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

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COVER: Standing as a sign upon the hill, the sandbagged command post of Co D, 1st Bn, 7th Cavalry of the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) overlooks the entrance to An Lao Valley during Operation Pershing in Vietnam's Bin Dinh province. The famous 7th Cavalry, which saw service in the Old West, now defends freedom's frontier in Southeast Asia, protecting the way of life symbolized by the Yuletide scene on back cover. Front cover photo by PFC Richard S. Durrance; back cover by MAJ A. J. McClure, Ret.















OFFICER EFFICIENCY REPORTS CHANGE

Change to officer efficiency reporting system beginning 1 April is designed to better reflect officers' true performance and value to the service. System combines best features of old form with new sections to provide a better yardstick for evaluating officers' potential for promotion, schooling, future assignments. Major changes to the system have reversed numerical ratings (rating of "1" will show officer is in top 20 percent of his contemporaries) and almost eliminate the need for long narrative comments by raters. Rewritten AR requires reports showing low character ratings be forwarded to rated officer for his comments.

NCO CANDIDATE PROMOTIONS ANNOUNCED

EM entering an NCO candidate course will be promoted to E4, DA has announced. Upon graduation from the 12-week course, E5 promotions will be awarded. Five percent of students can be promoted to E6 at that time, another 6 percent during 9-weeks of on-the-job training following formal instruction.

W-1 to W-2 IN 12 MONTHS

By April temporary promotions to Chief Warrant Officer W-2 will require only 12 months active duty as W-1. Monthly drops of 18-months time-in-grade requirement began in monthly increments in Nov.

LONG TOUR EXTENSIONS EYED

Voluntary extensions in long tour areas overseas are being held to a minimum. Only requests for 6 or 12 months are being considered and must be submitted 9-10 months before DEROS. DA makes final approval on all requests.

FOREIGN DECORATIONS POLICY CHANGE

Soldiers can now wear foreign decorations after receiving DA approval, according to DA Msg 838300. After receiving a foreign decoration, soldier must submit a request through channels to The Adjutant General, ATTN: AGPB-AC, Department of the Army. Details outlined in revised Para 4, AR 672-5-1.

FIVE MOS SKILL COURSES OPEN

CONARC expanded the skill developments base in five MOSs last month. Courses are now open at Fort Sill for MOSs 17B (FA Radar Crewman), 93F (Ballistic Met Crewman) and 13E (Artillery Operations/Intelligence Assistant). Courses are open at Fort Belvoir for MOSs 52C (Power Pack Specialist) and 82B (Construction Surveyor).

TOP RANK OPEN TO WOMEN IN ARMED FORCES

Military doors opened last month for what could be the Army's first woman general. On 8 Nov, President Johnson signed the bill removing promotion restrictions for women officers in the Armed Forces. Before the enactment, women could be promoted no higher than colonel in the WAC, WAF, or Women Marines, or captain in the WAVES.

NEW ABM SYSTEM NAMED "SENTINEL"

Chinese Communist oriented ABMS (antiballistic missile system) approved for deployment will be named SENTINEL SYSTEM, with LTG Alfred D. Starbird appointed Army's top man in the program. SENTINEL SYSTEM is aimed at countering ChiCom ICBMs of the mid 1970s.

HI-MOM!	Free phone calls home during the Christmas season will be given to more than 4,000 servicemen overseas by Communications Workers of America AFL-CIO through USO. This is 11th annual "Hi-Mom" Christmas Telephone Call Program.
MORE E4, E5 E6 STRIPES	Commanders of units alerted for Vietnam can now promote 20 percent of E4 through E6 strength without regard to time-in-grade or time-in-service. Primarily for use to recognize outstanding men in combat leadership positions, the provision must be used before units depart CONUS.
APO PROBLEMS	More than 1,000 packages being rewrapped daily at overseas Army and Air Force Post Offices (APO) in San Francisco, Seattle and New York. APO officials cite poor wrapping as most time-consuming problem. Lack of 5-digit ZIP code is another.
AIRLINES CUT MILITARY RESERVATIONS FOR HOLIDAYS	Military fares allowing reserved travel on airlines at two-thirds usual rate have been suspended during most of 15 Dec to 3 Jan period. Some exceptions--check with airlines for specific times. Travel by Military Standby Fares during holidays also will be extremely limited. Be prepared to pay full rate.
CHOICE OF DUTY STATION	A 12-month stabilized tour at station of choice in Continental United States (CONUS) being offered as reenlistment option for overseas returnees. Requirements: completion of normal overseas tour; minimum 4-years reenlistment prior to return; request for option 90 days before departure; and available slot at desired station. Exceptions: soldiers returned through hospital channels 90 days before normal completion of overseas tour may elect same option when available for duty; soldiers with 4 years or less service returning to CONUS for separation may use reenlistment option upon return or within 3 months of separation. Full details in DA message 837370.
CAPTAIN IN 12 MONTHS	By May 1968, time-in-grade eligibility for promotion to captain will be reduced to 12 months. Gradual time-in-grade reduction from 18 month requirement has already started.
COMMAND CREDIT	Officers serving as advisors to commanders of Republic of Vietnam units or as advisors to Province or District Chiefs will be given credit for command in combat commensurate with the advisor's grade. DA has instructed Promotion and Selection Boards to give full recognition to this type of advisory duty. Officers assigned as staff, technical, and school advisors will not be granted command credit.

WHO'S NEWS

Personnel and Personalities Around the Army

AVIATORS HONORED



CWO DALY



SP5 FALO

The Army Aviator and the Aviation Soldier of the Year named by Army Aviation Association of America. Selection of CWO Jerome R. Daly as "Aviator" and SP5 Dennis L. Falo as "Soldier" of the year was based upon actions in Vietnam. CWO Daly logged more than 2,100 hours as a gun-ship pilot in Vietnam. He protected three downed helicopter crews, making 12 passes between the Viet Cong and the downed aircraft. His chopper was so damaged by enemy fire that it had to be scrapped. SP5 Falo was credited with saving the crew of his downed helicopter by moving to a small hill and keeping 'Charlie' busy with the machine gun from the fallen craft. In another incident, SP5 Falo exposed himself to intense fire while wading through deep mud to assist in carrying a wounded company commander to safety.

OLYMPIC SHOE-IN

PVT Ronald Kauffman, Fort Lewis, Wash., selected as a member of the Figure Skating Team for the '68 Olympic games in Grenoble, France. His sister, Cynthia, is his partner. They have been the US top figure skaters since 1966.

HIGH HONOR TO TOP NURSE

Distinguished Service Medal awarded to COL Mildred Clark upon retirement as Chief of the Army Nurse Corps, marking first time in over 20 years that a woman has received the award.

HOCKEY TEAM

PVTs Larry Pleau and Jack Ferreira tapped for the US Ice Hockey Team. Ferreira, stationed at Fort Jackson, S.C., and Pleau, at Fort Dix, N.J., also have sights sets on the US Olympic Team for the '68 games.

E-6 IN TWO YEARS

SSG Charles Zoltowski made his grade in 19 months. Unusual accomplishment came as a "combat allocation" with the 1st Air Cavalry Division. SSG Zoltowski is a "US"--a draftee.

OLYMPICS OLD HAT

Youngest member of the American snow skiing team in '64 Winter Olympics at Innsbruck, Austria, is student in Single Engine Single Rotor Helicopter Repair Class, Fort Eustis, Va. PVT Ni Orsi, 24, says he is out of competitive skiing for good; now wants to teach skiing to give others same opportunity.

WWI YORK'S KIN

PFC Michael York, cousin of SGT York of WWI fame, recently completed land combat missile maintenance course at the Army Missile and Munitions Center and School, Redstone Arsenal, Ala.

BASEBALL STARS ON TOUR

Jim Fregosi, California Angels; Jack Fisher, Ralph Kiner and Arthur Richman, N.Y. Mets, toured hospitals in Pacific Command visiting soldiers wounded in Vietnam. Other ball players who have toured Vietnam--Joe DeMaggio, Gerry Coleman, ex-Yankies; Pete Rose, Cincinnati, and Tony Conigliaro, Boston, just returning from good-will handshake tour of the combat zone.

PROPOSED PAY BOOST FOR THE ARMED FORCES

as spelled out in the Uniformed Services Pay Act of 1967 pending in Congress (H.R. 13510)

OFFICERS

Pay grade	2 or less	Over 2	Over 3	Over 4	Over 6	Over 8	Over 10	Over 12	Over 14	Over 16	Over 18	Over 20	Over 22	Over 26	Over 30
O-10[1]	$1,503.90	$1,557.00	$1,557.00	$1,557.00	$1,557.00	$1,616.40	$1,616.40	$1,740.60	$1,740.60	$1,865.10	$1,865.10	$1,989.30	$1,989.30	$2,113.80	$2,113.80
O-9	1,332.90	1,367.70	1,397.40	1,397.40	1,397.40	1,432.50	1,432.50	1,491.90	1,491.90	1,616.40	1,616.40	1,740.60	1,740.60	1,865.10	1,865.10
O-8	1,207.20	1,243.50	1,272.90	1,272.90	1,272.90	1,367.70	1,367.70	1,432.50	1,432.50	1,491.90	1,557.00	1,616.40	1,681.50	1,681.50	1,681.50
O-7	1,002.90	1,071.60	1,071.60	1,071.60	1,119.30	1,119.30	1,184.10	1,184.10	1,243.50	1,367.70	1,462.20	1,462.20	1,462.20	1,462.20	1,462.20
O-6	743.10	816.90	870.30	870.30	870.30	870.30	870.30	870.30	900.00	1,041.90	1,095.30	1,119.30	1,184.10	1,284.60	1,284.60
O-5	594.30	698.40	746.10	746.10	746.10	746.10	769.50	810.60	864.60	929.40	982.80	1,012.20	1,047.90	1,047.90	1,047.90
O-4	501.60	610.20	651.30	651.30	663.00	692.70	739.80	781.20	816.90	852.60	876.30	876.30	876.30	876.30	876.30
O-3[2]	466.20	520.80	556.20	615.90	645.30	668.70	704.70	739.80	757.80	757.80	757.80	757.80	757.80	757.80	757.80
O-2[2]	373.50	443.70	532.80	550.50	562.20	562.20	562.20	562.20	562.20	562.20	562.20	562.20	562.20	562.20	562.20
O-1[2]	321.00	355.20	443.70	443.70	443.70	443.70	443.70	443.70	443.70	443.70	443.70	443.70	443.70	443.70	443.70

[1]While serving as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Chief of Staff of the Army, Chief of Naval Operations, Chief of Staff of the Air Force, or Commandant of the Marine Corps, basic pay for this grade is $2,332.20 regardless of cumulative years of service.

[2]Does not apply to commissioned officers who have been credited with over 4 years' active service as enlisted members.

OFFICERS CREDITED WITH OVER 4 YEARS' ACTIVE SERVICE AS ENLISTED MEMBERS

Pay grade	Over 4	Over 6	Over 8	Over 10	Over 12	Over 14	Over 16	Over 18	Over 20	Over 22	Over 26	Over 30
O-3	$615.90	$645.30	$668.70	$704.70	$739.80	$769.50	$769.50	$769.50	$769.50	$769.50	$769.50	$769.50
O-2	550.50	562.20	580.20	610.20	633.60	651.30	651.30	651.30	651.30	651.30	651.30	651.30
O-1	443.70	473.70	491.40	509.10	526.80	550.50	550.50	550.50	550.50	550.50	550.50	550.50

WARRANT OFFICERS

Pay grade	2 or less	Over 2	Over 3	Over 4	Over 6	Over 8	Over 10	Over 12	Over 14	Over 16	Over 18	Over 20	Over 22	Over 26	Over 30
W-4	$474.60	$509.10	$509.10	$520.80	$544.50	$568.20	$591.90	$633.60	$663.00	$686.70	$704.70	$728.10	$752.10	$810.60	$810.60
W-3	431.40	468.00	468.00	473.70	479.70	514.80	544.50	562.20	580.20	597.60	615.90	639.60	663.00	686.70	686.70
W-2	377.70	408.60	408.60	420.30	443.70	468.00	485.70	503.10	520.80	538.80	556.20	573.90	597.60	597.60	597.60
W-1	315.00	361.20	361.20	390.90	408.60	426.30	443.70	462.00	479.70	497.40	514.80	532.80	532.80	532.80	532.80

ENLISTED MEMBERS

Pay grade	2 or less	Over 2	Over 3	Over 4	Over 6	Over 8	Over 10	Over 12	Over 14	Over 16	Over 18	Over 20	Over 22	Over 26	Over 30
E-9[1]							$539.10	$551.40	$564.30	$576.60	$589.20	$601.20	$632.70	$694.20	$694.20
E-8						$452.40	465.00	477.30	489.90	502.20	514.50	527.10	558.30	620.10	620.10
E-7	$284.40	$340.80	$353.40	$366.00	$378.30	390.30	402.60	415.50	434.10	446.40	458.70	465.00	496.20	558.30	558.30
E-6	245.10	297.60	309.90	322.50	335.10	347.10	359.70	378.30	390.30	402.60	409.20	409.20	409.20	409.20	409.20
E-5	211.50	260.70	273.00	285.00	303.90	316.20	328.50	340.80	347.10	347.10	347.10	347.10	347.10	347.10	347.10
E-4	177.90	223.20	235.50	254.10	266.70	266.70	266.70	266.70	266.70	266.70	266.70	266.70	266.70	266.70	266.70
E-3	128.70	179.70	192.30	204.60	204.60	204.60	204.60	204.60	204.60	204.60	204.60	204.60	204.60	204.60	204.60
E-2	106.20	148.80	148.80	148.80	148.80	148.80	148.80	148.80	148.80	148.80	148.80	148.80	148.80	148.80	148.80
E-1	102.30	136.20	136.20	136.20	136.20	136.20	136.20	136.20	136.20	136.20	136.20	136.20	136.20	136.20	136.20
E-1 (under 4 months)	95.70														

[1]While serving as Sergeant Major of the Army, Senior Enlisted Advisor of the Navy, Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force, or Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps, basic pay for this grade is $844.20 regardless of cumulative years of service.

The Chief of Staff sets the record straight

Vietnam--Progress or Stalemate?

Speaking before the Association of the U.S. Army at its annual meeting in Washington, D.C., GEN Harold K. Johnson set forth answers to some searching questions on our national policies in Vietnam. In the words of the Chief of Staff, "Only when the facts are known can the true mettle of America be expected to show." Following are excerpts from the questions raised and answered in this significant address.—Editor

Are we right in being in Vietnam? Are we "meddling in a civil war"?

The answer to this question is contained in the answer to another. Why are we in Vietnam at all? Our President has answered this question many times:

"We are in South Vietnam today because we want to allow a little nation self-determination. We want them to be able to vote for the kind of leaders they want and select the type of government they want. We want them to be free of terror and aggression in doing that—as we want it for ourselves.

"We made a contract. We had an agreement. We entered into a treaty that was confirmed by our Senate, 82 to 1, saying that in the face of common danger we would come and help.

"We came. We are helping. We are doing our best. . . ."

In other words, South Vietnam wants to remain free of Communist tyranny and has asked us to assist. Our fighting men are helping them meet and destroy forces entering the country from outside its boundaries, thus permitting the South Vietnamese to curb the level of violence so that a duly constituted government can govern. The enemy's violation of the border in one sense could be called an invasion; in another it could be called infiltration. The distinction between the two is academic. The simple, unvarnished truth is that South Vietnam is under attack by forces organized and trained outside its boundaries.

That is not civil war. It is just one more in a series of so-called wars of national liberation by which the Communists intend to subvert and overthrow the young, the unsettled, and the impoverished nations of the globe. We are in Vietnam by invitation, and because we now know that a threat to freedom and peace anywhere in the world is a threat to all free men.

Are freedom and stable government for a diverse group of warring Asians worth the life of several thousand—of a hundred—or even one American soldier? Are we fighting for freedom or national security when we fight so far from home, when we—to use the critics' common expression—"fight somebody else's war for them"?

These critics have forgotten that international Communism gives little or no thought of striking in an overt, frontal attack. One of the basic considerations in the Communist strategy—this one attributed to Lenin—says: ". . . and finally we will encircle the last bastion of capitalism—the United States. We shall not have to attack it, it will fall like over-ripe fruit into our hands."

The Chinese Communist leaders are dedicated to a bellicose, Mao adaption of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine of world revolution. Their strategy involves the mobilization of the underdeveloped areas of the world—which Chinese Communists liken to "rural" areas—against the industrialized and prosperous areas—termed the "urban" areas. Envisioned in this strategy is a so-called "people's war" whose climactic act will be "wars of annihilation."

Oh, but you are forgetting something, the critics of our policies in Vietnam exclaim. This has all been changed. The Soviet Union has modified its attitude and set a new course. And disputes within the international Communist structure have caused this monolithic power bloc to come unstuck at the seams.

Not quite true. The disputes have been and are concerned chiefly with methods, not aims. An example is that both the USSR and China

supply arms to North Vietnam, although they continue to argue between themselves. Bitterness, invective, and strife—up to and including internecine violence—are inherent in the Communist process and dare not be taken as a sign of altered aims or burned-out fervor.

If the Soviet leaders of today are more restrained, as some like to point out, it is probably because, having tested our willingness and readiness to back our words with action several times over during the Cold War, they are not now interested in involving themselves in another direct confrontation. But the hard facts of Soviet military power and their mounting investment in the sophisticated machinery of war do not point to altered aims and cannot be interpreted simply as a desire for self-protection.

Look at the military inventory: the Soviet Union today has more strategic missiles and more hard sites to fire them from than ever before. Its submarine fleet is its biggest yet, and Soviet naval presence around the world, especially in such strategically important areas as the Mediterranean, is growing year by year. In Eastern Germany and elsewhere in Eastern Europe, it has more modern forces than it has ever had before.

No, we dare not assume that the Soviet Union has altered its basic course. Failure to continue to support South Vietnam would be just as dangerous in today's environment as when Chamberlain went to Munich with his umbrella—and his hat—in hand. And, as Winston Churchill so prophetically affirmed then as little Czechoslovakia was liquidated, "The belief that security can be obtained by throwing a small state to the wolves is a fatal decision."

Are we making progress in this hard up-hill battle? Are we stalemated?

To assess progress, one must have a point from which to make comparisons. My starting point is March 1965, when conditions in South Vietnam, and particularly the military situation, were at low ebb. In March 1965 the Marines were landed in Da Nang to secure the airbase and our Air Force began its support of ground forces in South Vietnam. In May, Army forces were deployed to defend airbases in the Saigon area. In July a decision was announced that additional U. S. deployments were required, and, by the end of 1965, an uneasy equilibrum of forces had been achieved in South Vietnam. We had also reached a point where our formations of battalion size—about 700 men— or larger could not be damaged significantly.

As the U. S. and Free World buildup has continued, the South Vietnamese units have become stronger. By mid-1966 Vietnamese leadership—both military and civilian—began to show signs of confidence in themselves and in us.

Military successes began to mount. North Vietnamese Army and Viet Cong units have been sought out and hammered relentlessly. The enemy has ceased to enjoy the sanctity of his strongholds within South Vietnam.

Today we can point to clear and concrete evidence of progress. Let me cite just a few among many:

- Both the morale and the performance of the South Vietnamese Armed Forces have improved steadily. Two years ago, the Communist forces were on the offensive and were winning significant victories. Now, the Communists are on the defensive and South Vietnamese units are gaining increasing success on the battlefield. It has been a year since Communist forces have won a significant victory.

- Closely related to the improved performance of the regular armed forces of South Vietnam has been a steady decline in their desertion rates. During May, June and July of this year, their desertion rate was around a half of the rate a year ago. It should be kept in mind that desertion does not necessarily mean defection to the other side. In most cases it is just absence without leave. On the other hand, the Communist defection rate has steadily increased and by the end of August, returnees to government control in 1967 exceeded the total for all of 1966.

- Two years ago the South Vietnamese Army was losing three weapons for each Communist weapon they captured. Today the South Vietnamese Army is capturing four Communist weapons for each one they lose.

- The Communists are losing in combat more than four times as many men as all the allied forces.

- We have greatly reduced enemy infiltration by sea.

- We have prevented a major enemy offensive across the DMZ.

- We have significantly increased the percentage of South Vietnam's roads and waterways that are safe for normal military and economic use.

- The Viet Cong, all over the country, are experiencing severe manpower problems.

- Food has become a critical problem for the Viet Cong.

These facts add up to progress—not stalemate—in my book. Slowly but steadily we are making headway.

As Americans, we awaken each day with confidence and pride—and we don't have to pretend to be confident. We have confidence in our ability to safeguard freedom and we are determined that it will be safeguarded. We are proud of our efforts to share freedom with others and proud of our gallant young men who are making it possible for us to do this.

The machine gunner awarded the Medal of Honor relives the fateful day when he knew

"We Were Going to Get Hit"

Flashbulbs wink, although the day is sunny. Movie cameras whir. Microphones loom like a small forest. Relatives beam. Friends and comrades of combat days press closer. At stiff attention, the young 21-year-old sergeant from Oaks, Pennsylvania, wonders how he really got here, to be the center of attention of the great personages of the land, here in the White House itself.

A voice reading an official document gives the answer, as Secretary of the Army Stanley R. Resor reads the official citation bestowing the Medal of Honor on Sergeant David C. Dolby. The citation is written in official language—as all such things are—compressing into a minimum of words the actions that occurred over most of a day, the actions that result today in the presentation of the Nation's highest military honor.

As it is read, the sergeant's memory goes back to the events of that particular day and he relives





them. He is brought back to the present when his Commander-in-Chief, the President of the United States, hangs the ribbon around his neck and says in part—"To this soldier valor is a familiar companion."

Perhaps today, as Sergeant Dolby goes about his duties at Fort Dix, New Jersey, there may be no call for any heroic actions. But it was on that fateful day of 21 May 1966, when the Sergeant was serving as a machinegunner with Company B, 1st Battalion (ABN) of the 8th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division, during Operation Crazy Horse not far from An Khe, that the statement most certainly was fitting. This is the story of the actions that day, as covered in the official citation, as told in an interview to Sergeant First Class Carl Martin. Photos by Staff Sergeant Lou White.



I knew we were going to get hit. I didn't know just when. I felt sure it would be that day. I knew we were going to run into something. Other units of the division had been in there before and seen quite a lot of action.

After we chowed-down, we got the word. They said the 1st and 2d Platoons would be leading out to where these two ridges came together. The 3d Platoon would be in reserve. The ridge to the left was for the 2d and we were to follow the contours of the ridge on the right. It was almost like a cliff at the start of the ridge on our side.

We began moving out single-file. The point, platoon leader and his section were up front—then my machinegun crew . . . four of us . . . and a squad in the rear. As we made our way along the hill, below the crest, somebody from up on the ridge, on our right flank, opened up on us with a short burst. We were pretty well spread out and all hit the dirt. We had been getting a little sniper fire most of the morning and didn't think that this was much more. After a little while we began moving around and it broke loose—they hit us with everything.

It seemed to be coming from all over the place. There were two .30 caliber machineguns right on top of us to our right and another one on the other ridge to our left rear. It was a .50 caliber. I saw the men on the point falling and rolling down the slope. They were getting hit the hardest. I started moving up the hill on my right firing my M-60.



I had camouflage paint on my face and twigs tied all over me—I guess they (North Vietnamese—Viet Cong) had trouble seeing me. When I got part way up the ridge I saw the first bunker . . . or red dirt they had thrown out when they built it. That was the first machinegun bunker I got—three guys there. Then there was another one off to my right. There were three guys on that one too. I got them. There was a man in a hole by himself. He had an AK (a Communist-built rifle). When the .30s would slow their fire or stop to reload, the guy in the hole would open up to keep us pinned down. I got him. A guy in a tree was shooting at me all this time. I don't know why he didn't hit me. I hit him though.



I was lucky. When I fired from the hip, the enemy rounds would snap past my shoulders. When I fired from the shoulder, the rounds would go under my shoulders and arms. If I crouched down the rounds would hit between my feet and legs and if I stood up they would go on either side of my legs. Everytime I moved seemed to be the right time. It was just inches either way.

The .30s in the two bunkers were not firing any more. I was about 20 meters from each one but I didn't go see if the people were dead. I started to pull back down the hill to get some of my buddies who were still able to fight. I wanted them to follow me back up the hill to help me occupy those bunkers.



The people on the point were in bad shape. They had been wounded more—hit even more times. The platoon leader was trying to get help to get the point moved back to cover. He was standing up, shooting, and hollered, "I got one." The .50 to our rear opened up and a round hit the lieutenant and flipped him up in the air. He was still alive but hurt bad.

They (the enemy) had reserves behind the ridge on all these bunkers. The two positions I had cleared out earlier began firing again. One to my front and the other on my right flank. I started moving up the hill again—they were firing more than ever. I could see commo wire leading up to where these two ridges came together. From there they could see about all of our positions.

I figured then that somebody up there was directing the machine-gun fire on our men. They were firing in set patterns. I guess that was what saved me—I knew how to move. I saw all this and knew there were men up front who were wounded. I started for the .50 but changed my mind. I wanted to help those men who were wounded—help them get back. By this time we were cut off from the rear of the platoon column. There weren't enough men up front left in condition to fight. I was the only one not wounded out of those 20.

When the lieutenant got hit earlier by that .50, there were rounds coming my way too. One actually grazed my helmet. I could see the tracers—not the other ones. They would come in—like floating—and then all of a sudden they'd be past me. After a while I pulled back and the lieutenant sent word that he wanted to see me. I went over and he told me that I was in charge. He said, "If you have to pull out, make sure you don't leave any of my men." Then he lost consciousness.

If I was to get the point men back down the hill, I knew I had to have some air support. I got on the phone (radio) and informed the CO (Bravo company commander) that I was in charge of the platoon and what the situation was. I told him I'd like some helicopter support. He said they were on the way. He no sooner said that than I heard them coming. The CO told me to pop smoke (mark the enemy positions with a smoke grenade). My assistant gunner popped the smoke.



The gunships were coming in and pounding the enemy positions. As they pounded away, the guys on the point began moving back. The first ARA (Aerial Rocket Artillery) strike was good and I got on the radio and told the CO I wanted the next one a little higher up on the ridge, on another line of bunkers. He said, "OK, pop smoke." We were too far back to pop smoke without getting closer to their positions, and this .30 had us pretty well tied down.

I would have to get that gun before anyone could mark their positions. I worked my way around to a place on their flank. When I got there I could see there were only two men on the gun. They were firing away on our men down below. They saw me then, but it was too late. I was behind this tree. I'll never forget the look on their faces.



I started to move back again and when I got to the bottom of the ridge, the RTO (Radio-Telephone Operator) told me that he had had another call for smoke. I got on and told them that I was going to pop smoke again. I had just been up there and sprayed the area. I was sure that they didn't have anybody on the gun so I gave my machine-gun to the medic and ran out with my .45. I threw the smoke but the hill was so steep it rolled right back on us. I picked it up and threw it to our rear and told the RTO to call back and tell them to disregard the air strike. Artillery began coming in. I didn't like where it was landing so I called back and told them where I wanted it—on that .50. I knew there were a lot of enemy over there. They asked me for an adjustment. The .50 stopped firing when the artillery started coming in on them.

By this time it was getting dark and the rain started coming down . . . the monsoon rains. We had all those people wounded and a few dead. I kept the CO squared away

as to our situation. I told him we were doing all right. He told me to hold the position. The CO, with the 2d Platoon, was trying to move around to help us. Finally, he gave me the word to move back—to use the heavy rain and darkness for cover. I was glad.

We started moving out of there. Some of the wounded were helping others who had been hit. Only one man had to be carried. One of the guys helped me get him on my back—in a fireman's carry—and I carried him back with us. He was a big guy. I couldn't have got him on my back by myself. He died later that night.

When we got back, I got on the radio and told the CO that we had made it out OK and had brought our wounded with us. He was already planning a night attack. The enemy was still shooting quite a bit. I got some more ammo from another company that was in the area, C Company I think it was, and went back down in the draw alone . . . about halfway to where we had been ambushed. I fired about 400 rounds at the enemy. It was dark and a muzzle-flash fight. When my ammo was used up I went back to where our guys were setting up a perimeter and getting things organized to care for the wounded. "Charlie" had dug foxholes all over the place so we just made them bigger so we could use them for ourselves.

That night Dolby helped guard the position and early in the morning assisted in cutting an LZ for the medevac choppers. When the helicopters arrived, he helped get the wounded aboard. Later in the morning he acted as a guide for a Platoon from Company C on the way back to the ambush site. They went in to bring back the American dead. On 28 September, President Johnson presented the Nation's highest award for heroism to the young sergeant in a White House ceremony.





After presenting the Medal of Honor to SGT Dolby, President Johnson greets the group of comrades from 1st Cavalry Division who attended the ceremony.





What's the History of Your Unit?

Romana Danysh

How many campaigns and decorations—how can you be sure?

General George C. Marshall once said: "It is not enough to fight. It is the spirit which we bring to the fight that decides the issue. It is morale that wins the victory." Essential to this morale is the soldier's knowledge about the past of his unit and the resulting pride in its history.

The Department of the Army staff agency which coordinates and supervises all Army historical matters is the Office of the Chief of Military History (OCMH). One of its functions is to determine the official lineage and honors for units of the Regular Army, Army National Guard, and Army Reserve. The Lineage and Honors Certificate prepared by OCMH records the unit's major organizational changes and lists its official campaigns and decorations.

Every statement on the certificate is carefully documented and authen-

ROMANA DANYSH is a historian with the Office of the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army.

ticated. A unit cannot undergo any major change without authority from a higher headquarters; nor can an organization receive a campaign participation credit or a unit decoration unless it is reported or recommended by a higher headquarters.

The Army historian determining the lineage and honors examines all the relevant directives, letters, and orders, and on this basis records what actually took place. If there is any uncertainty about any statement, additional official documents, the unit's own retired records, or even unofficial publications are examined. When finished, the Lineage and Honors Certificate is a factual, complete, and accurate legal document.

Occasionally OCMH gets letters insisting that a certificate is wrong. Although OCMH is always ready to correct errors, many requests to change certificates are unjustified and are usually the result of a lack of understanding about how unit lineages are determined.

Even experts sometimes make the mistake of assuming that the present designation of a unit is the only one it has ever had, and that no other unit has ever had or will ever have that same designation. Thus, they believe that the 1st Infantry has always been the 1st Infantry, and correspondingly so with the 3d Infantry. The present 3d Infantry, however, was first organized in 1784 as the First American Regiment, while the 1st Infantry was organized in 1791 as the 2d Infantry Regiment.

Many units have been redesignated several times. The present 30th Field Hospital, for example, served in World War II as the 103d Station Hospital and in Korea as the 3d Station Hospital. In spite of its three different designations, it is one unit with a continuous history, because a unit's lineage does not necessarily follow unit number or designation.

Another common misconception is the belief that when the personnel of one unit are transferred in their entirety to another unit, they bring the lineage and honors of the old unit to the new one. However, transfer of personnel does not automatically transfer history. Unless the directive for the action specifically stated that the old unit is redesignated, the two units remain separate and unrelated organizations. This is not necessarily so in lineages of National Guard units in which the presence of the same individuals is one of the factors that gives the unit's history its continuity. In the Regular Army and in the Army Reserve, however, transfers of personnel do not affect the lineage.

Another lineage principle often misunderstood is that a unit can undergo numerous changes in size, structure, mission, or branch of service and still remain the same organization. The lineage of the 173d Airborne Brigade is a good illustration of this principle. Originally organized in 1917 as the 173d Infantry Brigade, an element of the 87th Division, it was active under that designation during World War I and in the following years. In 1942 it was reorganized as the 87th Reconnaissance Troop. After World War II it was active in the Organized Reserve Corps and in 1949 was redesignated as the 87th Reconnaissance Company. It was inactive from 1951 to 1963, when it was reorganized in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 173d Airborne Brigade—the designation under which it is now serving in Vietnam.

Many people find it difficult to believe that this unit, now under the command of a brigadier general, is the direct descendant of a unit that was commanded by a captain during World War II. However, it is the same unit, and the honors earned by the 87th Reconnaissance Troop during World War II are now displayed on the distinguishing flag of the 173d Airborne Brigade.

Although on the surface such reorganizations may seem unnecessary and haphazard, they are the result of the ever-changing needs of the Army—changes in strength, tactics, weapons and policy. It is true, however, that some reorganizations were not very well planned and seem illogical from a historical point of view. During the early history of the United States, little attention was paid to unit lineage. Units were reorganized, consolidated, redesignated, and disbanded without consideration for historical continuity. Although in the 1920's and 1930's attempts were made to perpetuate those units having distinguished histories, in the hasty mobilization and rapid expansion of the Army during World War II the historical backgrounds of units were again often disregarded.

Since World War II, however, the official policy has been to keep units with good histories on the rolls of the Army. Under the CARS reorganization in the late 1950's, for example, the oldest regiments

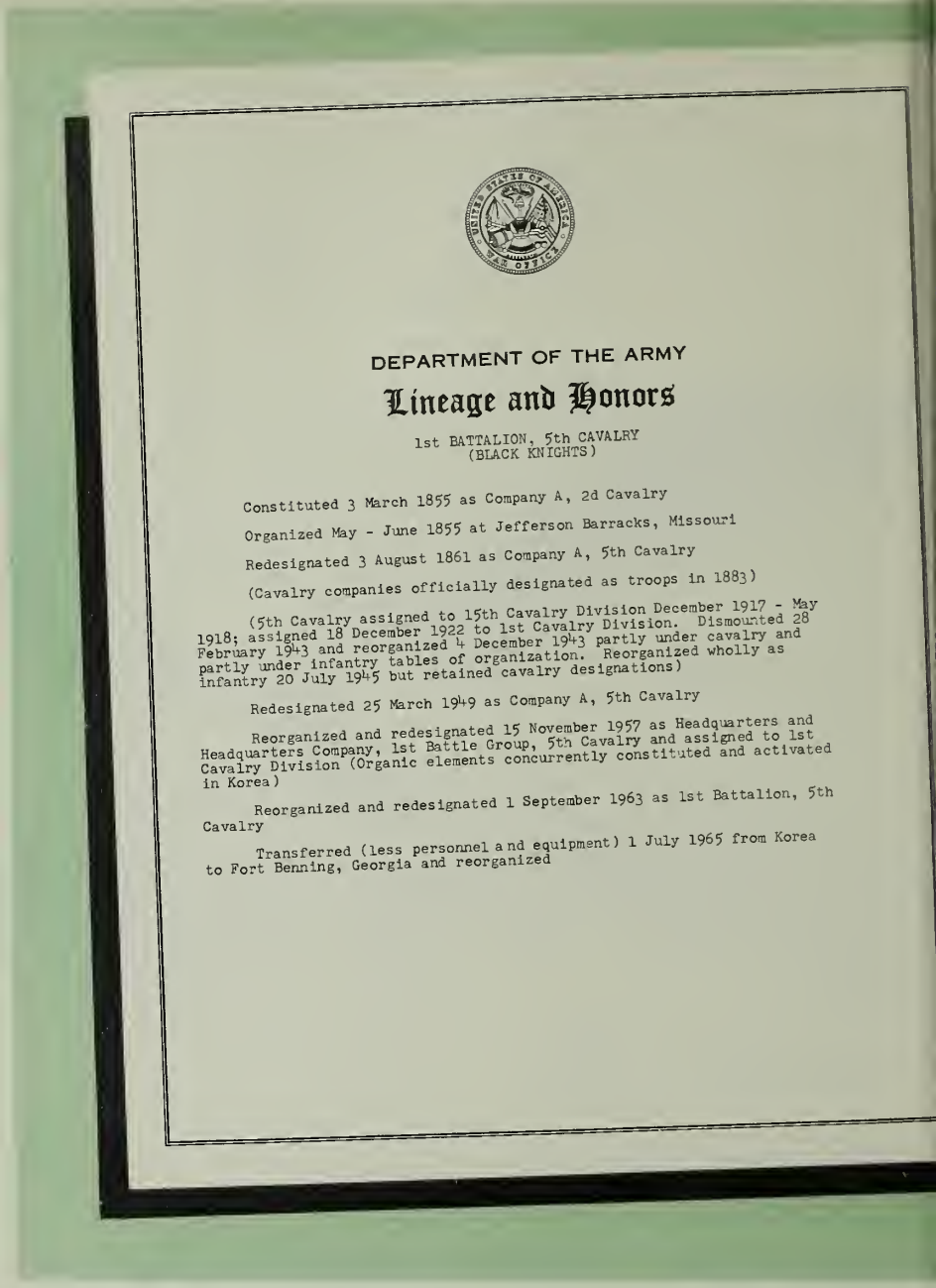
with the most campaign credits and decorations were selected as parent units. At present, lineage and honors are important considerations in the decision to reactivate a unit. Whenever a new unit is needed, OCMH is consulted, and a unit with a distinguished history is given priority for reactivation over one without honors.

Nevertheless, because of the need for many new types of units for which there are no predecessors, some units are still activated with no previous history. But the men now in such units should not be disappointed. They should consider this as an opportunity and a challenge to make history—to earn honors that will be displayed by their unit in the future.

The age of a unit is not all-important. The 197th Aviation Company was activated for the first time on 1 March 1965, but has already earned two Presidential Unit Citations (Army) and a Meritorious Unit Commendation. The men of the 197th can be just as proud of their history as the members of the 1st Battalion, 5th Artillery, which goes back to 1776 and has served in almost every war from the Revolution through Vietnam.

Units frequently ask when honors earned in Vietnam will be included on their Lineage and Honors Certificates. Currently, decorations are being listed on certificates as they are announced. However, because of the great number of units involved, certificates cannot be revised every time a new decoration is awarded. Campaign participation credits will be added after they are published in Department of Army General Orders.

AR 870-5, the regulation concerning historical activities, provides that Lineage and Honors Certificates will be prepared for all TOE flag or color bearing organizations and for all TOE guidon bearing units, except subordinate elements of color bearing organizations. However, in the last decade, there



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Lineage and Honors

1st BATTALION, 5th CAVALRY
(BLACK KNIGHTS)

Constituted 3 March 1855 as Company A, 2d Cavalry

Organized May - June 1855 at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri

Redesignated 3 August 1861 as Company A, 5th Cavalry

(Cavalry companies officially designated as troops in 1883)

(5th Cavalry assigned to 15th Cavalry Division December 1917 - May 1918; assigned 18 December 1922 to 1st Cavalry Division. Dismounted 28 February 1943 and reorganized 4 December 1943 partly under cavalry and partly under infantry tables of organization. Reorganized wholly as infantry 20 July 1945 but retained cavalry designations)

Redesignated 25 March 1949 as Company A, 5th Cavalry

Reorganized and redesignated 15 November 1957 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Battle Group, 5th Cavalry and assigned to 1st Cavalry Division (Organic elements concurrently constituted and activated in Korea)

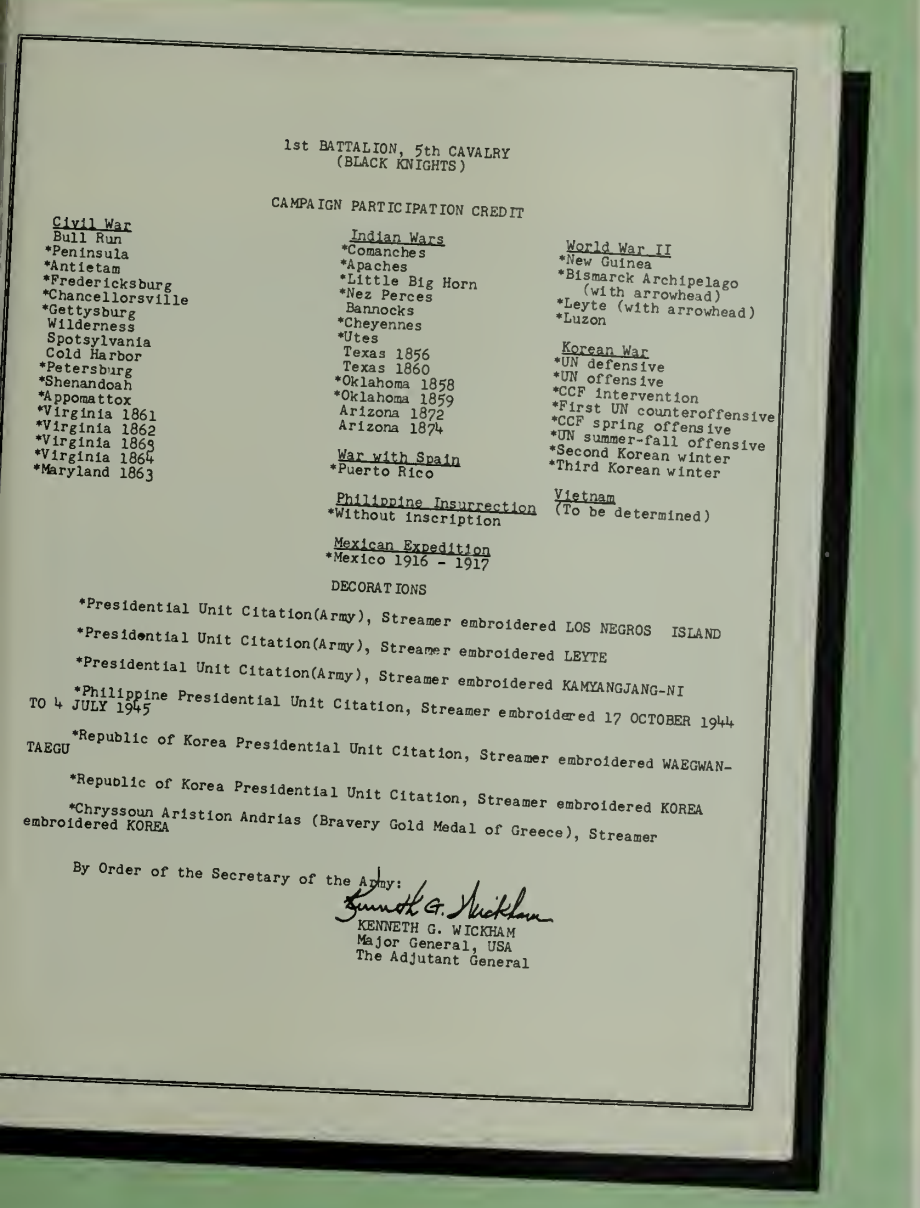
Reorganized and redesignated 1 September 1963 as 1st Battalion, 5th Cavalry

Transferred (less personnel and equipment) 1 July 1965 from Korea to Fort Benning, Georgia and reorganized

have been several major reorganizations of the Army such as CARS and ROAD, necessitating major revisions of Lineage and Honors Certificates for large numbers of units. These revisions, along with the preparation of new certificates for the numerous units being activated or reorganized because of the Vietnam War, have caused a considerable backlog.

Priority therefore is presently given to color bearing organizations, and certificates for guidon bearing units will be prepared as soon as the workload permits. Upon request, however, OCMH will determine the honors for guidon bearing organizations, so that campaign silver bands and decoration streamers can be requisitioned. OCMH also furnishes some historical information for all separate units, regardless of size, which they can use as the basis for additional research into their own history.

AR 870-5 requires that narrative unit histories and annual supplements be prepared by all separate TOE units down to and including separate companies, troops, and batteries. Other units are encour-



1st BATTALION, 5th CAVALRY
(BLACK KNIGHTS)

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

Civil War
Bull Run
*Peninsula
*Antietam
*Fredericksburg
*Chancellorsville
*Gettysburg
Wilderness
Spotsylvania
Cold Harbor
*Petersburg
*Shenandoah
*Appomattox
*Virginia 1861
*Virginia 1862
*Virginia 1863
*Virginia 1864
*Maryland 1863

Indian Wars
*Comanches
*Apaches
*Little Big Horn
*Nez Perces
Bannocks
*Cheyennes
*Utes
Texas 1856
Texas 1860
*Oklahoma 1858
*Oklahoma 1859
Arizona 1872
Arizona 1874

War with Spain
*Puerto Rico

Philippine Insurrection
*Without inscription

Mexican Expedition
*Mexico 1916 - 1917

World War II
*New Guinea
*Bismarck Archipelago (with arrowhead)
*Leyte (with arrowhead)
*Luzon

Korean War
*UN defensive
*UN offensive
*CCF intervention
*First UN counteroffensive
*CCF spring offensive
*UN summer-fall offensive
*Second Korean winter
*Third Korean winter

Vietnam
(To be determined)

DECORATIONS

*Presidential Unit Citation(Army), Streamer embroidered LOS NEGROS ISLAND

*Presidential Unit Citation(Army), Streamer embroidered LEYTE

*Presidential Unit Citation(Army), Streamer embroidered KAMYANGJANG-NI

*Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945

*Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered WAEGWAN-TAEGU

*Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered KOREA

*Chryssoun Aristion Andrias (Bravery Gold Medal of Greece), Streamer embroidered KOREA

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

KENNETH G. WICKHAM
Major General, USA
The Adjutant General

aged, although not required to write them.

The unit history should be a comprehensive narrative which describes all aspects of the unit's life. It should be well written, interesting, and colorful. But most important, it should be accurate. That is why OCMH stresses the importance of basing the history on the Lineage and Honors Certificate or, if one is not available, on other official information.

The Lineage and Honors Certificate is not only a good outline around which the narrative history can be written; it also serves as the unit's "birth certificate," its "deed" to organizational properties, and its "service record." On the basis of the honors listed in it, the U. S. Army Support Center in Philadelphia issues decoration and campaign streamers and silver bands, and The Adjutant General furnishes decoration certificates. These honors are also the basis for the service ribbons and decoration emblems that unit personnel wear on their uniforms.

From the facts contained in the certificate, the Institute of Heraldry derives the symbols used in creating coats-of-arms and distinctive insignia which are displayed on the unit colors and on the uniforms of unit members. The certificate serves as proof of entitlement to historical properties stored at the Defense General Supply Center in Richmond, and to organizational history files at the U. S. Army Administration Center in St. Louis. The official lineage and honors are also used by Army planners as important factors in the decision to reactivate the unit.

Above all, the certificate provides another important but intangible benefit—esprit de corps. Since it is a true and documented record of the unit's past, it gives the individual soldier a feeling of legitimate pride in his unit, and such pride is essential to unit esprit.

The Lineage and Honors Certificate alone cannot create this feeling of esprit. It is the organizational history program that a unit builds on the basis of the certificate that makes the history of the unit meaningful and memorable to its members.

A good organizational history program includes many different activities in addition to the preparation of required narrative histories and annual supplements. Among them are Unit Day ceremonies and other celebrations, establishment of an interesting organizational history file that will be available to the unit for future reference, collection and display of historical properties, memorial awards commemorating past actions or distinguished members, songs and art works, and perpetuation of unit traditions and customs.

Such activities make the unit's history part of the everyday life of the soldier. They satisfy his interest about the unit's past. By stressing the significant, colorful, and glorious aspects of its history, they make him proud to be a member of his unit. And, as long as we have proud soldiers, our Army will be strong.

Tree Eater Tested In Vietnam

It's amphibious, travels three miles an hour on land, and it eats trees—what is it?

It's a transphibian tactical crusher.

The transphibian tactical crusher—or tree crusher as it is called in Vietnam—cuts a wide swath as it tramples and virtually chews up anything in its path. Because the three star-shaped rotors are hollow, except for the independent motors which drive them, the tree crusher, for all of its 97 tons, floats and steams through the water like a river boat paddle-wheeler.

Testing in the States proved that the crusher could knock over and crush trees 20 inches in diameter. A unit of Saigon Support Command, called the U.S. Army Engineer Detachment (Tree Crusher) (Provisional), is conducting further tests at the Long Binh military complex where every type of terrain—hard ground, swamp, mud, water—is represented.

The tactical crusher can be broken down into twelve component parts and shipped anywhere by truck. AD



Versatile as destroyers and fighters, the engineers also are proving themselves as

Builders of Vietnam



A small mountain melts down to a hill as engineers gouge rock to pave roads under construction in the Mekong Delta.

Vietnam is giving many Engineers their first chance to be Engineers.

As one Engineer lieutenant colonel points out—"In the 20-years since World War II, Engineers have had little opportunity to do much more than learn new methods and new equipment in training. Why, we've got some NCOs with as much as 15 years of training experience who are just getting the chance to prove themselves as Engineers in combat in the true sense of the word."

Vietnam offers Engineers plenty of raw ingredients to work with—a southernmost area that is swallowed up by water six months of the

STAFF SERGEANT DUKE RICHARD is a writer with Army Digest. Photos by STAFF SERGEANT LOU WHITE.

Staff Sergeant Duke Richard

year; a coastline of some 1,500 miles of coves, bays and beaches; and the rugged, jungle-infested, mountain highlands. As if mud, sand and mountains weren't enough, Mother Nature tosses in two seasons—hot and dry, and hot and wet.

Yet Engineers have been amazingly successful at conquering these elements in Vietnam. Ports now operate where there was once nothing but sand. Roads have been carved out of mountains, and airstrips have been molded out of marshes.

Much of the construction load has fallen on the U. S. Army Engineer Command (Provisional), consisting of more than 30,000 Engineers who have taken the previously primitive II, III, and IV Tactical Corps areas and are helping to create a man-and-machine-made miracle. The Engineer Command has handled the task mainly because divisional Engineer units are too preoccupied getting their fighting men through the jungle, over rivers and around the mountains. Because the mission of divisional units is of a temporary nature, and speed is of the essence, the miracle-making is left to the U. S. Army Engineer Command, Vietnam, a contingent of six groups under two brigades.

Who are these miracle-makers? They are GIs who shovel dirt, scrape mud and eat dust; shirtless men who move mountains and clear jungle in sizzling heat or drenching rain with equipment that was

undreamed of 20 years ago. These GIs swelter under steel pots and flack jackets, keeping a wary eye for the seldom-seen enemy who may lurk around the curve of the road they're paving. Although many of these GIs wear rows of stripes under rolled-up sleeves, every man is ready to pitch in to insure that the job gets done, better and faster than required.

Who are these miracle-makers?

They are staff officers who perhaps should stay behind fan-cooled desks to fight the paper-work that accompanies any Engineer task, but instead get out with the troops to see for themselves why the work is or is not getting done correctly and swiftly. They're the men who wear the less-faded fatigues, the shinier boots, the less-tanned skin, yet perhaps work longer hours, have more headaches and more problems.

And the miracle-makers are also the commanders who have to answer to everyone—the local populace, the civilian contractors, the visiting dignitaries and the higher commanders. Yet they also get out into the sweltering sun and the relentless rain to see for themselves, to praise, to demand better results, to evaluate and to return to their hooches late at night to marvel at the job their men are doing all the way down the line to the ditch-digger wearing a single stripe on faded fatigues.

Who are these men? They're the men of the 34th Engineer Group who have the unenviable task of building in the Mekong Delta. Their reaction, and also as fine an indicator of their morale as one can find, is their motto: "We Keep Our Heads Above Water."

Called the "Delta Developers," the men of the 34th are successfully combating the muddy brown water of the delta by using an innovation called the "push-up method." Literally lifting rice paddies from the ground, they stack them on top of each other to make ten acres of buildable land out of 40. During the dry season, the paddies are dried by the sun; when capped with rock or gravel, they furnish a base to build on.

Who are the men of the 34th? They're a stocky first lieutenant who runs a rock quarry overlooking the breathtakingly beautiful beaches of Vung Tau. The quarry was once the side of a mountain which now supplies the vital gravel for the delta. They're a lean Negro sergeant who sees to it that the men keep the rock pouring into the two 75-ton per hour rock crushers, gigantic mechanical monsters with huge jaws that chew chunks of rock like a rabbit nibbling lettuce. They're a Specialist 5 who keeps his crew of 15 working on the after-dark end of the 12-hour shift, seven nights a week.

The men of the 34th must also see to it that the valuable rock gets to the delta by barges pushed upriver from Vung Tau with armed tugboats provided by the 1099th Transportation Company. During the 82 sea mile run from Vung Tau to Dong Tam, the men of the 1099th and 34th can expect from three to four fire-fights with Viet Cong. Despite the constant danger, 30,000 tons of rock and gravel were hauled from Vung Tau the first five months of operation. Through the cooperation of the transportation people, and the Vietnam River Assault Group, which provides minesweepers and gunboats, the Engineers can now haul 1,500 tons a week.

Although the men of the 34th Engineer Group have been in-country only since March 1967 they have constructed eight airfields and dredged more than 600 miles of delta area. It's a tough challenge coping with more than 18,000 square miles, 1,900 of which are rivers and canals, but the men of the 34th Engineers are responding in kind.

Who are these men? They're the men of the 159th Engineer Group who have been given the responsibility of building a major portion of the largest military post in Vietnam—Long Binh Post. Located 15 miles northeast of Saigon, Long Binh is destined to house more than 40,000 troops, most of whom are already settled there.



Typical of many, a runway is constructed by widening section of an existing road to handle C-130 cargo planes.



At a village near Cam Ranh Bay, engineers make sure local residents have access to Highway 1.



Rock pours into the 75-ton per hour rock crusher, gigantic mechanical monster with huge jaws that chew chunks of rock.

Two years ago Long Binh was a maze of secondary jungle and rubber plantations. Engineers of the 159th have scraped some 3,000 acres of earth to ready the land for the massive building program. It has been a job not without its hazards. Like most of the soldiers of the command, men of the 159th have had to be both combat and construction engineers. The Viet Cong have harassed the area since construction began, but the Engineers have prevailed. Now the attacks are a thing of the past, while Long Binh is a thing of the present and future.

Engineers have created a massive military post that is one-fourth bigger in area than the metropolis of Saigon, which has a population of more than 1½ million. One small example of the fast and efficient work of the 159th was the hurried construction of a Roman and Greek-styled amphitheater. Using only a scraper, a dozer and a grader, the 159th plowed nine tiers out of the earth in 23 days. Ten thousand sandbags make up the seats that will accommodate audiences for USO shows and other activities. The 159th has also constructed 80 buildings for II Field Force Headquarters, hospitals, a replacement battalion area, a huge fuel tank farm, the biggest heliport in Vietnam, a stockade, sprawling logistical supply depots, rows upon rows of quarters and the many other elements which make up the giant military complex.

Who are these men? They're the men of the 79th Engineer Group who support three infantry divisions north of Saigon—men who have hacked their way into the dense jungle and built airstrips, chopper pads, hangars, communication sites and cantonments that house up to 17,000 troops. They're the men who have built a special road from Bien Hoa to Highway 1 for the 173d Airborne Brigade so the paratroopers can deploy by land in a hurry if need be. They're the men who have relocated the airborne brigade's base supply office, clearing 34 acres of land and constructing several warehouses within a single month. They've also laid the groundwork so the paratroopers can construct their own 1200-man billets under the troop self-help program. And they've also built a 40-foot jump tower for the Screaming Eagles.

Who are these men? They're the PFC who risks his life every time he climbs into the cab of a jungle-shearing bulldozer with a clearing blade that won't take no for an answer. If his tractor finds a tree that the sharpened blade can't cut through, it rears back and splits the tree with its "stinger," a pointed piece of steel that protrudes about three feet from the rest of the blade. The Viet Cong doesn't appreciate this particular piece of machinery: it's tearing up his jungle, exposing his tunnels and ruining his base camps. The PFC operating the vehicle knows that at any time he may find a grenade accompanying him in the cab, but he doesn't have time to stop and think about it. He has a job to do.

Who are these men? They're the Sergeant First Class who works hand-in-hand with a Special Forces "A" team at a camp somewhere in the boonies. It's a camp that was badly overrun in 1965, yet the Americans doggedly have reconstructed it, reinstituting faith in the Montagnards and the Army of the Republic of Vietnam who have companies training there under the Special Forces team. The bronzed, weather-beaten platoon sergeant directs 20 men who are rebuilding an airstrip that will handle C-130 cargo planes and who are clearing a field of fire for the added security of the camp. It's not an easy job, but it's one this particular Light Equipment Company has done be-



Amphitheater goes up at Long Binh to seat 10,000 at USO and soldier shows.





Cam Ranh Bay, constructed by 35th Engineers, above, is most famous engineer accomplishment in Vietnam.

Goods off-loaded at Cam Ranh Bay are stored in acres of hardstand, left, built by 18th Engineer Brigade.

fore. In all, the 97th Engineer Group has built three Special Forces camps and pulled maintenance support on five others.

Who are these men? They're the men of an Engineer combat battalion who are building a five-classroom high school at Di An. And they're the Specialist 4 who mixes cement to help the Vietnamese build a dam that will irrigate more than 40 acres of vegetable fields.

Who are these men? They're the men of three engineer groups, the 35th, the 45th and the 937th (Combat), that make up the 18th Engineer Brigade that has built up much of the II, III Tactical Corps areas. Cam Ranh Bay, constructed in large part by the 35th Engineer Group, is the most famous engineer accomplishment in Vietnam. Called an engineering miracle, it handles more than 200,000 tons of cargo a month. Goods can now be off-loaded into the acres of storage area built by the Engineers and maintained by the 1st Logistical Command.

Men of the 45th Engineer Group helped construct another major Vietnam port at Qui Nhon, where De Long piers provide four deep-water berths. The 18th Engineer Brigade is particularly proud of its pier at Vung Ro, the first port built strictly by Army Engineers. Civilian constructors shared some of the load at other ports.

Another significant accomplishment of the 18th Engineers will be the opening of Highway 1 some 250 miles through the entire II Corps area.

The 18th has laid 51 miles of pipeline from the South China Sea to An Khe so that fuel can be pumped directly from ships at sea. More than 50 additional miles of pipe are being added to extend the

line to Pleiku.

Also at An Khe, men are making more Engineer history. Here a nine-inch thick concrete runway is being laid with a slip-form paver, heretofore used strictly for commercial projects. The men who operate it had to be specially trained at Fort Belvoir, Virginia. Some 650,000 cubic yards of fill have gone into the project and it will take more than 150,000 cubic yards of concrete to complete the runway. The airstrip will be the 44th built or worked on by the 18th Engineers. Now there is an airstrip within every 40 miles in the 18th Engineer Brigade area.

Who are these men? They're the men of the 227th Engineer Detachment (Topographic) and the 579th Engineer Detachment (Terrain) who handle all U.S. Army mapping activities in Vietnam and a great deal of intelligence information. It's no simple task to stock, issue and properly distribute eight million maps, or to update records on locations of highways, railroads, bridges, trails and airfields, or to know where all different types of geological deposits are to be found, or to predict floods or weather. But they do all those things and more. And like other men wearing the Engineer patch, they enjoy the challenge, relish the opportunities and accomplish each mission with justifiable pride.

These, then, are the men of the U.S. Army Engineer Command, Vietnam, a provisional command established when the buildup of Engineer forces in Vietnam swelled beyond brigade strength.

Major General R. R. Ploger, who headed non-divisional Engineers for two years after September 1965, singles out the construction of ports and the rebuilding of Highway 1 as the major achievements of the Engineer Command. Highway 1, which begins near Saigon and theoretically runs all the way to Hanoi, is slowly being opened and upgraded by the Engineers with the cooperation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Public Works, the Army of Vietnam Engineers, the Navy contractor and the U.S. Agency for International Development, under the National Highway Rehabilitation Program.

General Ploger, who was named the outstanding military engineer of 1966 by the Society of American Military Engineers, hastens to add, however, that "the single thing that has impressed me most is the young soldiers, the noncoms and the junior officers. I've been in both World War II and Korea, but I have not seen men to match the spirit, hard work and will to overcome any problems of these young soldiers."

The general's successor, Major General Charles M. Duke, agrees: "I've never seen a finer soldier than I find here in Vietnam."

What is it that drives these American soldier-engineers?

Says one lieutenant colonel: "I think these men are grabbing at the chance to be real Engineers because they are in a position to leave this country greatly improved with ports, highways, airfields, things that a country needs in war or peace. After we leave, these Engineers will be able to say: 'Look, there's what we've done . . . we, the Engineers, have built Vietnam.' "

The Bridge Near Ben Cat

You might well say that members of E Company, 1st Engineer Battalion of the 1st Infantry Division have slightly more than a fleeting interest in that bridge near Ben Cat. They have built it and rebuilt it until they know every bolt and rivet in it.

It started in December 1966 when the company was assigned to build a 160-foot Bailey bridge alongside a lighter bridge already in existence, which carried foot and cart traffic. The heavier bridge was completed just after Christmas—but a few days later a Tank Retriever loaded with a tank tried to cross on it and the combined weight was just too much.

So E Company repaired the bridge and then went about other business—for about six months when both the bridges were destroyed by Viet Cong. Then it was back to Ben Cat for the engineers. In nine days the 1st Platoon of E Company under 1LT Herbert F. Smith and SSG William E. Sessum, had the bridge back in operation. Some assists were provided by the 79th Engineer Group that hauled in blast rock to fortify the river banks and the 500th Panel Bridge Company which provided bridge materials and delivered them to the bridge site at Ben Cat.



Steel sections of Bailey bridging over Song Thi Tinh River are settled in place.





Enlisted Personnel Directorate helps insure success in your Army assignment by

Matching the Man, the Place and the Time

Lieutenant John Gregory and Lieutenant David L. Fortney

Remember that mysterious man who is said to control military assignments with a dartboard? As the story goes, he sits behind a desk, tapes your name on a dart, then throws it at an assignment chart on the wall. Where the missile sticks, you get stuck.

That man, of course, is a myth, but the fear of such haphazard placement is as real and unsettling as the idea of the man with the darts, especially when you realize that you're only one man among the Army's estimated 1.3 million enlisted personnel. "With that many people to watch," you wonder, "then who bothers to look out for my interests?"

EPD does. That's its job. The Enlisted Personnel Directorate (EPD) and its commissioned counterpart, the Officer Personnel Directorate (OPD), form the nucleus of the Office of Personnel Operations (OPO). Headquartered in the Pentagon, OPO sees that the right man gets the right job at the right time.

EPD takes the guesswork out of getting enlisted men together with existing missions, and they do it

LIEUTENANT JOHN GREGORY is assigned to Headquarters, Military District of Washington. **LIEUTENANT DAVID L. FORTNEY**, formerly Associate Editor, Army Digest.

on an Army-wide basis. In its twin function—serving Army needs and soldier wants—EPD has replaced dartboard fiction with practical fact, and has done it more effectively than any system in the Army's past, and improvements are still underway.

But before you can really appreciate today what EPD can do for you tomorrow, you have to look back to yesterday, back to the days before OPO and its directorates.

In personnel matters, that was a time of turbulence. No central agency existed to monitor enlisted assignments, so commanders had to re-assign their EM at a post-to-post level. Obviously this limited opportunities, and, since policy varied from place to place, promotions floundered. Scattered personnel offices compounded the problem, too, by making it hard to match available talent and Army requirements. Then in 1961 came some changes.

The Army, acting on committee recommendations, centralized its personnel functions at the Pentagon under OPO with separate directorates for officers and enlisted men. For the first time this meant that manpower requirements and personnel records could mesh Army-wide under one roof. Directed by the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, OPO made standards and opportunities for advancement universal throughout the service.

This new system helped the Army close in on an old objective—to give soldiers the jobs they want while providing the manpower the Army needs. Colonel Alfred J. Millard, Chief of EPD's Plans and Programs Office, explains EPD's "we-try-harder" spirit like this:

"We may not always bat 1000 on assignments, but we do give personal attention to the soldier at the proper time. That has no substitute."

How can EPD, only some 540 people strong, personalize service to some 1 million people annually who leave training centers or go to new duty stations? The task appears even more awesome when you consider that EPD deals with EM in 13 ranks at 143 commands who work in some 990 Military Occupational Specialties (MOS) in 94 countries, all the while programming eight tour lengths ranging from 12 to 36 months. This entails some 3000 assignment actions daily and approximately 200,000 communications each month. Then, how can so few process so much?

To appreciate EPD's achievements, first consider its three-pronged mission. The Directorate tries to use a soldier in his specialty when possible, but it also has to fulfill current Army manpower requirements, and it must forecast MOS trends for months ahead. This is done with long and short range goals in mind.

Such work takes time, yet to be effective in personal affairs EPD has to react fire-engine fast. When soldiers get sick or encounter personal problems while being transferred, assignments can be delayed or changed until matters are settled. In cutting red tape, the staff tries to avoid causing hardship to any other soldier involved in the transaction.

The complexity of the job requires EPD staffers to have varying backgrounds. To provide the most broadly experienced base possible, the Directorate is branch-mixed.

To the staff experience, electronic computers lend speed and accuracy. This gives the human element the chance to focus personal attention on an individual's problems. While wall charts trace manpower quotas in one room, a sergeant may be listening to a private's problems in another.

This blend of computer-power with the personal touch has allowed EPD to match EM potential with an enormous assortment of Army jobs. With control centralized under one roof, soldiers get broader consideration for assignment. To the Army this means better equality in such things as selecting men for oversea assignments.

Soldiers often wonder how and why they received certain training, especially if it involves an area



Staff Sergeant Arthur R. Jackson is Administrative Noncommissioned Officer



Matching The Man, The Place and The Time

outside their choice. Their question reflects legitimate concern, but it can be given no pat answer. Each case carries different circumstances, but military needs permitting, all consideration is given to their desires. There may be factors involved, however, of which the soldier is unaware.

For instance, a civilian experienced in mechanics might get different duty in the military. If that MOS happened to be filled already, why should the Army assign a man to a job already surplus? Another MOS, though, might satisfy a soldier and fill a critical Army vacancy. This is where EPD's triple function grows complicated. How can they match men, jobs and future Army needs when the three sometimes seem incompatible?

"We must know how to change a person from a statistical requirement to a human being," Lieutenant Colonel Thomas P. Murphy, Chief of the Training Input Branch, Requirements Division says. "Sure, the recruit has to adapt to the military, but if we can assign him according to his background and interests, we've helped him put his best foot forward."

Yet the Army is not an employment bureau. Military people are soldiers first and specialists second. The Army must fight or discourage the Nation's enemies, and to do this it has to accomplish certain tasks which require a certain number of qualified personnel. During the last fiscal year the Army lost some 35 percent of its manpower.

Such turnover means the Army needs a personnel structure flexible enough to adjust to change. EPD, directed by Brigadier General Kenneth L. Johnson, has an administrative office and four functional divisions: Requirements, Assignments, Personal Actions and Personnel Management. Let's see how the parts fit together.

First, consider the Requirements Division. Its four branches combine efforts to see that personnel are trained to fill Army needs. From the DA staff, EPD learns what enlisted skills the Army needs to meet its requirements for trained personnel.

Two branches—MOS Control and MOS Requirements Development—then act like a weathervane. MOS Requirements Development Branch determines the requirements for the training of personnel. MOS Control monitors the training to meet these requirements to ensure all MOS remain in balance, no overs or shorts, i.e., a trained man or woman to meet each requirement.

After training skills are defined, the division matches available manpower with the MOS vacancies. This is determined by the "White Book" computations, a statistical forecast revised at least twice yearly by Requirements Development Branch to forecast MOS needs two years in advance. MOS Control Branch watches for trends which might affect the forecast. Where a soldier goes from basic training depends on test results from induction and reception centers, considering, of course, the forecasted MOS needs.

From the reception station a recruit's information cards go to the Training Input Branch for assignment into MOS training at an Army Training Center or Service School.

Training Input Branch puts an average 70 percent of its recruits in their chosen training. The remainder are matched with their second preference or service school quota requirements which must be filled for each class. The school branch monitors service school quotas and continually tabulates wall charts to show the number of class spaces required and which are vacant.

These charts, used with the Army telephone network system which began last April, help the division chop through red tape for in-service school applications. In the past, applicants had to wait 30-60 days for their papers to be approved. Now the Telephone Quota Allocation System can reduce the process to a few days.

When the soldier has an MOS, the Assignment Division, another of

EPD's functional divisions, takes over. This division is responsible for assigning enlisted men and women to their tours of duty.

Besides an Operations Office, there is a Replacement Branch and a Senior Enlisted Control Branch. Replacement Branch assigns personnel in grades E1 through E6, handling some 10,000 transactions a week. The Senior Enlisted Control Branch monitors assignments for grades E7 to E9 and grades E1 to E6 in special categories and Intelligence MOS.

One of Replacement Branch's roughest tasks is matching assignments for soldiers returning from overseas duty. MOS needs in the United States do not always match requirements elsewhere. For instance, recruiters are needed in the United States while postal clerks are needed in oversea commands, but the reverse is not true. So, computers speed up the assignment process, when necessary finding slots in the soldier's secondary MOS, and giving him that much more consideration.

EPD counsellors discuss problems with some 13,000 enlisted men and women each year at the Pentagon. Separate interview rooms are provided for enlisted personnel, grades E1-E6, and senior enlisted personnel, grades E7-E9. If the soldier's request conforms to regulations and priority requirements, the interviewer can begin the process to get him either deferred or reassigned.

The Personal Actions Division takes over when an emergency arises. This third EPD functional division helps the Army take care of its own. Problems concerning Army assignments, some 7500 monthly, filter through EPD to one of this division's three branches.

To Personal Actions Division comes compassionate requests, appeals for waiver and other special actions. Many cases require several weeks before a final decision can be made. This is because of the many calls which must be made and other types of communications utilized to obtain necessary information for the more complex cases. When all required data has been received, the final decision is made, after considering the individual merits of each case.

Those cases which involve compassionate reasons are referred to the Department of the Army Compassionate Review Advisory Panel, a panel of officers, who determine the final action in each case.

The last of EPD functional divisions is Personnel Management. It develops and recommends the adoption of, or changes to, personnel policies for enlisted men in the Army. In support of Army policies, this division develops and recommends procedures for assignment, classification, evaluation, pro pay and reenlistment. Additionally, it plans and monitors the Automatic Data Processing (ADP) and Electrical Accounting Machine (EAM) matters within EPD.

To check the pulse of EPD operations, OPO has an office outside the EPD framework, the Personnel Management Development Office, which serves as the eyes and ears for the Directorate. They survey soldiers in the field to learn any ways EPD might improve their effectiveness. They also report back to EPD any information which might be helpful in considering such things as MOS changes or compassionate cases.

Now you've seen how EPD works and why it works that way. So take a look at some progress currently underway to help it work better—new techniques in MOS development.

OPO is working on a new MOI Data Bank (an enlisted job evaluation system) and NEPRS—the New Equipment Personnel Requirements Summary.

The MOI Data Bank should automate job analysis and update information on tasks being performed by Army personnel. Questionnaires began circulating in November to provide necessary initial input for the project.

The enlisted job evaluation system is experimenting with some new evaluation factors. And NEPRS aims to expand and automate a summary of personnel requirements needed to operate new Army equipment.

Additionally two other programs are under revision. A new Commander's Evaluation Report (CER) form is being developed which will give a more accurate measurement of an individual's efficiency. Reenlistment options are now available to both first term and careerist personnel. Reenlistment policies are being changed to offer greater reenlistment incentives.

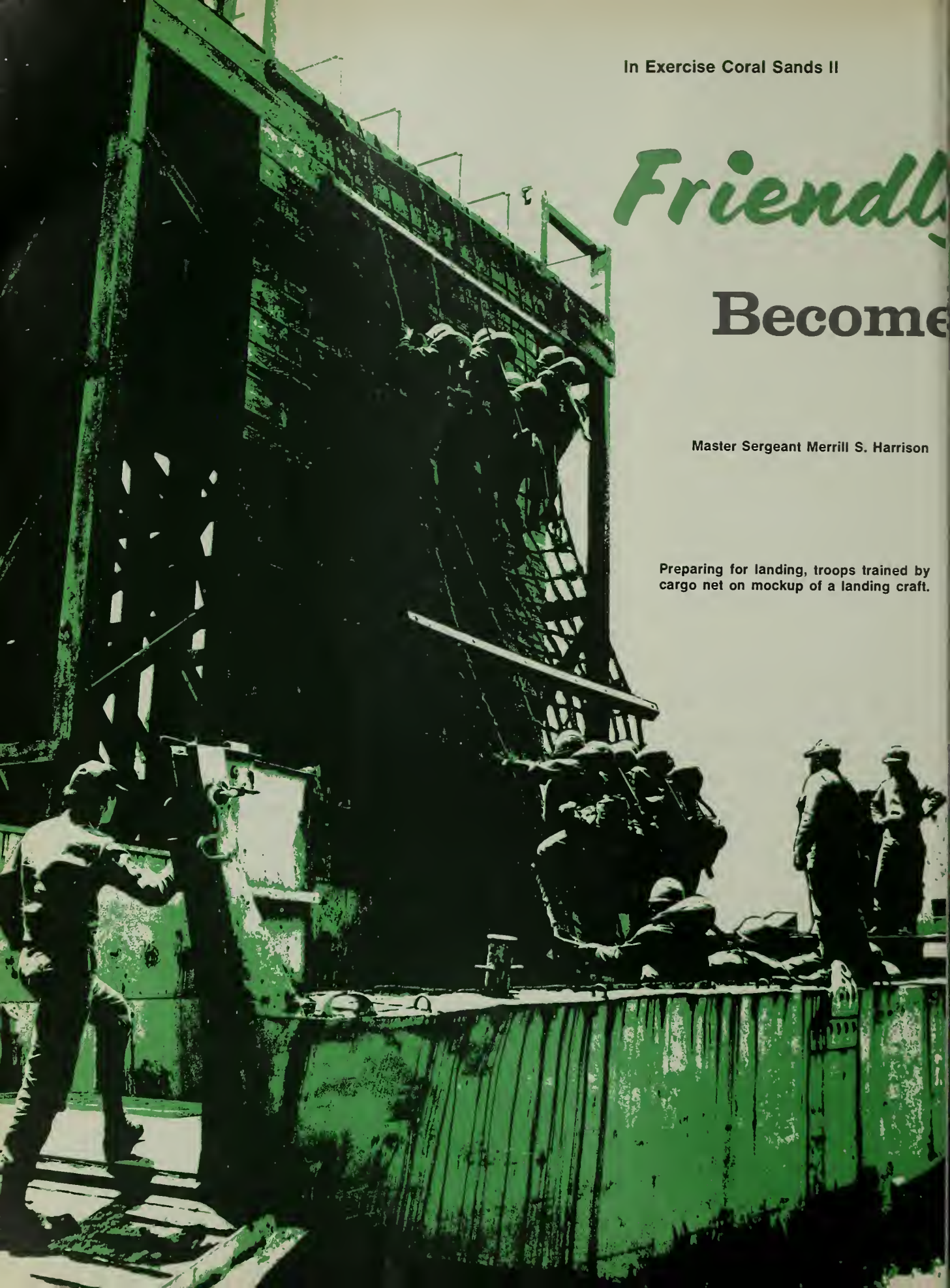
There you have it. EPD is men with machines—not a dolt with darts—putting the right man in the right job at the right time. AD

Personalized Service to the Soldier

In Exercise Coral Sands II

Friendly Become

Master Sergeant Merrill S. Harrison



Preparing for landing, troops trained by cargo net on mockup of a landing craft.

'sland

Enemy Stronghold

On a clear day you can see—well, maybe not "forever," as the popular song has it, but a malihini can see Molokai from Diamond Head on Oahu.

From the place names you can tell it's the Hawaiian Islands that are making the scene, but you may not know that "malihini" is pidgin English for "tourist."

Members of the newly created 11th Infantry Brigade at Schofield Barracks quickly learned about the term as well as the view, for most of them were tourists in Hawaii. So also were most of the members of the U. S. Navy's Amphibious Squadron 11 stationed in California. Both were to learn a good deal more about Molokai after they were teamed up as principal participants in Exercise Coral Sands II, designed to provide a large taste of amphibious training for the Brigade.

Molokai is a familiar training site for both the Army and the Marine Corps. In the scenario devised for Exercise Coral Sands II, however, some added dashes of realism were injected. When the soldiers and sailors looked across to Molokai, the traditional "Friendly Island" of Hawaii, they now saw an island that was transformed into "an armed camp off the coast of South Vietnam"—an island where missile sites sprouted among keawe trees and where more than a thousand Army Reservists were transformed into Viet Cong or North Vietnamese regulars.

Under the terms of a specially prepared scenario—a scenario as stark and realistic as the daily television broadcasts from the actual war zone—Molokai became Hai Tinh, realistic training ground for Coral Sands II.

Here's the picture the script presented: Hai Tinh's protective forces had been withdrawn in 1964 to help defend Saigon. Some poorly equipped Civilian Irregular Defense Groups left to protect the islands were overrun by the Viet Cong. However, a small guerrilla band led by one "Ben Cat" took to the hills to continue harassing operations against the Viet Cong and later the North Vietnamese forces that moved in—a rifle battalion, a self-propelled artillery battalion, a guerrilla group. The VC and North Vietnam forces began preparing missile sites, which would pose a threat to Saigon and indeed to all of South Vietnam. The security force was to be reinforced soon by troops from the Island of Cu Lao Chau (the Hawaiian island of Kahoolawe) where an elite NVA mechanical battalion was training.

Studies by U. S. forces led to the decision that air strikes against the missile sites would very probably result in heavy casualties to friendly islanders, and perhaps even on the mainland. Therefore an over-the-beach assault was planned. This was not to be an invasion—it would be a four-day raid, after which the troops would quickly be shifted to the mainland to join up with others in a major search and destroy operation.

The 11th Infantry Brigade was selected as the Army Landing Force. It was stipulated that this unit was engaged in base camp construction and small-unit operation in South Vietnam. Actually, the 11th was completing its first year of existence, a busy year with emphasis on training at Schofield Barracks, in the Koolau Mountains of Oahu and at the Pohakuloa Training Area between the volcanoes of Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea on the island of Hawaii. Some of the troops had actually joined the battalion just a few weeks before Coral Sands II.

While training was in progress, the brigade staff began its planning for Coral Sands. One group of 14 officers went to Coronado, California, for instruction at the Landing Force Training Command, where they attended a joint Army-Navy-Marine Corps school. Emphasis was on loading personnel and equipment aboard ship for an amphibious assault. At Kaneohe, Hawaii, Marines taught other members of the brigade the techniques of waterproofing communications equipment. Also at Kaneohe, an NCO embarkation course was staged. Still other Marines from Coronado moved into Schofield Barracks to teach officers

MASTER SERGEANT MERRILL S. HARRISON is assigned to Headquarters, U.S. Army Hawaii.



JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE. Staff of Red group on island plans operations. Below, leaders of landing force troops—BG Andy Lipscomb, left, and Navy CPT Edward A. Lane, Jr.

and NCOs the fine points of dry net operations and wheeled vehicle waterproofing.

Another course for commanders and staffs—from brigade to company—included general orientation on amphibious operations, intensive training in logistics, intelligence, communications, medical care and evacuation, embarkation techniques, employment of supporting arms, including Naval gunfire and air support.

Later, those who had taken the first staff and commanders courses were given a five-day planning exercise at a school problem, and still later the brigade conducted a two-day Brigade Command Post Exercise based on Coral Sands as practice for the "operations ashore" phase of the maneuver.

Troop training included swimming instruction for those who had not mastered that art, a water-confidence course in which all men jumped fully equipped with combat gear from diving board into swimming pool, and intensive instructions on living aboard ship plus customs and traditions of the Navy. Dry and wet-net training also were given for Army Reserve and National Guard umpires who would accompany the assault force.

Even while boarding ship, the 3,483 officers and enlisted men of the brigade's landing force didn't neglect opportunities to train—they clambered up and down



cargo nets for a final taste of wet-net training.

All the training wasn't confined to the brigade. At Hai Tinh, the "enemy" troops were preparing surprises for the assaulting forces. The 100th Battalion and the 40th Special Forces Detachment on the island



PREPARING FOR INVASION. "Viet Cong" plan their defenses; below left, invaders prepare by diving into pool in full gear; bottom, the troops hit the beach on D-day.

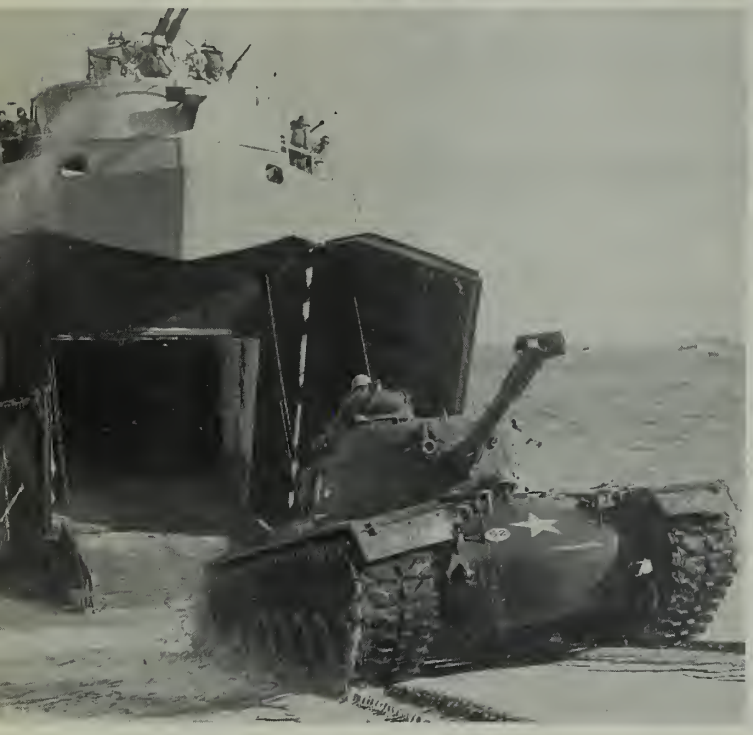


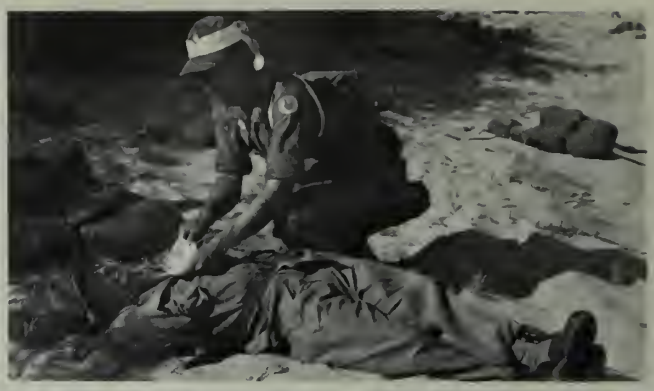


worked out no less than 59 "special events," ranging from prepared ambushes to setting mines behind advancing troops, to a parachute drop.

First phase of the assault called for the little island of Cu Lao Chau to be hit by naval gunfire and tactical air; then the entire task force moved in on Hai Tinh. Overcoming initial beachhead opposition quickly, the brigade raced for the missile sites. The guerrilla leader Ben Cat, made contact with the Army Landing Force and coordinated operations to help destroy the missile

Tank comes ashore on D-day and soon "casualties" occur. An umpire, above right, marks "killed in action" on a downed officer. Right center, well-defended beaches force invaders to probe for mines. Below, a track-laying vehicle makes its own road over the mined sands.









sites in the mountainous area of eastern Hai Tinh. In a desperate effort to protect the remaining sites, the "North Vietnamese" troops mounted an airborne operation against the Brigade, and launched suicidal land assaults. But the entire complex was destroyed and the landing force withdrew to the beach for back loading and return to "South Vietnam," a mission accomplished in three days rather than the allotted four.

Although it had been planned as a training vehicle for the 11th Infantry Brigade, the exercise produced added dividends in the form of realistic training for other Army units, the Hawaii Army Reserve and National Guard, and for Naval and Marine units. Because the exercise was a raid rather than an invasion, command of the operation during the exercise remained with the Navy Task Force Commander.

Today Molokai is again Molokai, "The Friendly Island." Amphibious Squadron 11 has departed. The 11th Infantry Brigade has resumed more routine training in jungle and guerrilla warfare and counterinsurgency operations in the Koolau Mountains. The reservists are back at their civilian pursuits. The umpires are also back at everyday tasks, and on a clear day the former malihini, now a much more experienced soldier, can see Molokai from Diamond Head without considering it "enemy territory." AD



Photo Story by Sergeant First Class James W. Stuhler

Days To Go had run out for Specialist 4 Roy Haggard of Shelbyville, Kentucky. This was the last day in the field for Haggard, a member of Headquarters Company, 2d Battalion, 503d Infantry, 173d Airborne Brigade. The rain, the mud, the sights and smells and sounds of war were to become just memories.

The next morning, with a little luck, he would be getting on a chopper to complete his round trip to the Republic of Vietnam.

There had been many combat operations—Junction City, Aurora, Atlantic City, Big Spring, Sioux City, and some others whose names he had forgotten. There was that nine weeks he had spent in the hospital for complications resulting from malaria, hepatitis and dysentery.

A member of the battalion's reconnaissance platoon, Haggard vividly recalls the first time he crawled into a VC tunnel to retrieve a VC body and weapon. "When I entered

the tunnel," Haggard recalls, "I didn't know what to expect. I found him all over the tunnel."

The big show for the 22-year-old paratrooper came on 22 February, when his unit made the first U. S. Army combat jump since the Korean War. "I always wanted to make a combat jump," he said. "It is a lot different than at Fort Benning."

For the remaining few weeks until he boarded the chopper for Bien Hoa and the United States, Haggard had home on his mind. He thought about the things that you take for granted—clean clothes, a cold drink any time you wanted it, and hot water, lots of hot water. It seems that the small, everyday things mean the most when you don't have them.

As to the possibility of returning to Vietnam, Haggard said, "If I have to come back, I will. I will be a lot better off next time. The training I received at Fort Gordon and Benning was good, but there isn't anything like the real thing to prepare you." AD



Dear folks: I'm on my way finally. I've only a few days to go.



Arriving at the depot, there's a buddy to give you moral support.



And now it's a matter of waiting.



So long and good luck to your buddies.



Sorting out your gear is only one of the jobs preliminary to shipping out.



DTG has run out and you board a chopper on the first leg of your trip home.



You're airborne and it's goodbye to those boondocks.



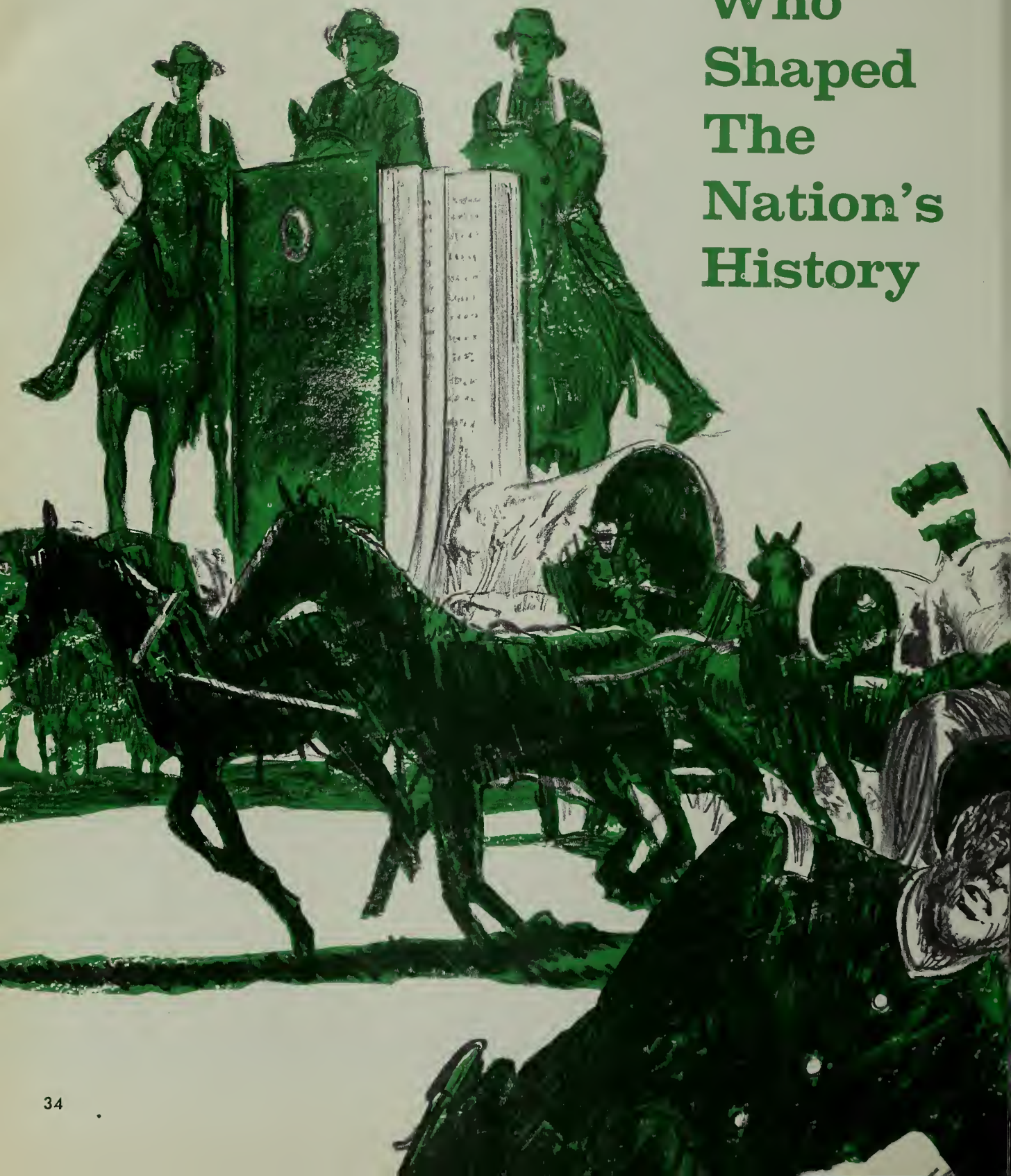
One of your last jobs in Vietnam is to convert your MPC to good old U.S.





Waiting—but it won't be long now.

Army Men Who Shaped The Nation's History



They stride forever through the pages of American history—these men of the U.S. Army who made their mark not only as warriors but also as nation builders—Army men who pioneered the expansion of the Republic in its growth to greatness.

Today active and former Army installations mark the progress of the Army westward from Governors Island in New York harbor to Fort Niagara to Fort Leavenworth to Fort Vancouver on the Pacific coast. The Nation has erected monuments commemorating the battles fought, the victories won, and explorations made. They pay tribute to the role played by the Army in building the Nation.

Some of these memorials tell the story of struggle and discovery, of expansion and progress, of victories and defeats. Some tell of bloody struggles between red man and white, of Northerner and Southerner, brother against brother, with the end result, a nation united. Others are memorials to hardy pioneers who braved the windswept prairies and snow-blocked mountain passes to claim and develop the land.

The Army's role as nation builder began early with the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1804. Although the objectives of the expedition were cultivation of friendly relations with the Indians and extending the external commerce of the United States, the explorers' observations about hitherto unknown animal and plant life, of mineral and other natural riches, of massive rivers and endless miles of prairie awaiting the farmer's plow struck a spark that was to ignite the western movement that ended only upon the shores of the Pacific Ocean. While Lewis and Clark were exploring beyond the Missouri, Lieutenant Zebulon Pike was sent on a similar expedition to the headwaters of the Mississippi. In 1807 Captain Pike accompanied by a small band of soldiers explored what is now Colorado—a feat that led to the naming of the famous peak that bears his name.

After the War of 1812 John C. Calhoun as Secretary of War established a line of military posts and trading



Drawing by Tony Zidek

houses that extended into the Indian territories west of the Mississippi. Army surgeons on these posts kept detailed day-to-day weather records. When these records were compiled years later, they constituted the basic data for the first scientific study of weather in the U.S. and the most complete data of its sort then in existence.

Captain Benjamin L. E. Bonneville's explorations from 1832 to 1835 produced the first authentic reports and maps of the entire Northwest. In 1832 also, Lieutenant James Allen and his little detachment accompanying the Schoolcraft expedition explored the sources of the Mississippi and revealed valuable data on Minnesota's mineral deposits.

The work of Lieutenant John C. Fremont in opening the West earned him the nickname, "The Pathfinder." A skilled topographical engineer, he traced and mapped the routes later used by emigrants across the Southwest to California. His enthusiastic reports about the area sparked a flood of emigration.

It was under the aegis of Jefferson Davis as Secretary of War that five routes for the transcontinental railroad were surveyed, four of which were eventually used. It was also Davis who influenced Congress to complete the Gadsden Purchase, adding a 29,670 square mile area to the United States.

When Alaska was purchased in 1867, the U. S. Army was sent there to establish a military occupation, and to act as a temporary caretaker, until Congress provided some form of civil government. The Army has stayed on in various capacities for the past century. Alaska might well be called "the state the Army built."

The Army Engineers did not always labor in the wilderness. Among works credited to the Corps of Engineers are the National Capitol, the Washington Monument, the construction of waterway improvements, including scores of lighthouses.

An able soldier and expert administrator, Colonel George W. Goethals, pushed the construction of the Panama Canal to completion in eight years. The Army could not have accomplished this without the work of Colonel William C. Gorgas in virtually wiping out yellow fever and malaria in the Canal Zone.

The nation-building role of the Army has continued up to the present day. The legacy is being carried forward in such areas as Thailand and the Republic of Vietnam. AD

Army Contributions To Nation-Building

1804—Captain Meriwether Lewis and Lieutenant William Clark traveled up the Missouri River, crossed the Rocky Mountains and followed the Columbia River down to the Pacific. On the return trip, they explored the region of central Montana.

1805—Lieutenant Zebulon Pike explores the headwaters of the Mississippi.

1817—Major Stephen Long explores the Platte, Arkansas, Canadian and the midsection of the Mississippi Rivers.

1824—Major General Alexander Macomb and other Army officers begin survey for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

1828—Army engineers begin surveys for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, first track for passenger cars in the U.S.

1832—Captain Benjamin L. E. Bonneville sets out to study western Indians in the Rockies where he remained several years.

1832—Lieutenant James Allen and his detachment accompanying the Schoolcraft expedition explore the sources of the Mississippi and gather valuable data on Minnesota's mineral deposits.

1842-43—Lieutenant John C. Fremont explores the Platte River country and maps the Oregon Trail.

1846—Lieutenant William H. Emory conducts military reconnaissance from Fort Leavenworth to San Diego.

1848—Lieutenant William T. Sherman explores and prepares maps of the gold field on the American River in North Central California.

1849—Captain Howard Stansbury surveys Great Salt Lake.

1851—Captain Lorenzo Litgreaves explores the Colorado region.

1853—U.S. Army Engineers survey the most practicable and economical route for a railway from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. They direct the building of the north and south wings of the Capitol.

Lieutenant Gouverneur K. Warren compiles and publishes first reasonably accurate map of the west.

1857-58—Lieutenant J. C. Ives leads the Colorado River Exploring Expedition.

1858-59—Captain James Hervey Simpson explores Utah territory.

1867—Military reconnaissance of the Valley of the Yukon by Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka is followed by Lieutenant W. R. Abercrombie's explorations the following year.

1869—Captain Charles W. Raymond of the Corps of Engineers explores the Yukon River.

1869—Major John W. Powell rafts down the Colorado River and explores Utah Territory.

1870—Weather Service is established as part of U.S. Army Signal Service.

1871—Lieutenant George M. Wheeler, in charge of U.S. geographical surveys west of the 100th meridian.

1881—Major George N. Sternberg, Army surgeon, discovers pneumococcus germ. Greely Arctic Expedition under Lieutenant A. W. Greely, begins exploration of the north coast of Greenland.

1882—Lieutenant James B. Lockwood and Sergeant D. L. Brainard begin exploration of north coast of Greenland by dog team.

1884—Thirteen years of topographic surveys of the west completed by Army engineers under Captain George M. Wheeler.

1900—Walter Reed discovers that yellow fever is transmitted by mosquitoes.

1914—Panama Canal completed by Army Engineers under Colonel George W. Goethals.

Colonel William C. Gorgas eliminates yellow fever and malaria from Canal Zone.





Westward - -

The Army Pioneers

In the above painting by Charles M. Russell, Indians attempt to rub the color from the skin of York, a Negro member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. (Courtesy of the Historical Society of Montana.)

Portraits of Captain Meriwether Lewis (left) and Lieutenant William Clark (right) were painted by Charles Willson Peale. (Courtesy of Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.)





Mandan Second Chief—George Catlin



Kansas Brave



Osage First Chief



Lewis and Clark Meet the Indians at Ross' Hole—a painting by Charles M. Russell (Courtesy of Historical Society of Montana.)

All Catlin paintings courtesy of the Smithsonian Institution



Mandan Medicine Man—George Catlin



Blackfoot Head Chief



Sauk Chief



Teton Dakota Brave



Comanche Warrior

The Army in the West

The Emigrant Train Bedding Down for the Night—a painting by Benjamin Franklin Reinhart in the collection of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C. (Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Lansdell K. Christie.)





Crossing the Carson River, Utah—sketch by a member of Captain James H. Simpson's party, 1859. (National Archives.)

Fort Union National Monument, New Mexico. (National Park Service.) (below)

The Alamo, San Antonio, Texas. (bottom right)















Timpanogos River Canyon, Utah—Sketch by member of Captain Simpson's party, 1859. (National Archives.) (top)

Fort Union National Monument, New Mexico. (National Park Service.) (center)

Fort Bowie National Historic Site, Arizona. (National Park Service.) (left)

Custer Battlefield National Monument, Montana. (National Park Service.) (above)



Opposite page—Cavalry and Trains on the March, 1865, painted by H. Charles McBarron, is from the American Soldier Series Number 3. This series is still in preparation and unavailable for official distribution or sale to the public.

The distinctive insignia shown opposite represent the ten cavalry regiments that fought in the Old West during the Indian Wars.



Genoa, East Foot of Sierra Nevada—sketch by member of Captain Simpson party. (Courtesy of National Archives.)

Fort Harker, East Side—painting by Hermann Stieffel. (Courtesy of Smithsonian Institution.) (right)

North Side of the Castle of Chapultepec—a painting by James Walker.





1ST CAVALRY

2D ARMORED CAVALRY

3D ARMORED CAVALRY

4TH CAVALRY

5TH CAVALRY

6TH ARMORED CAVALRY

7TH CAVALRY

8TH CAVALRY

9TH CAVALRY

10TH CAVALRY

The Living Legend Of CHIEF



Sometimes in the future Chief, last surviving horse of the U.S. Cavalry, shown here with his personal handler SGT Robert B. Parker and his friends Charlie, a burro, and Clyde, SGT Parker's dog, will be entombed in the shadow of the "Old Trooper" monument, standing on Fort Riley's lower parade ground.



Chief is a VIH at Fort Riley, Kansas. VIH, for the benefit of the uninitiated, is Very Important Horse. When Chief passes on to greener pastures he will be buried with full military honors next to Old Trooper, the famed Cavalry monument at Fort Riley.

It was here that Comanche, another famous horse, the only survivor of the massacre at Little Big Horn, lived out his days and was buried with full military honors. Chief is a sentimental attachment with a bygone age. His thirty-five years are equivalent to a human's 105.

Foaled in 1932, Chief entered the Army eight years later, exactly one year and twelve days prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor. He came on duty at Fort Riley, Kansas, on 3 April 1941 where he was assigned to the 10th Cavalry and later the 9th Cavalry. In June 1942, Chief was transferred to the Cavalry School and remained on the post until retirement.

The veteran cavalry horse has survived his thirty-five years in remarkable condition. According to the Post Veterinarian, his physical condition is "excellent." About four years ago, however, Chief was thin and lacking in energy. He carried his head low and his ears back. Then his diet was changed from the standard rations and the change was remarkable. Today, rather than acting his years when he is let out in the corral of the Fort Riley Riding Club, he will, after a burst of running, lay down and roll in the sand. Springing to his feet, he kicks up his heels and prances around the corral.

A special emergency plan has been prepared for the eventuality of Chief becoming ill. It involves the deputy base commander, and a battery of eight veterinarians, including some from Kansas State University.

Chief has become somewhat of a celebrity and knows it. When visitors appear with cameras, Chief will prick up his ears and present his best profile. During the summer months several hundred visitors will drop by the riding stable to have



Chief surveys the passing scene from his corral.

a look at the last of the cavalry horses.

That Chief is the last of thousands can not be disputed. Just prior to World War II, when the 2d Cavalry Division was activated at Fort Riley, and during the early months of that conflict, more than 6,000 head of horses were kept on post.

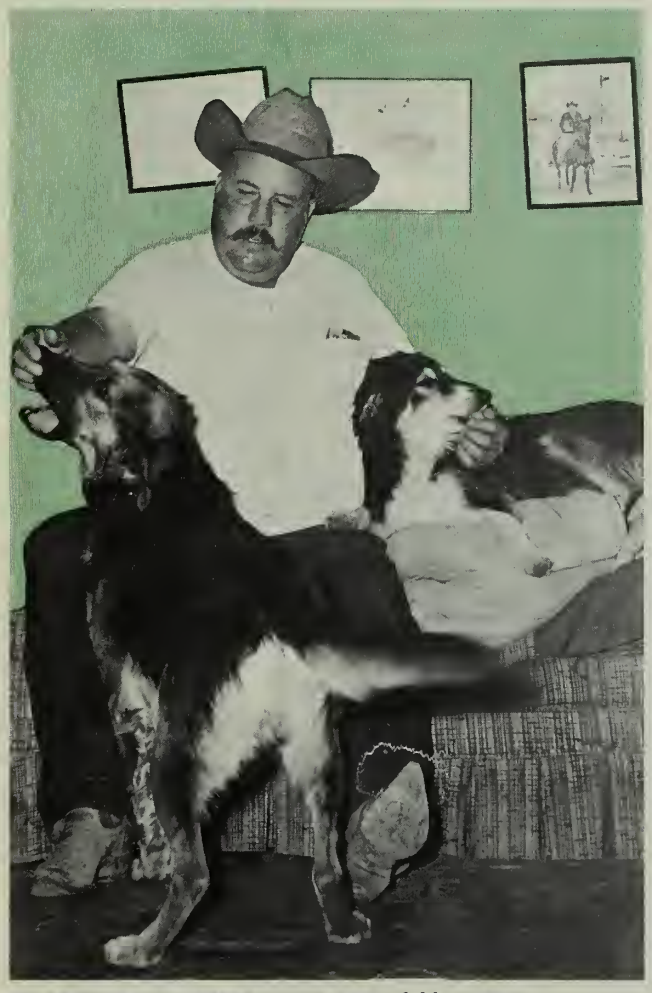
Chief has several animal companions at Fort Riley. They include Charlie, a donkey whose pleasant obstreperousness has earned him the free run of the post; Clyde, a big black and brown mongrel who showed up at the stables a few years ago; and Randy or Miss Randolph, another mongrel who preceded Clyde by five years. There are also two donkeys, Samson and Ophelia, whose only contribution is noise.

Sergeant Robert B. (Ben) Parker, Veterinarian Animal Technician or Horse Handler, is in charge of these colorful celebrities along with 54 privately owned horses belonging to members of the Fort Riley Riding Club.

There were thirty retired mounts at Fort Riley in 1953. By 1955 the number had dwindled to five. Today only Chief remains as a reminder of the days of boots and saddles. His passing will spell finis to a colorful era. AD

SGT Robert B. Parker Horse Handler

Margery L. Adams



Sergeant Parker relaxes with some of his friends.

As post stable sergeant at Fort Riley, SGT Robert B. Parker is responsible for the care and maintenance of more than 50 head of horses—including Chief, several donkeys, two dogs, a number of buffalo pastured on the post, and "anything else that happens to wander in."

"Chief and I have been together a long time," mused the Sergeant. "He can be an ornery critter at times, but he's a pretty good old horse considering his age and all. Do you know he'd be over 100 years old in human years?"

Chief's constant companion and SGT Parker's "constant headache" is a small donkey affectionately known as "Charlie Dodge."

"Charlie is a real character with a mind all his own," related the sergeant as he stroked the donkey's long ears.

"One of Charlie's favorite pastimes is watching himself in the mirror in the ladies' room. You should hear the comments when our lady riders come upon him without any warning," laughed SGT Parker.

When the sergeant is not busy with his horses and cannot be found in the stable area, he is likely to be in the soft-turfed corral across the street gentling a young horse or teaching a would-be rider the fine art of staying aboard a horse.

The sergeant's main concern is Chief, however. The old horse's diet is as closely regulated as any on the post. According to SGT Parker, Chief receives about twice as much food as an inactive horse needs. He gets the extra amount because he loses quite a bit in chewing, due to his bad teeth. Chief's daily diet consists of three gallons of Omaline, one pound of Calf Manna, two ounces of "Horse-Plus," a vitamin-mineral additive and thirty pounds of alfalfa.

A veteran of the Korean War with almost 20 years' military service to his credit, SGT Parker will soon be eligible for retirement, but not before a tour of duty in Vietnam coming up next year. While he has not yet fully made up his mind regarding his future in civilian life, it's a safe bet that horses and cowboying will be in the picture somewhere. AD

MARGERY L. ADAMS is on the staff of Headquarters, Fort Riley, Kansas.

School for Survival

Lieutenant Barry Hana





EXPERTISE in art of soldiering is imparted at each step. Above left, a combat instructor follows each man through reaction course. Marksmanship and firing tips prepare men for action.

When troopers of the 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne ("Screaming Eagles") Division, hit the front lines, they're ready for Charlie. They've already passed their first major combat test—the famed proficiency school at the Brigade's base camp at Phan Rang, Vietnam.

The five-day school molds the paratroopers into alert soldiers, physically conditioned, adjusted to the hot climate and imbued with the spirit of the 101st.

During his first day at Phan Rang, the trooper is processed and quickly introduced to a faculty specially qualified to teach how to defeat Charlie and how to stay alive.

Formal training begins the second day in the Brigade with each class of newcomers cutting teeth on booby traps, claymore mines and punji sticks—all hidden weapons.

During the third day the men fire individual weapons. The M-16 rifle, the M-60 machine gun and the M-79 grenade launcher receive the attention of the new troops. Swift breakdown and accurate fire are stressed by instructors.

"You've got five seconds to reassemble that bolt, trooper."

"That barrel shouldn't jump, soldier. Squeeze the trigger, don't jerk it!"

Before the day is over, the airborne troops are experts with the weapons. They also learn how to dismantle and fire those commonly used by the Viet Cong, including the Russian-designed, Chinese-manufactured AK-47 automatic rifle.

The fourth day's activity is patrolling, the backbone of the Brigade's "small unit" method of operation. Ten-man patrols are sent to reconnoiter an area near the base camp, carrying live ammunition and constantly looking for Charlies. No place in Vietnam is 100 percent safe from VC infiltration.

A night ambush occupies the fourth evening. Each paratrooper is tense in his hidden position, simulating a wait for Charlie. Finally, a parachute flare lights the darkness and a murderous volley of interlocking fire shows what would happen to a VC.

The ambush previews the fifth day's "'final exam," a 485-yard reaction course. Running the rugged combat course with live ammunition and exploding grenades gives the paratroopers some idea of a firefight. With hardened, combat-tested sergeants following each man, any mistakes are corrected quickly. Special attention from other sergeants prevents repetition of mistakes.

"Move in a low crouch," bellows a sergeant. "Hit the dirt and crawl for cover," booms another. The paratroopers respond, learning a new lesson every second.

The reaction course is followed by practice in calling in and adjusting artillery fire, a valuable skill for operations in the dense jungles. Then a tour of the Brigade's "serpentarium" acquaints the paratroopers with snakes they may encounter.

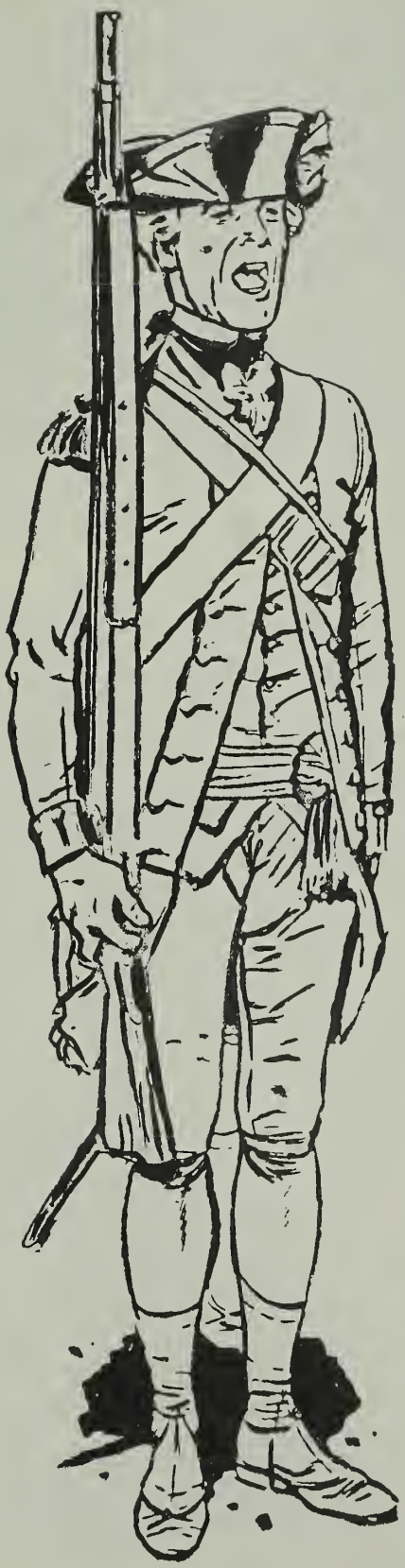
After graduation, the confident and trained paratroopers are assigned to units within the Brigade. Even those assigned to rear echelon jobs must pass through "P-School" before being accepted.

Officers and even second-tour veterans also must complete the initial training. Typically, Staff Sergeant Bruce O. Gilmore, of Alexandria, Virginia, who attended Airborne and Ranger schools and in his first tour served as an adviser to a Vietnamese unit, went through the training, even though he was a 12-year Army veteran. To the 101st, he was a "newcomer" until completing "P-School."

"I'm glad I went through it," said Sergeant Gilmore. "You never get too much training for combat over here." ASJ

LIEUTENANT BARRY HANA, Infantry, assigned to 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division.

ARMY RANK -- An Historical Review



TRADITION plays an important role in designations of Army rank. The ranks of sergeant major, first sergeant and corporal trace their origin in the U.S. Army back to the Revolutionary War. Here are a few highlights in the evolution of Army rank.

- The Continental Army during the American Revolution had four types of enlisted grades in the companies—sergeants, corporals, musicians and privates. From May 1778 on, the Continental regiments had a sergeant major, a quartermaster sergeant, a drum major, and a fife major on the regimental staff.
- Artillerymen were recognized as specialists from the start and were given higher pay than the infantry.
- In the fall of 1778, General Washington instructed a firm supplying Army uniforms to make a difference between the privates' and sergeants' uniforms. The latter were to be of better cloth and were to be more carefully finished.
- The system of identifying noncommissioned officers by epaulettes of distinctive colors for different arms continued after the Revolutionary War until 1821 as did the use of red sashes by the sergeants, and the wearing of swords by all grades of noncommissioned officers.
- The first notable recognition of rank occurred in 1821 when General Winfield Scott formally referred to the "ladder of rank".
- By Civil War's end in 1865, there were some 29 enlisted categories in all branches, but there were only eight types of insiginia of grade denoted by chevrons or other distinctive markings. Those were worn on both sleeves of the blue uniform of Union soldiers.
- The grade of PFC, carrying with it the privilege of wearing one stripe, was formally recognized throughout the Army in the National Defense Act of 1916.
- Lance Corporal, though the designation had been limited earlier to one per company except during the absences of regular noncoms, did not completely disappear until 1921.
- The position of Warrant Officer was first established when the Army Mine Planter Service was set up in 1918.
- During the period of pre-World War II expansion (1939-1941), the Army continued to get along under the 1920 system of grades and ratings.
- Among the most important innovations of World War II was the introduction of the Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) system as a means of identifying the many and complex skills required throughout the Army.
- The only significant change to the grade structure since 1958 has been the addition of the position and rank of Sergeant Major of the Army, implemented in 1966. AD

EVEN the rawest recruit quickly learns the military rank structure of the United States Army. He even learns to accept the apparent contradiction that although a Lieutenant General outranks a Major General, at a lower level Major stands above a Lieutenant in rank. This and other anomalies trace back to the fact that both the U.S. Army's organization and rank structure were adopted by the revolutionary colonists from their European mentors, who, in turn, adopted their military designations from the concepts and language of the Romans.

Designations of Rank-- How It All Began

Charles F. Romanus

Peculiarly, the Army today does not technically have just "grades" or "ranks "—though the terms are popularly used interchangeably—but has "grade of rank" and "pay grade." The former represents titles such as General, Major, Specialist-6 or Private. The latter is the letter-numerical device showing pay level, such as O-5, W-3 and E-2.

Tracing back to historic beginnings of the commissioned scale, the word "Lieutenant," through French from two Latin words (*locum tenens*), is a phrase which means "holding in place of." Thus a lieutenant acts in the absence of a "Captain."

At one time a "Captain and Colonel" ranked equal within emerging European armies of the 17th and 18th centuries. Both ranks headed bodies or columns of troops on the march; *caput*, for "Captain", in Latin means "head" of a body, while *columna* describes "column" of troops, which spawned our word "Colonel".

Not until the 18th Century did the rigid distinction between captain and colonel come into being. Organizationally, by that time, two different sizes of troop bodies existed—the captain headed the smaller company-sized unit, while the colonel commanded a group of companies formed together into a regiment.

With regiments expanding to 10 companies, a lieutenant colonel's rank emerged. He not only served in lieu of the colonel but was needed to command the left of the regimental line of a 10-company front. In other words, the colonel's span of command required a lieutenant colonel because the 10-company front often extended beyond the bugle calls and the signals of the flag, both of which were always regulated by the colonel.

Between the captain and the colonel was the "Major", a rank of French/Latin origin which indicated a higher degree of authority than the rank of captain, since "Major", deriving from the word *magnus*, means "something greater" than a captain.

Before 1900, the major's job in the U.S. Army seldom entailed authority over a body of troops on the march; in camp, he remained a staff officer, the tactical expert, and troop trainer. When the battalion structure was superimposed on a 12-company regiment, a major often had command of this unit. However, apart from the question of authority, somehow in its passage from its Latin origins the one-time adjective "Major" became a noun standing for authority, as "Sergeant" or "General". In fact, there once was a rank in Europe of "Sergeant-Major-General" which eventually lost the word sergeant.

In the United States "Sergeant" is found only in the noncommissioned ranks, but its meaning has to be explained to shed light on the ascending commissioned ranks. "Sergeant" in classical language may have been a lawyer's term, coming from *servientum* or *serviens ad legem*, "serving at law". Shortened and used as a noun, it meant server or servant. When hyphenated with "Major," the military rank expands to mean "bigger servant or server" and further expands to the better server of the "General" when the latter title is added.

With the word "General" introduced, we can begin to understand why a Lieutenant General came to outrank a Major (Sergeant) General at a time when organizations of greater size came into being. Simply stated, the concept is that a lieutenant general acts in the absence of a "full" general; and the major general is the principal *servientum* to the "full" general. Eventually, a third hyphenated-general-officer rank of brigadier general was created to command a brigade, when this size of unit was needed to control the march or camp of several regiments.

With the advent of the 19th Century's combined armed teams, infantry, cavalry, and artillery arms, with supporting technical services and administrative units, and the consequent emergence of Divisions, Corps, and Field Armies, the rank of "General" with its several meanings and its various uses in combination with other ranks became strongly associated with these higher commands.

"General" or *generalis* relates to the Latin *genus*, meaning kind, origin, birth, or whole. It early took on a class distinction denoting a patrician of high birth. By medieval times, the adjective "general" was widely used in conjunction with legal, religious, military, or political terminology. "Attorney-general," for example, implied that the official in question was of superior rank and had wider and greater sphere of authority in his field than any other lawyer. The "General-Officer" in the military area was superior in authority to other military officers. By 1700, the title "General-Officer" was shortened to "General," without losing the meaning of "final or full" authority. Today it continues to cap the hierarchy of rank in the United States Army. AUS

CHARLES F. ROMANUS, Historian, Office of the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army.

With a superabundance of fresh ideas, commanders in Vietnam are making

Every Soldier a VIP

Lieutenant Colonel David H. Hackworth

A good officer will know the names, background, and individual characteristics of his men. He must have a genuine personal interest in them or they will not have it in him. Each individual has problems. There is no easier way of getting a grip on men than by helping them to solve the personal problems that give them great concern.

General Bruce C. Clarke, USA—Ret.

Commanders in Vietnam have focused the spotlight on the man who is the central ingredient in warfare—the ground soldier who carries the war to the enemy. A broad-scale, concerted effort is underway to "put the personal into personnel" on the battlefield.

The program begins when the soldier walks down the ramp from a modern jet aircraft in Vietnam. Any idea that he is just a small cog in a very big impersonal machine is quickly dispelled. Within the first few minutes, he finds out that he is a Very Important Person—that he really counts!

He may have heard grim stories from his father or older brother about the World War II or Korean War "Repple Depples." Arriving in Vietnam, he fully expects to have these stories verified and to be treated as just another piece of baggage—perhaps made to "sweat it out" in some dingy camp for six weeks, pulling details. So he isn't prepared for the treatment he receives.

Everyone in the command, he finds, is intensely interested in him. At the airport briefing room, he is enthusiastically welcomed by a member of USARV Command. After a quick briefing and final processing, he joins his Division or major unit headquarters. The average stay in the replacement depot is twenty-four hours.

For the combat soldier this doesn't mean being thrown into a "fire fight" even before he can learn his squad leader's name. All combat units conduct a jungle-type training course, normally running for a week. The course is designed to acclimate the soldier to the tropics and to teach him the fine points of jungle warfare. During this training the soldier will participate in jungle battle drill. Besides becoming familiar with every U. S. Infantry weapon, he fires captured Viet Cong weapons —another handy emergency tool on the battlefield. He is taught the intricacies of enemy mines and booby traps, jungle scouting and patrolling, helicopter assault procedures, ambush techniques and many other skills which contribute to his proficiency as a jungle fighter.

During the course, he is told about tricks the enemy uses and how to foil them. As sort of a graduation exercise, the soldier, his buddies and the instructors go on a limited combat operation into enemy territory. Now he finds the "aggressor" is real, not just shooting blanks. The tone of the schools is one of realism—dedicated to keeping the soldier alive through superior training. (*See page 47.*)

While the replacement is learning how to survive on the battlefield, his personnel and financial records are also being made "combat ready." Before completing training, he reviews his records and makes certain that they are current and correct. Allotments are checked and the important DA Form 41 (Next of Kin Notification) gets a careful review.

Some units take a photograph of each soldier as he goes through special training. This is sent home with a warm letter from the commanding general, stressing the important job the soldier will be doing, and providing the family with the soldier's current mailing address. These letters have resulted in excellent rapport between the Army and the soldier's family.

Also during the training week, the information section encourages the soldier to complete a "home-town release" for his local nwspaper or a tape recording which will be sent to the radio station nearest his home.

During welcoming briefings, the new arrivals are made to feel that they are part of the team, that they are urgently needed to do a big and imporant job.

When the soldier is sent forward to his unit, the goal is to introduce him to his new unit under the best possible conditions. Reports one front-line commander: "We try to let the new men join their companies during periods of calm so that they can get their feet on the ground gradually. We always assign a new man to a veteran who has been around for awhile. That way the old salt can pass on the tricks of the trade. This greatly relieves the new man's anxieties and aids his adjustment to a combat environment.

Front-line commanders in Vietnam are employing hundreds of fresh ideas—all designed to put the personal into personnel. Each is aimed at the soldier All are designed to improve his lot. Here is a sampling.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL DAVID H. HACKWORTH, Directorate of Individual Training, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel.

Mobile Post Exchanges

The frontline trooper is seldom near a post exchange so the P.X. is brought to him, in special vans and even helicopters. (See "Flying P.X." August 1967 DIGEST.)

Red Cross Services

Red Cross personnel are all over the combat area, talking to soldiers and searching out the man who has a problem which the Red Cross can assist in solving. Clubmobile girls, known affectionately as "Donut Dollies," bring charm and refreshments which brighten the day for the lonely trooper.

Distribution Of Mail And Stars & Stripes

These vital links between the soldier, his family and the outside world receive top billing by all commanders, Senior commanders get daily reports on their distribution status and any inordinate delay in delivery becomes the subject for investigation.

Recognition For Heroism

One unit cites individual acts of heroism in its General Orders. Any soldier whose performance in battle rates a decoration is "mentioned in dispatches." The General Order may cover the salient aspects of the act of heroism. Distribution is made throughout the command to platoon level. The orders are read at all briefings, formations and gatherings. In addition, the commanding general writes the soldier and his family personal letters of congratulations. The unit adjutant uses the General Order as a checklist to insure that the act is followed up with a recommendation for an award. The unit paper also cites the soldier in its published Honor Roll.

Warrior Of The Week

Some units recognize the achievements of the Lieutenant, NCO and Enlisted Man who has excelled as a warrior in a given week. Those chosen are guests of the Commanding General, and enjoy several days of hospitality in special quarters with clean sheets and full course meals. Maximum recognition is given these "warriors" in the unit paper, and through hometown radio and news releases.

Staff Visits

On informal visits to forward units, members of the MACV and USARV Special Staff get out and talk to the troops about any pay, personnel or legal problems that may be bothering them.

Local Rest Areas

It's a long year, with only one five day Rest and Relaxation leave to ease the pressure. In addition to out-of-country leave facilities (in Japan, Thailand, Hawaii) units have established their own R&R centers where front-line soldiers can lie on the beach and forget it all.

MARS Radio

Back in his unit base area, the soldier can, through the facilities of Military Affiliate Radio Service (MARS), talk to his loved ones in minutes.

Awards

The Awards Program is closely monitored by all senior commanders to insure that decorations are awarded on a timely basis and that the deserving soldier has his award in time to wear it home.

Whenever possible, awards for valor are made right on the battlefield where the decoration was won. If this cannot be done because of administrative restrictions (key witnesses may be in the hospital or the recommended award is beyond the approving authority of the commander), then the award is made at the earliest possible date.

Every effort is made to recognize soldiers with an award. Awards to those killed in the performance of duty are sent to the next of kin on a high priority basis.

Careful attention is given to the award of the coveted Combat Infantryman Badge. All recommendations are screened to insure that the nominee is in an authorized TOE Infantry position and has qualified through exceptional performance of duty as a combat infantryman.

All recipients receive maximum publicity through hometown releases, press releases, personal letters from the commander to the parent, and releases in local unit papers.

Combat Yearbook

Most of the units in Vietnam provide a combat yearbook covering, in narrative form and photographs, the high points of the year. These yearbooks are in great demand as a permanent record of the soldier's Vietnam combat service.

Combat Interview Program

Many commanders in Vietnam conduct Post Combat Interviews after an engagement. In a meeting with all his men, the commander determines all that happened to his command during the fire fight. This program has paid off in significant increase in unit morale and esprit de corps, and closer bonds between the leader and his men. Battle performance is greatly improved because the unit's mistakes are thrown on the table and objectively analyzed. Deeds of heroism or merit that could have been overlooked are brought to the attention of the commander. In this way, too, the fighters in the thick of the action receive recognition of the entire unit.

Hospitalized Personnel

While the Army has always rated high in looking after the welfare of its hospitalized soldiers, commanders in Vietnam are doing a bigger and better job than ever before.

When a man is wounded, every effort is made to present him with the Purple Heart as soon as possible—sometimes on the battlefield or at the clearing station, or at least within a day or two after being wounded.

One commander sends each of his wounded soldiers a personal "get well" letter, expressing thanks for exceptional performance in battle and wishing the trooper a speedy recovery.

All units conduct regular hospital visits, some on an organized basis with the Division Commander, Adjutant, Finance Officer, Chaplain, Operations Officer and Intelligence Officer on hand to brief the assembled group, and to insure that any personal problems are being promptly handled.

One unit maintains a Liaison NCO at each hospital to coordinate and expedite the soldier's mail, pay, transportation back to the unit, and assistance with personal affairs. A replica of the unit crest is posted on each soldier's bed and the same crests on the men's hospital robes help with identification. Soon groups of Division members are swapping reminiscences and war stories.

To speed the forwarding of mail, one unit attaches to the Medical Evacuation Tag a self-addressed postcard, to be mailed when the evacuee arrives at his final hospital. This card goes back to the unit mail clerk so he can promptly forward the soldier's mail.

Rotation Day

In tactical units, the commander often makes a special point of personally bidding farewell to stateside-bound soldiers, thanking them for a "magnificent performance." He again stresses the valuable contribution that each man has made and assures them that their collective efforts and sacrifices have done much toward winning the war. This formation also provides a last-minute opportunity to present awards and decorations.

Thus, in a variety of ways, from the day the soldier arrives in Vietnam until he rotates home, he gets continuing benefit from the Army-wide policy that puts the personal into personnel.

Army Community Service

Straight from the Heart

Mrs. George S. Patton

and

Lieutenant Colonel W. G. Hill

From a Kansas Army post, the aftermath of a tragic fire brought this footnote: "Many of the ladies and children had all the clothes they owned destroyed by the fire, and it was no easy matter to supply their wants from the depleted wardrobes of those who, although not quite destitute, had lost much, but we all gave something."

An Army wife wrote of a Texas station: "In the fall our first daughter was born. I had no one to take care of her . . . The ladies of the garrison took turns dressing the baby every day."

These examples of women giving kind-hearted assistance to others could well apply to today's Army wives, but they were, in fact, written in 1892 by an Army widow who had spent her entire married life "following the troops" as her husband's assignments took them across the Western wilderness.

Accounts of life in the Old Army are full of such stories. The precedent of wives helping the Army "take care of its own" dates back to a time when there was no alternative. Isolated outposts had to be self-sufficient. Through the years, the service partnership of soldier and wife has continued, with each making its contribution to military life.

The Army Community Service (ACS) program—created two years ago—maintains centers Army-wide where military sponsors and their families can go for help in solving their problems. To bring the personal touch to this endeavor, ACS turned to Army ladies for support. They have responded in the traditional spirit—a spirit which General Creighton W. Abrams characterized when he said, "Service is an affair of the heart."

Army wives and widows, adult daughters, mothers and wives of retired Army personnel have come forward to serve. During the first two years, their donated time and talents have substantially increased the effectiveness of the ACS professional staff. More than a quarter of a million persons have been given assistance at more than 120 ACS centers all over the world. Making this record possible, some 1800 ladies have received volunteer ACS pin awards for giving at least fifty hours of service.



"Volunteer members of ACS Emergency Committee are prepared to answer calls for help."

Volunteers at Work. Volunteer members of the ACS Emergency Committee are prepared to answer calls for help. Some examples:

- Under the "Waiting Wives Program," a volunteer will visit the serviceman's wife to help her with

MRS. GEORGE S. PATTON is Volunteer Supervisor, Army Community Service Center, Fort Meyer, Virginio. LIEUTENANT COLONEL W. G. HILL is Social Work Consultont, Army Community Service.



At Fort Dix, right, volunteers assist in post nursery. At Ford Ord, below, a children's corner has been added to ACS building.



any problems that come up while he is overseas. The ACS volunteer puts the soldier's wife in contact with other service wives, to open the door for friendly social gatherings during his absence.

- A wife with small children suddenly becomes seriously ill while her husband is overseas. She receives much comfort from the ACS volunteer who takes the children into her home until her husband returns on emergency leave.
- A husband dies suddenly, leaving a wife who has just recovered from a serious illness. An ACS volunteer accompanies her on the trip to her home town.
- A mother and her children en route overseas to join her husband are met by an ACS volunteer at the airport. She is there to give assistance in changing planes. The traditions carry on.
- Volunteers are especially active in service to handicapped dependents. Not long ago a soldier visited an ACS center and explained, with some hesitation, that he had come to ask about Medicare assistance for his two children who were severely disabled. Working through the Army Social Worker, ACS arranged for doctors at the post hospital to examine the children. Their recommendations as to the kind of civilian medical care needed was sent to the Health Resources Information Center, Office for Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (OCHAMPUS) in Denver, Colorado, where information on the handicapped from ACS centers Army-wide is being gathered.

Army families who have handicapped members, no matter where they may be living, can benefit from this ACS service. When a family moves, ACS centers at the old and new stations can arrange for the child's enrollment in special education programs at the new location, even before the family arrives. ACS volunteers who assist as members of the Handicapped Service Committee thoroughly understand the problems; many of them have



The Army has named three 1967 winners of its annual competition for outstanding achievement in Army Community Service. Fort Benning, Georgia, was cited for the best program at a major installation in the United States. Schilling Manor, a subpost of Fort Riley, Kansas, was named in the special category for posts with less than 2,000 military personnel in recognition of its outstanding program for families whose sponsors are in Vietnam. The U.S. Army Hawaii Center at Schofield Barracks was a repeat winner for the best overseas program.

Army-wide, the Army Community Service operates 130 centers to assist servicemen and their families in such matters as communications, transportation, finances, housing, schooling, aid for handicapped children, assistance to next-of-kin, and legal advice. Since the program was established in July 1965 over a quarter million members of the Army community have been helped by the staff of volunteers, professional social workers and administrators. AD

Top, Mrs. H. Hamilton presents flowers to Mrs. Karen Coats, who is about to leave Honolulu with other dependents. Right, Mrs. Esther Rivinus helps patron in Heidelberg select kitchen supplies.

disabled children themselves.

At many centers, ACS volunteers also operate household lending closets containing everything from ironing boards to small appliances needed by new arrivals. They maintain listings of available services such as baby sitting, house cleaning, car pools. At numerous posts, they conduct a welcome-to-new-arrivals program. The volunteers provide information of local facilities and offer ACS assistance if it is needed.

Maintaining the traditions of the Old Army in a modern setting, the Army Community Service program is designed to bring to the military community the most efficient possible help in the time of need. Understanding volunteers imbue the Army Community Service with the spirit of devoted personal service to others. They serve in the finest tradition of the service—a service that is truly "an affair of the heart." AD



The Army Honors Its Women

The handsome new Army Distaff Hall on the edge of Rock Creek Park in the northwest section of Washington, D. C., is a success story to make you prouder than ever of the Army. Also, it is living proof of the tradition that the Army takes care of its own.

In 1958 a council of Army wives representing some 30 Army Officers Wives' Clubs in the Washington, D. C. area got the ball rolling to build a residence for the surviving female relatives of U.S. Army officers and Warrant Officers.

They thought big. They had to because their project was big—building, furnishings, and services. A U.S. Army hospital, PX, commissary and other facilities authorized for use by Army dependents should be nearby.

Thirty-two sites for the building were considered; finally, 16 wooded acres at 6200 Oregon Avenue in Washington, D. C. were selected.

The next requirement was money—lots of it. The word went out to Officers Wives' Clubs all over the world. The women pitched in with bake sales, Monte Carlo nights and other money-raising gimmicks and within a month, $44,000 was in the kitty. In July 1959, they bought the 16 acres for $420,000.

Major General Leif J. Sverdrup, USAR-Ret., arranged a dinner to further the cause. He invited President Eisenhower and top leaders in U.S. industry. They donated more than $250,000.

Major Albert J. McClure, USA-Ret.



In relaxing setting, there's time to catch up on all that reading. Many ladies prefer their own furniture.





Army wives never lose their interest in bridge, above. Left, the Concourse area. There are some four acres of carpeting in the Hall.

With this kind of bank balance and financial backing, the FHA authorized a $4,212,000 loan. Zoning and other technical hurdles were cleared, and in November 1960 work on the building began. Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson was guest of honor, and Lieutenant General Leslie R. Groves was principal speaker at opening ceremonies in January 1962.

To be eligible for admission to Distaff Hall a woman must be at least 62 years old and in reasonably good health for her age. She must also be the widow, mother, daughter, sister or mother-in-law of a regular Army officer, a reserve officer with 20 years active Army service, an officer retired under provisions of Title III (Sec. 1331-1337), Title 10, U.S. Code, or be a retired officer of the Army Nurse Corps, the Army Medical Specialist Corps or the Women's Army Corps. The term officer includes warrant officers.

A recent look at the register showed 40 dependents of generals, 131 colonels, 43 lieutenant colonels, 39 majors, 15 captains, 9 lieutenants and 4 warrant officers. And they're happy in retirement. They may have all their own furniture; they can go and come as they choose and enjoy, in full security, the complete facilities of the Hall and its beautiful grounds with other ladies of similar backgrounds and interests.

Each resident has her own living unit. Most units have kitchenettes.

Admission charges are based on the sizes and locations of the units—and range from $4,000 to $11,000. Monthly service charges cost from $79 to $181.

Though the Hall is a non-profit and charitable corporation, the high standards of accommodations, care and services require considerable expense. A continuous fund-raising campaign is necessary.

The Army Distaff Hall is so successful that the Navy and Air Force are pushing plans for similar facilities. And the Army's women think it's so good that they are considering building a Hall on the West Coast. AD

A personal testimonial that

Army Cares

Editor's Note: Past issues of ARMY DIGEST have described the various benefits and assistance available to Army families through such channels as the Army Community Service Program. Recent articles include "How Can I Get Help?" and "Self-Help, Service, Stability" in the May 1967 and August 1966 issues. But better than any generalities on the care and attention provided is the following tribute addressed to Major General D. V. Bennett, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, by the bereaved widow of a 1966 graduate.

Dear General Bennett,

I have chosen you as the person in the Army I would most like to address my thoughts as I feel closest to you. To explain the above statement I will say I am the wife of Robert N. Arnone, a '66 graduate of West Point. This past Easter my husband was killed in an auto accident while we were on leave. This has subsequently brought about quite a bit of my dealings with the Army.

My strongest feeling is that of gratitude. I feel that, since the U.S. Army did not employ me personally, and that as long as I no longer was a dependent of a living person, it could disengage any responsibility to me. Instead I am still allowed the status of any dependent. I especially feel strongly about this as my husband was on leave at the time of fatality rather than on duty. It is so very wonderful for me to be able to have myself and our young daughter cared for medically speaking, at a Naval hospital near us.

As we too were in the accident we have had quite a bit of extended treatment besides our initial treatment at the Hartford, Connecticut, Hospital. It would have been quite difficult for me to meet all the bills from neurosurgeons, general practitioners and plastic surgeons. Despite all the paper work and legal matters I have had to process, the aid in financial matters has eased things considerably.

Having been acquainted with the Army during Rob's four years at West Point and the time after his graduation, I was well familiar with the advantages and disadvantages of the service. Granted, I was no campaigner for more hardship tours and all those little niceties but there were so many facets of the Army we had both learned to love.

I sincerely believe it taught us a greater love for each other. We knew it was what you did at the moment and throughout the day that counted as you never knew when you would be going overseas and away from those you deeply loved. "Don't wait for tomorrow—do it now." Our favorite saying, we felt, expressed our acceptance and willingness to obey and go forward. So often Rob wrote to me, "*Che sera, sera!*" It certainly comes in handy right now.

The chance to move often and meet so many new friends and see places never imagined about thrilled us also. Of course we found some people we could not enjoy as much as others, but there is good, no matter how little, in everyone if you delve deeply enough for it. Meeting new people taught us this. No matter how different from us were other couples, there is a unity of friendship and acquaintance in the Army. You're all in the same boat . . . and you all help each other. There was always great comradeship. I especially have experienced this now as so many of our friends the world over (Japan, Germany, Vietnam and the States) write to me. I greatly appreciate it.

I shall detain you no longer. Just wanted to let you know how the aid from the Army helps so much. It is not going unappreciated. I would like to add that as a wife I bear no resentment towards the Army. I realize this is a decision of God and He is wiser than me and I shall not question Him but pray for His help to accept His almighty providence.

Sincerely yours,

Joyce M. Arnone

With 400 sergeants major on hand, the AUSA was an ideal spot for

Greeting Old Friends

For the 400 sergeants major who attended the 13th Annual Association of the United States Army Meeting, it was a chance to slap backs, shake hands and exchange war stories. The AUSA meeting in Washington, D. C. offered sergeants major from all over the world the opportunity to meet comrades-in-arms, former commanders and to attend sergeants major briefing.

They also viewed exhibits presenting all phases of Army life, premiere showings of new equipment and industrial exhibits of materiel of the future. Sergeants major weren't the only people to gather for the annual meeting (more than 6,000 officers, enlisted members and civilians attended) but, as shown on these pages, they seemed to enjoy it most.



Paying respects to WAC Sergeant Major Esther M. Nesbitt, one of 12 female E-9s, are, left to right, Master Sergeant Leonard Shaw, Sergeant Major James L. Runyon, Master Sergeant Julius Busby, Sergeant Major Jack A. Bell and Sergeant Major Foy M. Reeves.



Lieutenant General Harry W. O. Kinnard, Commanding General of Combat Developments Command, chats with SGM Anthony D'Amato, CDC Sergeant Major.



The sergeants major briefing is a main attraction of the annual AUSA Meeting. Here, left to right, Sergeants Major Louis M. Robison, Abraham Scott, Kenneth J. May and Walton B. Wilson listen to address by Sergeant Major of the Army William O. Wooldridge.



Contractor representative discusses the Main Battle Tank-70 with Sergeants Major John W. Monger, left, and Rudolph A. Weaver. The tank was unveiled at the AUSA Meeting.



Sergeants Major John M. Monger and Rudolph A. Weaver size up a Cheyenne (AH-56A) helicopter outside the AUSA convention building.



It's strictly a public relations gimmick, but that's O.K. with Sergeant Major Alfred M. Kaczmarek who gets a hand from attractive Joan Hamilton at one of the industrial exhibits. AD

U.S. Army units in Vietnam back the Marines with

Actio

Twenty-six men went up the hill on Con Thien—26 members of the 1st Battalion, 44th Artillery—in their Quad .50-caliber machine-gun weapons carrier and their twin 40mm "Duster" gun truck.

They were here to support the U.S. Marines who were being assaulted with everything the enemy had—small arms to mortars to artillery rounds. The Marines stood and the artilleryman stood. By the end of that particular day in May, the 26 men of the battalion counted 26 casualties—24 Purple Hearts and 2 dead.

Before that day, and since that day, the 44th Artillery's four battalions have been providing support for the Marines along the Demilitarized Zone. They have marked up more than 16 major operations in I Corps area in less than a year. They provide road sweep operations along Highways 9 and 1, escort security for Marine "Rough Rider" resupply convoys, security missions for mine clearing operations, and bridge security along the highways. At Con Thien the 1st Battalion has received more than 90 full-scale attacks.

The 1st Battalion was the first unit of twin-40mm Dusters to arrive in Vietnam. The Dusters put down 240 rounds a minute. Their effectiveness makes them one of the first targets for Viet Cong trying to push the Marines off Con Thien.

Last March the battalion deployed their automatic weapons alongside the spearhead Marine element that opened National Route 9 from Dong Ha west to the Laotian border. The road had been closed to military traffic for almost 13 years.

The 44th Artillery has elements spotted the length of the DMZ and south to Phu Bai. Other U.S. Army artillery units also are providing support to the Marines. A newly arrived 175-mm artillery unit—the 8th Battalion, 4th Artillery located at Dong Ha—has fired more than 15,000 of its 147-pound projectiles. They call themselves the "Daring Deeds" and they say "Give us four hours sleep and three square meals a day and we'll shoot."

Another 175mm unit—the 2d Battalion, 94th Artillery—located at Camp J. J. Carroll, 15 miles west of Dong Ha, supports Marine operations from Laos to the South China Sea. The 1st Battalion 40th Artillery, was among the first U.S. Army field artillery units in the I Corps area and their 105mm howitzers were first to fire into North Vietnam. Already, the unit has fired about a quarter of a million rounds in support of Marine operations, including support for the Marines when they withstood the week-long assaults on Hill 881, known as "The Rockpile."

The artillerymen of these units along the DMZ don't talk much about how they live in mud-filled bunkers, how they search for hidden mines and brave the incoming rocket and artillery rounds. They are too busy keeping the enemy busy ducking the shells and small arms fire they throw at him day after day.—*Information Office, US Army Vietnam.* AD





Along the DMZ





First they feed in the ammo for the Quad 50's and then they feed themselves as they prepare to set out on a mission. . . .





. . . . which also includes the devastating fire of the long range, 175mm guns, left page. Center, a U. S. Air Force tactical strike also supports the ground fighters. Above, Army of Republic of Vietnam paratroopers accompany one of the Quad .50's.

BATTLE LORE



Combat Tips From Vietnam Returnees, Compiled by U. S. Continental Army Command.

Grateful

One of the finest things we've done is the medical care given the Vietnamese people—the children, women and old men in the villages. In the hospital in which I served, groups of medics and doctors went out to remote areas to give needed medical care. Nothing we did for the people was more appreciated or made more friends for us.

SP4 James E. Darrow, Fort Sill, Oklahoma.



The Most Important Thing

If I had only one thing to tell the man just going over, I'd say: "Learn to work as part of a team. If you fit in and do your share to the best of your ability, your squad or platoon is stronger and everything will come easy."

SGT Willie C. Bobbitt, Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

Kids, Again!

You hear a lot about how kids' attitudes may tell you if there's VC in the area. A convoy leader saw some kids watching the road with hands over their ears and their mouths wide open. Sure enough, mines were found. Good tip: keep your eyes on the kids.

SP4 Gary M. Silva, Fort Monroe, Virginia.

Almost A Quarter Century of War

Every soldier needs to understand that the Vietnamese people have been exposed to war—bombs, guns, destruction and terror—for more than twenty years. After the U.S. soldier completes his 12 months and goes home, the Vietnamese people will remain and continue to face their problems. Remember this, and be considerate in your dealings with friendly Vietnamese.

MAJ Albert L. Bagnaschi, Fort Bliss, Texas.

Respect

There's one key to getting along: *respect*. Respect the local people in Vietnam. Respect their traditions. Do this sincerely and with good will, and you'll get along.

SP4 Arthur J. Rainge and *SP4 Guy E. Lincoln, Jr., Fort Sill, Oklahoma.*

Walking

The combat chaplain walked right out onto the water and kept right on walking across one of the Mekong Delta's muddy canals. As he said later, he had the faith, and he also had seen combat-loaded soldiers perform the same feat.

He was Chaplain (Colonel) William V. V. Goldie, a staff chaplain with the 9th Infantry Division. He was testing out a new subsurface foot-bridge that had been brought to Vietnam by scientists from the Limited Warfare Laboratory at Aberden Proving Ground, Maryland.

"It is something like walking on a mattress," he said in describing

Watch Out For Turnabout

We found that Claymore mines were good for perimeter defense; but make sure, before detonating them, that the enemy hasn't turned them around, against you. They'll try to, if they can.

Here's a way to counter that. Stick a little piece of luminous tape on the mine and tell the guards to keep their eyes on it. If it moves, blow it.

CPT Charles I. Furgeson, Fort Knox, Kentucky, and *MAJ Ross L. Thompson, Fort Bliss, Texas*



on Water

the experience. The bridge is made of lightweight polyethylene in 10 or 15 foot sections, seven feet wide. It can be carried on individual packboards and is easily airlifted. The material consists of a thick closed-cell foam of polyethylene between layers of nylon-reinforced polyethylene. It works on the water displacement principle. The flexible, self-buoyant bridge forms a surface that will bear the weight of combat troops in single file. The bridge dips slightly under each step, so that water comes up about ankle-deep, but the flotation qualities keep the bridge afloat. AD

Self-Restraint A Virtue

If you go over as an advisor, remember that you'll only be there for 12 months and, in many cases, in a particular job for only six months. I mention this because some newly assigned advisors may tend to be overly aggressive with their Vietnamese counterparts. The RVN soldier has been in service for a long time, and his tour is for the duration. So if you want to get along and do a good job as an advisor, take it easy at the beginning. Remember, the man you're working with will be there fighting long after you go home.

CPT Richard C. Gallagher, Fort Knox, Kentucky.

Bugs

Don't use sweet-smelling shaving lotions or deodorants. They attract insects—and the VC.

SSG Jimmy A. Jones, Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

How Convoys Were Protected

Convoy movements were kept secret until the actual time of departure. Every man was carefully rehearsed in immediate action to be taken if the convoy was ambushed; and the practice was kept up, until reaction was automatic. On the move, everyone stood in the trucks, facing out, with weapons at the ready. Certain soldiers were designated to scan particular sectors of the road. To avoid mines, we stuck mainly to the roads the civilians traveled. All unnecessary tailgates were removed to clear the way for immediate action when necessary. Most important is good air cover, when available, and pre-check of the route, if possible, plus continuous communication with your base of operations.

LT Ronald A. Dare, Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

Under Viet Cong Eyes

To secure our base camp at night, we used to put out well-armed "guards," posting them in scattered positions far beyond the perimeter, well before it became dark. Thus if we were under enemy observation, the VC would think the posted men marked the camp site. After dark, these forward guards would be withdrawn, leaving the real guards in place on the actual perimeter.

SP4 Samuel G. Diaz, Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

Tips From A Sergeant Major

Forget about counting days in Vietnam and concentrate on getting the job done. If you're in a combat unit and not actively engaged in fighting, take every chance to participate in individual and unit training, and practice firing your assigned weapon so as not to lose the skill you had before deployment. Learn a few words of Vietnamese and try to get a working knowledge of the language to better communicate with the Vietnamese people. And always keep alert to health hazards.

SGM James G. Rizzutto, Fort Bliss, Texas.

Securing The Base Camp At Night

We had bunkers out beyond the camp limits, covering all 360 degrees of the compass. At night there were three men on guard in each bunker. Beyond them were coils of concertina—rolls of barbed wire—up to a height of five feet. Claymore mines were placed along each likely path of approach, plus trip flares. All sorts of variants on these measures were used to keep our camps safe against surprise attack.

SP5 Howard B. Bridges, Fort Sill, Oklahoma.



Edward J. Baldes

TGIF — Friday — closing time. John Doe wedges himself into the elevator with his smiling co-workers, gay and relaxed but with furrows of a hard week's work on their faces. "Pleasant weekend everybody"—then the automobile trip home.

Fifteen thousand of us who went through the John Doe routine will not return to our Monday morning routine. There will be 400 dead among us—the remainder with various degrees of injury in that "pleasant weekend" of 48 hours or so. And if John Doe is a member of the Armed Forces travelling on rural highways, his accident involvement rate will be twice that of non-members of the same age group, according to U. S. Department of Transportation figures.

This slaughter on the highways has reached epidemic proportions —53,000 killed last year and about 2 million injured. The toll mounts annually and can be expected to increase with the U. S. auto population explosion which exceeds many times that of the human.

Powerful swift machines are being produced by the million; and man, often with poor vision, or poor health supplemented by drugs or alcohol, is behind the wheel.

A lack of balance between the technology of manufacturing the automobile combined with the demands on the capabilities of the driver, result in accidents.

It has been more than 10 years since the crash injury group of Cornell Aeronautical Research Laboratory pointed out that ejection from the auto during an accident accounted for a higher percentage of deaths than when the occupants remained inside. This led to a breakthrough application to safety research—installation of seat belts and the strengthening of locks and hinges of doors. Other progress has been made in many ways, such as safety glass, improved interiors and collapsible steering wheels.

EDWARD J. BALDES, Scientific Analysis Branch, Life Science Division, Army Research Office.

However, last year statistics for all auto accidents indicated that over 89 percent were due to "improper driving". In fatal accidents the greatest contributory cause was listed as excessive speed. Although most fatal accidents do occur at high rates of speed, most accidents happen at speeds of about 30 mph or less.

The motoring public does not appear to be safety conscious or too willing to adopt established safety principles. Many motorists fail to use their seat belts and shoulder harness which, if attached routinely, would save thousands of lives each year.

The "University of Minnesota Safety Car" recently was on exhibition before a group of engineers in Minneapolis. This safety car was developed under the direction of James J. Ryan, Emeritus Professor of Mechanical Engineering at the University of Minnesota Graduate School. Besides automatic seat belts, a large pad on the retracting steering post and recessed dash for the front seat passenger, the most important innovation is the hydraulic shock-absorbing bumper. This permits a displacement of about 1½ feet, thereby softening the impact of a crash.

In studying forces involved when test cars are crashed into barriers at various speeds, it has been customary to instrumentate autos in which dummies are seated. These measurements have produced considerable information concerning many aspects of deceleration, the anchorage of seats to the floor of the auto, and the nature of the restraining devices to prevent contact with steering wheel or dashboard.

Many animals also have been used in an attempt to evaluate protective devices. However, there has been a failure to correlate impact forces with human injury. Although many anthropomorphic dummies have been used, no trauma-indicating dummies have been devised which would simulate human injuries.

In today's highly mechanized Army, every moving machine presents an opportunity for injury from impact decelerations. The efficiency of Army operations was impaired during fiscal year 1966 by 29,180 accidents involving Army personnel, equipment or property. The number of man-days lost was 413,481 and costs of property damage and injuries exceeded $120,000,000, according to the U. S. Army Safety Program annual report for 1966.

Fifty-two percent of accidental deaths of military personnel in fiscal year 1966 resulted from non-Army motor vehicle accidents—mostly involving privately owned machines. The Army's approach in the past has been that of safety publicity campaigns, improved maintenance and better supervision.

Accident prevention is considered to be a command responsibility. The Commanding Officer of each unit under AR 385-1, directs the unit safety program and his leadership is the decisive factor in assuring safety. Through the Transportation Research Command at Fort Eustis, Virginia, the Army has evidenced keen interest in safety research by supporting Aviation Safety Engineering and Research in Phoenix, Arizona, a division of the Flight Safety Foundation, Inc., New York City. However, the magnitude of the accidental injury and death problem warrants expanded safety research, at least on military vehicles.

In order to decrease accidental or combat-caused impact injuries, the individual must be protected during the crash. Such protection must be available before the accident; it must be in use at the time of the accident and must be automatically activated. To design such equipment, basic responses of the body to known accelerations and decelerations must be utilized. These responses are unknown—they have never been measured by precise means in a systematic way.

As an example, one of the most important human responses is the stretch reflex triggered by the unexpected involuntary stretching of a muscle, which significantly is proportional to the abruptness and amount of stretching force. In rear end collisions, the injury sustained probably involves the stretch reflex contraction of the extensor muscles that oppose the movement of the head—the injury is often called a whiplash.

A new impact research project promises to produce much needed information on the relative motion of the human head and neck. The project is sponsored jointly by the U. S. Army Aeromedical Research Unit at Fort Rucker, Alabama; and the Naval Aerospace Medical Institute at Pensacola, Florida.



"I always straddle the white line, just to be safe."

Under supervision of Professor Lawrence M. Patrick, the linear sled accelerator at the Biomechanics Research Center, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan, will be modified to apply impact stresses to human subjects. The relative motion of the head and neck of the subject will be determined by high speed photography and recording accelerometers.

Volunteers, carefully chosen, will permit the computerized results to be applied to a large cross-section of pilots and automotive drivers. The forces to which they will be exposed are moderate and tolerable, but again by the use of computers it is hoped that the data can be projected to include much needed information for crashes that are usually fatal.

The importance of this research should be far reaching. Once the technique has been established, it can be extended to other parts of the body.

From these studies of the biomechanical aspects of efficient vehicle design, safer vehicles of the future will result. But meanwhile the most important safety mechanism is the driver behind the wheel. His alertness and awareness can head off the crash that puts human flesh and automotive steel to the crashing, crushing test. AD



Hydraulic bumper on weapons carrier is tested by crashing vehicle into barrier. Instruments on dummy register shock effects.

A Fiftieth For The "Famous Fourth"





December 1967 marks the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the 4th Division in World War I and the 23d anniversary of the World War II Battle of the Bulge that saw the Ivy Division in the thick of action. Organized in December 1917 at Camp Green, North Carolina, the division arrived in France during May-June 1918 and took part in five campaigns, later serving on occupation duty in Germany.

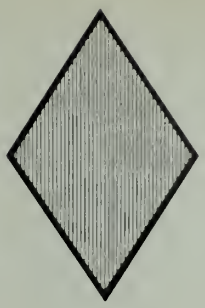
Inactivated on 1 August 1919, it was activated again in June 1940. After leading the Normandy invasion, it participated in the First Army drive to liberate Paris. Besides breaching the Siegfried Line in four places, it took part in the Battle of the Bulge.

Inactivated again in 1946, it was reactivated in July 1947, then moved to Europe in 1951 as part of the NATO structure. Returning to the United States in 1956, it became a component unit of the Strategic Army Corps (STRAC) in 1958. Ivy Division moved to the Republic of Vietnam in 1966 where it is today battling for the freedom of that tiny nation. AD



Men of the 4th Infantry Division came out of the World War I trenches to ride across the Danube in World War II to the music of an offbeat combo. Twenty-five years later the big guns of the 4th were calling the tune in the Republic of Vietnam.





Golden Anniversary for the "Red Diamond"

Another famous Regular Army Division marks its fiftieth anniversary this year—the 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized), organized 11 December 1917 at Camp Logan, Texas. The 5th fought through four campaigns in World War I, highlighting its action in that war with the crossing of the Meuse River at Dun, a feat hailed as brilliant by General Pershing. It was inactivated in 1921 at Camp Jackson, South Carolina, then activated in October 1939 at Fort McClellan, Alabama. One of the first U.S. units to go overseas in World War II, it was based in Iceland in 1942. World War II found the Red Diamond retracing many of its steps through France and Germany. In February 1962 it was reorganized as a mechanized ROAD division, stationed at Fort Carson, Colorado. AD



Troops of the 5th Infantry Division shown tramping the roads of France and Germany during World Wars I and II are now helilifted into action.



"...Meanwhile Back in The Jungle"

Photos by SP4 Gordon Gahan

With 1967 tapering to a close, one of the happy highlights for troops in Vietnam is the recollection of "What's Happening Back Home"—a show that brought the former Miss America and her court of stately beauties to the combat zone for 17 pulchritude-packed days.

"What's Happening", a revue of magic, mimicry, music and dance, was performed for thousands of American troops by Miss America of 1967, Jayne Anne Jayroe, and five state beauty contest winners. The former Miss America, a tall green-eyed brunette who emerged No. 1 of the 70,000 girls who competed nationwide in the pageant preliminaries, is a native of Oklahoma.

She was accompanied by Miss Connecticut—a hazel-eyed sports enthusiast, Carole Ann Gelish; Miss Alabama—brown-haired folk-singing Angeline Grooms; Miss South Carolina—a green-eyed, blonde pixie who loves music, Barbara Anne Harris; Miss Wisconsin—a blonde with blue eyes whose favorite sport is swimming, Sharon Mae Singstock; and Miss Maine—a stunning hazel-eyed brunette who plans to be a choreographer, Ellen J. Warren.

Co-sponsored by the USO and Pepsi-Cola Company, the tour represented the first time a Miss America has traveled overseas to visit American troops.

Endeavoring to bring servicemen stationed in faraway Southeast Asia a little of the "Good Old U.S.A.", as the then Miss America put it, the roundeyed beauties sang and danced to such appropriate numbers as "Music to Watch Girls By." AD



Miss America signs autographs as she arrives at Cu Chi . . .



. . . lunches with troops at Xuan Loc . . .



Pulchritude aplenty—translated from headline writer jargon that means a heap of cheesecake—was in evidence as other members of the troupe danced at Cu Chi appearance. They included Miss Maine of 1964, Miss South Carolina of 1966, Miss Alabama of 1966, Miss Connecticut of 1966 and Miss Wisconsin of 1965.



. . . and watches as other members of troupe take off in copter . . .



. . . then gets A-OK for her own takeoff.

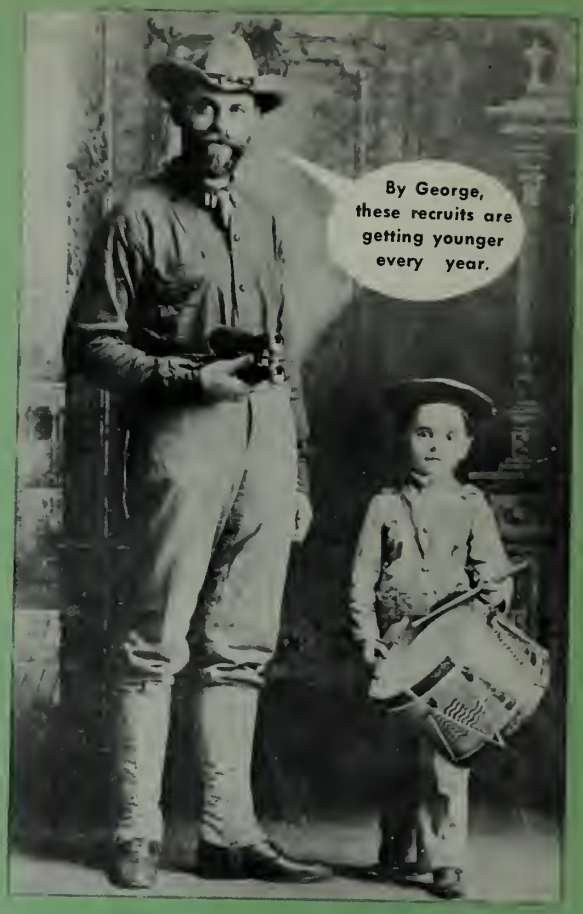


GOD REST YE, MERRY GENTLEMEN—No, it isn't a holly tree, and the hot summer sun of Vietnam made the shade of any sort of foliage welcome when Miss America and her talented troupe visited the troops, but as the Christmas season approaches many a serviceman recalls the visit and feels a glow of Christmas spirit because of it.

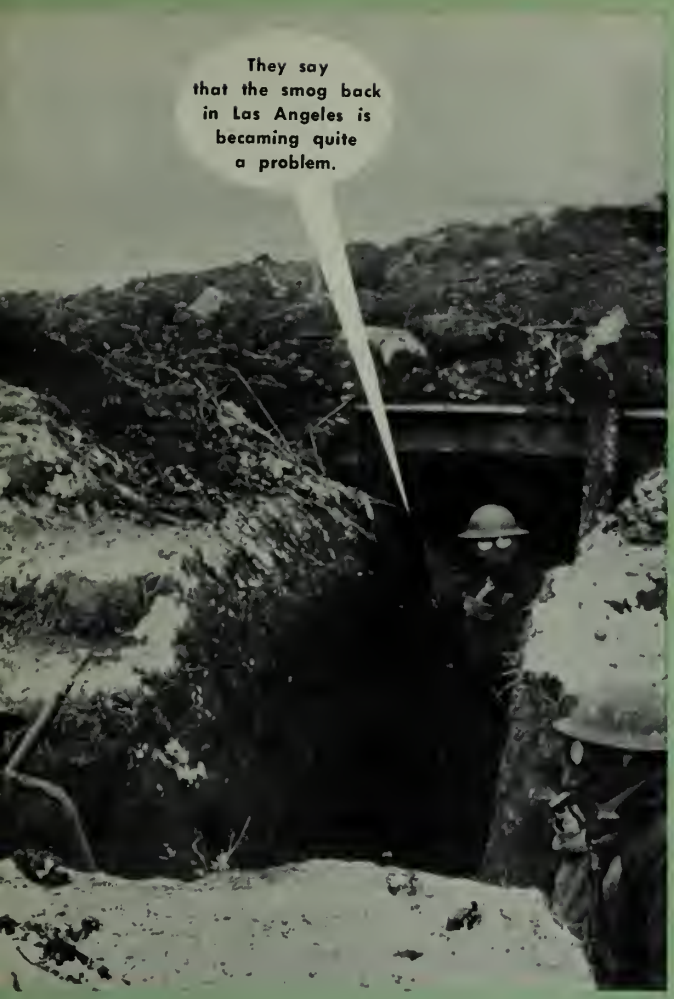
DARKROOM DROPOUTS

These photos recently arrived from our roving writer-photographer team that was dispatched some time ago to cover the Army's activities overseas. Unfortunately, the captions got lost in transit and the editors had to do the best that they could.








They say that the smog back in Las Angeles is becaming quite a problem.


Excuse me Fellows but I've gat ta get by.


What da you mean, this is the wrong river?

AD LETTERS

On the Spot

Letters! The Pentagon staff gets lots of letters. Gripes, questions, problems, requests. Most are reasonable. Some are Way Out! The ARMY DIGEST is in a good spot to find out what's going on and give you a sampling of the types of letters received by the D/A staff—with the straight answers. Sorry, the DIGEST isn't staffed to answer individual letters.

Q. How many Medals of Honor have been awarded to soldiers as a result of combat in Vietnam? How does this compare with the number from Korea?

A. Twelve from Vietnam to date, and 78 to the Army from the Korean War.

Q. One of the guys said that drummer boys were actually authorized in the Army at one time. Is he right?

A. Yes. Early Army Regulations provided that boys, 12 years of age or older, could be enlisted as drummer boys. The same directive appeared in Army regs of 1881. In regulations of 1895, regimental bands were established and no provision was made for the position of drummer boy. It is believed that the position was abolished about that time.

Q. I'm about to finish basic training and already have my AIT assignment. While wondering where my first duty assignment will be, I came up with this question: what portion of the Army is deployed overseas?

A. 47 percent as of 30 June.

Q. I try to keep up on the latest equipment and weapons. I've read about the new Vulcan/Chaparral Air Defense Systems and have seen pictures of the Chaparral, but not the Vulcan. Could you show a picture of the Vulcan?

A. This is the self-propelled XM-163 model.



Q. How many active duty servicemen take advantage of the educational benefits offered by the GI Bill?

A. Veteran's Administration figures for 1 July 66 to 30 June 67 show 447,600 veterans and 22,000 active duty members took part in the educational program under the GI Bill. Of the 22,000 group, 9,434 were at college level and 12,561 in vocational, technical or high school courses.

Q. Do officers in special career programs get promoted more quickly than those who are not?

A. Office of Personnel Operations says specialized officers are advancing at a better rate than generalist officers. Here's a comparison of promotions for the first seven months of 1967:

Rank	Army Average—Percent	Specialized Average—Percent
CPT to MAJ	84.9	96.1
MAJ to LTC	78.5	95.3
LTC to COL	39.2	55.7

Q. After reading about the Command Sergeant Major Program in the Sergeant Major's Message of the November Army Digest, a couple of questions came to mind: (1) I have always been in the logistics field. If I become a program member, would I be subject to being assigned to a position for which I am not qualified, such as Infantry Brigade Command Sergeant Major in Vietnam? (2) Will I still be rated by Commander's Evaluation Report in connection with Enlisted Evaluation System testing?

A. (1) Not under normal conditions. If it becomes necessary to make such an assignment, you will be trained for your new job. Basically, the rule of thumb will be that, below division level, assignments will be based upon your original Primary Military Occupational Specialty and experience. Above division level, usually, there is not so much need for specialization.

(2) No. You will be rated as officers are: annually; upon change of rater; or upon your departure from the command. The rating form to be used is still under study. AD

ARMY EXPANDS EDUCATIONAL TV

During past year U.S. Continental Army Command (CONARC) invested $3.7 million to expand its educational television facilities. Now used in 23 CONARC schools and 11 Army Training Centers, the additional TV facilities are expected by mid-February.

SELF-PROPELLED HAWK TESTS

Engineering design tests of the Self-Propelled Hawk (Homing All the Way Killer) now completed. Latest version of this solid-propellant surface-to-air missile system will provide additional mobility and ease of placement for Hawk system deployed in the U.S. and overseas. Key to Hawk mobility is the new self-propelled launcher, a tracked vehicle.

CLOSED MESS PLAN BEING TESTED

A year-long closed mess plan for bachelor officers and warrant officers being tested at Ft McClellan, Ala. as part of a DOD housing study. Army closed mess consists of a mess, recreation center and quarters, with maid and janitorial service for quarters paid from appropriated funds. Formerly, bachelor officers and WOs forfeited quarters allowance and paid for maid and janitor service from own pocket. Under plan, participants pay for meals individually. Recreation area includes game room color TV and an Officers Open Mess-type bar.

AIR CUSHION VEHICLES FOR ARMY

U.S. Army Aviation Materiel Command has awarded contract for 3 Bell SK-5 air cushion vehicles. The high-speed amphibious craft, capable of traveling over land, water, snow, mud, or sand have been tested in South Vietnam river warfare operations.

INSTANT BOAT

With problems of patrols crossing the ever-present waters of Vietnam's Mekong Delta in mind, the Army Limited War Laboratory has developed a lighweight four-man fabric boat. The breath-inflated nylon boat weighs less than six pounds. Deflated it measures 15x10x6 inches. Inflated, the low silhouette craft is 9 feet long, 38 inches wide and 10 inches high. Its multiple compartments keep the craft afloat even if some sections are punctured.

DELTA PLATFORM

Limited War Lab also is developing a 900-pound platform for use in swamp-like delta regions. Platform will be used for off-loading troops from helicopters in rice paddies, swamps and shallow water. The hexagonal platform is made of 22 feet of aluminum tubing with a walking surface of aluminum chain link fencing and six 20-foot-long legs attached to a steel wire net to serve as base for entire structure. Designed to be positioned by a helicopter, the delta platform--with modifications--could be used as a weapons platform, command post, troop shelter, first aid station or helicopter landing pad.

TAXES

The end of calendar year 1967 also means the end of another tax year. In the next few months soldiers will begin computing and filing Federal income taxes, and in some cases, State and local taxes.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CIVIL RELIEF ACT

Section 514 of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act protects servicemen from the possibility of paying State and local taxes in several different locations at once. It provides that, for the purposes of taxation on income, persons are not deemed to have lost a permanent residence in any state solely because they are absent under military orders. Also, persons are not deemed to have acquired permanent residence in some other state when they are required to be absent from their home state by military orders.

STATE TAX LAWS

Generally, state tax laws are based on 1) permanent residence, 2) temporary residence, 3) income earned within the state. If there were no Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act, most servicemen would be liable to taxation for all three reasons. A soldier is only liable to the State of his permanent residence.

DETERMINING PERMANENT RESIDENCE

Because soldiers are constantly on the move, determining permanent residence is sometimes a problem. Soldiers need to know how to establish their permanent residence or how to re-establish it for taxation purposes or for reasons concerned with separation or retirement from the service. Some of the test factors to consider in determining permanent residence are: 1) place of birth, 2) payment of state taxes, 3) voting by absentee ballot, 4) state where entered Army, 5) consistent statement of legal address on Federal income tax returns and continuous filing in same district, 6) filing with state authorities an approved certificate or statement indicating permanent residence, 7) professional ties, 8) spending leave "at home," 9) state bonus, 10) claim of homestead exemption under state law, and 11) attendance of children at state college or university, and taking advantage of lower tuition fees for residents of that state.

TAXES ON OTHER THAN MILITARY PAY

The law in your state of temporary residence may provide for a tax on income earned within the state (such as part-time work or income from other sources). Thus two state income taxes may have to be paid--one to the state of permanent residence and another to the state where income was earned. Tax provisions of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act do not apply to wives and dependents of servicemen unless they are also in the service. The wife or dependent of a soldier may be liable to the state of temporary residence to make a tax return on her income.

HUMOR IN ARMY GREEN

"Up Country" with SP6 Bill Dolan



DON'T LET HIM BOTHER YA TOP!.. THE REALLY DANGEROUS SNAKE OVER HERE IS A LITTLE BITTY JOB ABOUT THIS LONG!





AM I A "HAWK OR A "DOVE"?... I DUNNO'! ... AFTER LAST NIGHT'S MORTAR ATTACK I THINK WHAT I AM IS A "CHICKEN"!



WELL SIR.. I FIGGERED THE BEST WAY TO CATCH THE GUY WOT WAS STEALIN' OUR BEER WOULD BE TO SET UP A BOOBY TRAP!





"Keep an eye on that young lieutenant 'Larry. I think he's going places."

Attention: Army Authors

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Barracks Breeze

Quality Control—

The new teller was given the job of checking to make sure each bundle contained one hundred ten-dollar bills. After counting to fifty-eight, he stopped, threw the bundle in the drawer, and explained: "If it's all right this far, it's probably right all the way."

Definitions—

Worry—the interest paid on trouble before it falls due.

Silence—the best substitute for brains.

Hang-up at the Stick-up—

The hold-up man passed the note to the teller. "Put all the money in this bag, sucker, and don't make a move."

Back came another note: "Straighten your tie, stupid. We're taking your picture."

Point of View—

After the check-up, the medic counseled the patient: "I would recommend that you cut down on your love life about 50 percent."

"Okay, doc. Which half shall I cut out—thinking about it, or talking about it?"

Happy Blending—

Now they've organized the AAA—AA, for people who are being driven to drink.

Projecting Trends—

Fortune teller: "You'll be broke and unhappy until you're 40."

Eager GI: "Yes, yes, tell me more."

Seer: "And then you'll get used to it."

ARMY DIGEST

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